THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1828.

VOLUME XCVIII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.  E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1828.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC PETITION, FOR 1829.

GREAT GEORGE, we pray that you may own
The Pope a partner of your throne;
Let him make laws for your communion,
And oh repeal the Act of Union!
Then shall ten kings in Erin's Isle
On Rome's fair Church complacent smile,
And, sever'd from your British nation,
We shall obtain Emancipation.
No more shall Bible-men annoy us;
Police or Peelers grim destroy us.
Italian legates then shall guide us;
And with their manuals provide us.
While Peter's pence from each man's dwelling,
And Priests indulgences all selling,
The Church's gold bags will be swelling.
Elizabeth and Scottish James
Gave cause for some of these our claims;
Cromwell caus'd cruel desolation,
And William shameful confiscation.
The lands then lost must soon return
To those who for their birth-right burn.
Our own true Church, Saint Patrick's glory,
Renown'd in old Milesian story,
In foul subjection can't remain,
But must be mistress here again.
Her lands and tithes must be restor'd,
Her Host bow'd down to and ador'd;
Her Abbeys all must be rebuilt,
And sanctuaries be for guilt;
And Monks or Nuns each holy place
In splendid hoods and habits grace.
Askeaton's cloisters, wide and fair,
With marble we'll once more repair;
And with new gold again emboss
The shrine of ancient Holy Cross.
Send all your heretics away,
Let none of them among us stay;
Sweep them from Dublin, Cork, and Kerry,
But first of all from Londonderry.
No more let 'Prentice Boys deride us,
Where Walker's Williamites defied us.
And let M'Closky and O'Kane
Their territories there regain.
As for O'Neill we all disown him,
If he were king we would dethrone him.
O'Brien left us long ago,
And still remains his Country's foe;
Unlike his ancestor so true,
The mighty monarch King Boru:
He was the "Catholic crusader,"
Who would repel the proud invader.
Mac Donnel, Sheridan, and Terill
Forsook us in the day of peril.
Stackpole, Moloney, and O'Mara
Have gone with Kirwan and O'Hara,
To join the foes of Mother Church,
And let their old friends in the lurch;
So with your minions you may bring them,
For the Pope's legate would unking them
Let Enniskillen be pull'd down,
That obstinate, unruly town,
Which crack'd the rim of James's crown;
Fermanagh might assuage the ire
Of all the race of Lord Maguire.
O'Doghetty, or Con. O'Donnel
Must have the kingdom of Tirconnel;
No part of it shall court finesse
Retain for the fair Marchioness;
Of it Sir Albert's sword bereav'd us,
We hate the breed that once enslav'd us;
Longford give back to Prince O'Farrel,
And Tipperary to O'Carrol.
To save Kent, Cumberland, and York,
To sage Tom Gould surrender Cork.
De Courcy, Mahony, and Barry,
Out of the country you may carry.
If blood and treasure you would spare,
Purcel O'Gorman must have Clare.
Give Galway to French, Lynch, or Daly,
Mayo belongs to great O'Maley;
But he has forfeited th' entail
That came to him from Grana-wale.
Let Esmonde's Knight o'er Wexford rule,
Give Wicklow, Arklow, and Kilcool,
To Byrne, Cavanagh, or Toole.
Esmonde's deserve their whole estate,
For one life lost in Ninety-eight.
From Toole's old stock St. Laurence sprung,
Whose praise is in our masses sung.
Westmeath resign to Loughlin Tracy,
Green-Castle grant to Hugh de Lacy,
As for the County call'd your own,
Ortelius points out O'Malone.
And of your Majesty's great bounty,
Give Paddy Murphy the Queen's County.
O'Conor Don of Ballynagare
Would take Roscommon for his share.
For Sligo Shiel would cease from riot,
Doyle too for Carlow might be quiet;
Playful at last that grumbling Brum
Would smile to see your Church's ruin.
Staunton, the *Register* of Rome,
For Kingstown gentle might become;
O'Connell for the realm of Kerry,
Now rude and sad, grow mild and merry;
Conway for Kells give up the *Post*,
And of *the millions* cease to boast.
Give Lawless Cavan or Kilcock,
And all the rest to *Captain Rock*.
Then from our claims the land may rest,
And England be supremely blest.

Magelligan. JOHN GRAHAM.

PREFACE.

Of all the great questions which have agitated the public mind, during the long period of our literary existence, none has perhaps exceeded in national importance the subject of Catholic Emancipation The agitation arising from the continued discussion of it has progressively increased; and the past year has been more pregnant with events of awful importance than any of its predecessors. Lawless gangs of papistical demagogues, stimulated by priestly influence, have at times threatened the annihilation of all social order, and even set the Constitution and Laws of the Realm at defiance. This menacing attitude has called forth a counter spirit on the part of the Protestant community, which has been nobly supported by the highest and most influential personages of the land. Brunswick Clubs have been called into existence by existing circumstances; and they have, we believe, in some measure, tended to check the dangerous spirit which had so audaciously manifested itself. Of late the Catholics have been divided into two parties; one dominates over Ireland, and endeavours to effect its objects by menace and intimidation; the other exists in England, and with more duplicity and less candour wishes to attain its ends by hypocrisy and misrepresentation. Thus the Irish Catholic Association treat with indignant scorn every idea of emancipation short of political ascendancy; by which Popery is to be absolute and uncontrouled in these kingdoms, and at the same time possess the power of legislating for our Protestant Establishment! The British Catholic Association assume more moderation in their views, and pretend that they would be satisfied with emancipation qualified by securities; but how long they would be satisfied, after the attainment of their ostensible objects, they have not condescended to inform us. In a late meeting, however, of the Irish Association (see p. 459), Mr. O'Connell denounced those members of the English Association who had evinced a disposition to entertain the question of securities. He was of opinion "that the Irish Catholics must make arrangements to separate themselves from the English Association, and they would get up an *honest* Association in England." We perfectly coincide with Mr. O'Connell that there has been much dishonesty of late in the avowed sentiments of the British Catholics; for they have taken up fresh positions, and insidiously pretend that the spirit of their *infallible* and *immutable* Church has been considerably mollified of late years; that there is not the same hostility against heresy; and that consequently there can be no possible danger in admitting Catholics to the head and guidance of a Protestant State and a Protestant Church. But it is our solemn opinion, and we believe all history will attest the truth of it, that the Papal monster still rankles with the same envenomed hostility against Protestantism, as when in the plenitude of its power. No further back than in the year 1803, for instance, the instructions of Pius VII. to his Nuncio at Venice were, that "it was a fundamental principle of the canon law that the subjects of a Prince who is avowedly a heretic, remain discharged of all obligations of homage, allegiance, and obedience towards him." Surely no compromise can be made on the part of a Protestant Government with a Church maintaining principles so hostile to our political existence, and to all social order. In fact, there is no popular fallacy more vehemently maintained, or that has received more general credence, than that the spirit of Popery is now exceedingly modified, if not altogether harmless, and

that any caution or jealousy for the protection of Protestantism is needless and inexpedient. We are no friends to persecution. Claiming for ourselves the blessings of *religious* liberty, and the right of conscience, we would extend the same in their fullest measure to the Roman Catholics; but we cannot concede (as we do not perceive the fact) that there is any abatement in the hatred of Popery to a religion which she believes to be heretical. In some of the English Roman Catholics there may be a more moderate, candid, and enlightened spirit than formerly; but we have not the slightest doubt that this feeling would be deemed incipient heresy at Rome. The real and essential nature of Popery is still visible in every country where it retains its influence; and until the Roman Church shall abandon her oppressive domination, we may still be permitted to point to the graves of the martyrs whom she has sacrificed in her fury, and to gather wisdom from the experience of the past.

Some of our readers may possibly conceive that we have entered too warmly on the subject of Evangelical Preaching; but, as sincere advocates for genuine Christian morality as taught by the divine Founder of our holy religion, it is impossible not to contemplate with feelings of pain the danger and mischief likely to result from those Calvinistic antimoral doctrines promulgated by a certain class of would-be popular divines. In inserting some of the exposures we have acted conscientiously, and with the best intentions.

We are now advancing closely on the centenary of our literary existence, having already completed our NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR; and we refer with honest pride to the various and important information comprised in so extensive a series of Volumes. On reverting to their ample contents, we may venture confidently to affirm, that no periodical work of the present day can bear the least comparison, whether we consider their variety in general, or their importance in particular. From the first establishment of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1730, to the present period, multitudes of rivals have sprung into existence; and after flourishing for a short season, by merely catering to the ephemeral tastes of the day, they have suddenly disappeared from the arena of Literature,—their very names being scarcely known to posterity; while the Gentleman's Magazine, having higher pretensions than a mere transient state of being, has uniformly been devoted to subjects of a more permanent and sterling character; so that our pages may be referred to with profit and pleasure, even for centuries to come.

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Lit Gaz.-Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"It was usual," M. says, "for the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to have depicted on their state carriages (as they are called) the armorial insignia of that city and county, and in another part or pannel their own; also those of the worshipful companies of which they are members; and, give me leave to remark, without mottoes, or garters, and circles, which are considered as usurpations, or, at least, imitations of the orders of the Garter, Bath, &c. The arms *attributed* to the county of Middlesex have of late been erroneously omitted, and a blunder fell into of accompanying the city arms with the ensigns of office appropriate to the Lord Mayor, who cannot with propriety use the county arms, which are thus blazoned: 'Gules, three Scaxes, *i. e* Saxon swords, barways Argent, hilted and pomelled Or.' It is thought to be proper for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to display the arms*, &c. of London; but the cap, sword, and mace, betoken the chief magistrate."

As we quoted in our November Magazine, p. 437, the opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh's religious sentiments, expressed in the Bibliotheca Parriana, we are recommended to support that quotation by another. In a letter to Mr. Charles Butler, containing remarks on that gentleman's "Reminiscences," the learned Doctor says, "Why do you follow Hume in representing Raleigh as an infidel? For heaven's sake, dear Sir, look to the preface to his History of the World; look to his letters in a little 18mo.; and here, but here only, you will find a tract which led Hume to talk of Raleigh as an unbeliever. It is an epitome of the principles of the old sceptics; and to me, who, like Dr. Clarke and Mr. Hume, am a reader of Sextus Empiricus, it is very intelligible. Indeed, Mr. Butler, it is a most ingenious performance; but, mark me well, it is a mere *lusus ingenii.*"—*Parr's Works, vol.* viii. *p.* 517.

An Old Subscriber observes, "In the Supplement to the 16th edition of Debrett, Lord Norbury's promotions were stated to be, 'Earl of Norbury, County Tipperary, and Viscount Glandine, of Glandine, King's County.' So also were the titles gazetted. But in the last and 17th edition the Viscounty of Glandine is omitted, and his lordship is stated to have been created Earl Norbury, instead of Earl of Norbury. Are these variations accidental; or was the patent framed differently from the Gazette?"

Amicus says, "—— Blakeney, esq. of Mount Blakeney, County Limerick, Ireland, had three sons: 1st, William, General Lord Blakeney; 2d, ————; 3d. Major Robert Blakeney, who married Deborah Smith, January, 1729, and had issue; of whom the eldest son was Grice Blakeney. Amicus would feel particularly obliged if any of the Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine could point out the name of the second son; and if he married to whom, and whether he had any issue. William, Lord Blakeney, was born about 1670. There was also a branch of the Blakeney family settled at Castle Blakeney, in the County of Galway. Robert Blakeney, esq. was resident there towards the end of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th century. Amicus would be glad to learn what relationship subsisted between him and —— Blakeney, esq. of Mount Blakeney. The eldest son of the above Robert Blakeney was John, and the eldest son of John was Robert. Our Correspondent also wishes to learn what other sons each of those parties had.

Mr. M'Keon would be obliged by information respecting the Rev. Wm. Gurnall, who was instituted to the Rectory of Lavenham, in Suffolk, by the House of Commons, on the 16th Dec. 1644, and died Oct. 1679, having been 35 years Rector of that parish.

Antiquarius asks, "What were the Armorial Bearings of Robert Shackells (or Shakles, as sometimes spelt), Mayor of Hull, in 1407? He is mentioned in the Appendix, page 11, to Mr. Frost's 'Early History of Hull.'"

D. will thank W. Aug. Miles (part i. p. 301,) for information where Toland's letter to Serena is to be found, as it is not in the two vols. of his works, published in 1726, 8vo. Also for specific references concerning "the *Oinga* of the Lacedemonians," to Caylus, and any authority for Oinga in Ireland. Onga, or Onca, is well known as the Phœnician Minerva; and if this name be really found in Ireland, it will go far to establish the connection between that country and the Phœnicians.

Inquirer says, "A curious tract, entitled, 'the Life of Mrs. Joane Drake,' was printed in 1648. Any gentleman having the volume, who will be pleased to communicate some of the most remarkable particulars in it, either through the medium of the Magazine, or privately to Mr. Nichols, will confer a favour.—Any Biographical Particulars of the ancestry of Benjamin West, late Pres. R. A., will be thankfully received.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. i. p. 320.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Original Letters of Philip second Viscount Strangford.

Mr. Urban, *July* 1.

I INCLOSE copies of two curious letters from Philip Smythe, second Viscount Strangford, to his uncle Robert, second earl of Leicester; the one soliciting the hand of his cousin-german, Lady Isabella Sydney, seventh daughter to that earl; the other requesting the earl to become his guardian. These letters are written with much taste, and propriety of expression, considering the youth of Lord S. who at their date was scarcely sixteen years of age, being born at St. Martin's in the Fields, March 23, 1633. (Harl. MSS. 6833, p. 187.) The Lady Isabella was about a year and a half younger, having been baptized at Penshurst, September 30, 1634. (Syd. Pap. 1. p. 147.)

In the Earl of Leicester's Journal, edited by Mr. Blencowe, there is this entry, with reference to the marriage of Lord Strangford with his cousin:

"1650. Thursday, August 22.—My daughter Isabella Sydney was married to my nephew Strangford, by Mr. Antrobus, in y^e^ Chappell at Penshurst: to w^ch^ marriage I was pressed by my sayd nephew's desyre, and persuasion of my wife and some other friends, and not by any inclination of mine owne, for I like not marriages of soe neare persons."

Yours, &c. P. C. S. S.

Philip, second Viscount Strangford, to his uncle, Robert Earl of Leicester.

"*Penshurst, the 4th of March,* 1649.

"My Lord,—The duty I owe your lordship (being my unkle and guardean), with the care I have to observe your directions, and performe my owne ingagements to yow, perswades mee noe longer to suspend from your Ldp's knowledge that which is the absolute possessor of my thoughts; and this will, I hope, excuse mee to your lordship, if my haste appear greater to desire it than doth suite with my age. My Lord, the person and merrit of your daughter, my Lady Isabella, hath brought me to have but one ambition, which is, the being received by her (as I very really am), her most passionate and devoted seruant; who, for this perfect happines, cast my selfe vpon your Ldp's fauor, most earnestly and humbly beseeching yow to graunt mee your consent, and to give your assistance, both by your owne perswasions to my Lady Isabella, and alsoe in obtaining my Lady's approbation to this, the greatest of all concernments to mee. Haueing this incouragement, I shall adventure to make her all the expressions of my affection and respect that I am capable of doeing, though I apprehend they cannot doe me right in shewing how much I honour her. But in this I haue hitherto beene more reserued than was for my ease, not knowing what boundes I must keepe untill I have your Ldp's permission. If I shall bee blest with soe fortunate succesee as to bee raysed from the title of nephew to that of sonne, I will indeauour, by all the waies that are or euer can be in my power, to bring myself as neere deserving that excellent person as my little merrit will permitt, which is my best recommendation to your Ldp's and my Lady's fauour, to which I will add a perpetuall gratitude. If my confidence had beene greate, this sute had beene presented to your lordship some other way from,

My Lord,
Your most obedient nephew,
P. Strangford."

From the same, to the same.

"My Lord,—The importunate desires of my mother in her lifetime, and at her death, prevailed with your Ld'p to take care of my education, and to receive me into your family. Thus much I vnderstand by a letter written by your Ld'p to my Lady Fotherley, which shee shewed mee, and afterwards desired my Tutor to reade it to mee, which he did accordingly, two monthes before I came to Penhurst. Besides, I understand by my Tutor (as Sir Thomas Fotherley informed him) that the late King, who had a power to dispose of mee as his warde, by his letters required that I should be resigned vp to your Ldp's disposeall. I am now ffifteen yeares of age, and am tould that it is in my owne power to chuse my owne gardian. I have noe friend to counsell or direct mee herein, but am wholly led by my owne inclination, humbly to desire your lordship to take that trouble vpon your selfe. All my kindred and friends may approue of my choyce, as a due expression of my obedience to the desires of my deceased mother. But, if they should not, I can give them many reasons why I ovghte to honour your Ld'p, and to make choyce of yow for my gardian before any other person.

This I intend onely as a preparatory expression of my owne, to justifie your Ld'p, that by noe perswasion of yours I am hereunto mooved, untill a more formall act can be drawne, unto which I shall most willingly and readily sett my hand and seale.—Your Ldp's most obedient nephew,

P. Strangford."

(No date, but endorsed, in the Earl of Leicester's hand-writing, "My nephew Strangford's desyre, 31st of May, 1649.")

The "more formall act," alluded to in the above letter, was as follows:

"To all to whome these p'sents shall come. Knowe yee that I, Phillipp Viscount Strangford, now of the age of ffifteene yeares and vpwards, and by the lawes of this land inabled to make choyce of my guardian, upon mature and due advisement and consideration with my selfe, have nominated, chosen, and elected, and doe by these p'sents nominate, choose, and electe, the Right Honourable Robert Erle of Leycester, my dear and lovinge unkle, to bee my guardian of my person and estate, and to doe and acte for mee, and for my use and benefitt, all such matters and thinges as by the lawes of this land a guardian in nurture or in socage may doe or performe. In wittness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, the seaventh day of June, in the yeare of our Lord God 1649.

(Signed) P. Strangford.

Witnessed by J. Temple, J. Hervey, M. Smythe, Tobias Peake."

Freethinking Christians.

From a very long article sent to us in defence of the Freethinking Christians, and in refutation of the statement of Mr. Hetherington*, we have only room to extract that portion of it which has reference to the Founder of that Sect.—Edit.

What, after all, is H.A.N. enabled to allege against a leading and most respected member of the Freethinking Christians? Reduced to simple propositions, the allegations are these:

1. *That Mr. Samuel Thompson has achieved his own independence by his own exertions;* "for," says the writer, "he has, by persevering industry and continued success in trade, realized an ample fortune."

2. *That he has not made a trade of religion;* "for," says the writer, "he is a spirit-merchant on Holborn-hill."

3. *That he has had the virtue to correct, and the candour to confess, his early errors, both of conduct and opinion;* "for," says the writer, "when a young man (as he himself frequently states) he was most dissolute in his habits, and sceptical in his opinions; in fact he was a mere Deist. On mature investigation, however, into the evidences of religion, he became convinced of the general truth of Christianity."

4. *That he saw the corruptions of Divine truth, and conceived the idea of restoring it to its primitive simplicity;* "for," says the writer, "he considered it as deformed by priestcraft, and perverted from its original purity and sim-

* Mr. Hetherington was the printer of the Freethinking Christian's Quarterly Register, and all works which of late years have issued from that body; and it appears that six years ago he himself actually moved certain resolutions, highly complimentary to Mr. Thompson, and stating, that "no individual possessing a tried character had ever charged him with a dishonourable action."

plicity by ignorance or stupid credulity. The idea then suggested itself, that he might be the founder of a new Church, which should have the primitive Christians for its prototype."

5. *That in settling his children in marriage he sought for persons with kindred minds and objects with himself, without regard either to their birth or fortune;* "for," says the writer, "having several daughters, he gave them in marriage to his favourite followers, chiefly young men without any superior education or prospects in life;" and, it is added, "he established them in his own business*."

6. *That he has written in defence of Revealed Religion;* for, "with that object," says the writer, "he published a series of letters in the Monthly Repository, under the signature of "Christophilus†."

Such then is the man, according to his own showing, whom this writer has undertaken to defame‡; but will not the candid reader rather exclaim, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God?" A. B.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from Part i. p. 487.)

1810. THE St. George, of 98 guns, commanded by Capt. Guion, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Robert Carthew Reynolds, and the Defence and Hero, 74-gun ships, commanded by Captains Atkins and Newman, were lost in a violent gale of wind in December, in coming from the Baltic, and almost the whole of their crews perished. The Grasshopper brig-sloop was in company, and was driven ashore on the coast of Holland, where she surrendered to the Dutch Admiral.

The Nymphe and Pallas frigates ran aground, and were lost, in coming up the Forth of Firth, sometime in this year, owing to the pilot's mistaking a lime-kiln for the May lighthouse; and the Satellite, of 16 guns, foundered at sea. The Hon. Captain Irby, and all the crew, perished.

None of the French ships taken at the Isle of France, were registered on the list of the navy till after the 1st January, 1811, and are therefore not included in the following table*; but the two English frigates are included.

1811.—Abstract of the Royal Navy, with its tonnage, on the 1st Jan. 1811:

Rates.	Guns.	No.	Tons.
1st	120 to 100	12	28,974
2d	98	19	39,133
3d	84 to 72	171	304,322
—	64	42	58,012
4th	60	1	1,285
	Line.....	245	431,726
4th	56 to 50	17	18,907
5th	44 to 32	214	202,607
6th	28 to 20	47	26,120
Sloops, brigs, bombs, fire-ships, and all other ships and vessels specified in preceding abstracts....		748	211,350
Total of 56 guns and under		1026	458,984
General totals		1271	890,710

1811.—In March, the Berwick, Captain Macnamara, chased a French frigate, of the largest class, into a small rocky bay near Barfleur lighthouse, where her own crew set her on fire, and she was completely destroyed. In the same, or the preceding month, a French storeship, of 800 tons, was captured in the Mediterranean by the Apollo, having a cargo of 15,000 shot and shells, and 90 tons of gunpowder.

* "Mr. Thompson has *four* sons and *eight* daughters, a patriarch's family; and great as the claims of such a family might be supposed to be upon him, others who are, or have been members of his Church, owe their success in life to his assistance, instruction, and friendship."

† "The letters in question were first published in the Freethinking Christian's Magazine; and have since been republished, under the title of "Evidence of Revealed Religion, on a new and original Plan, being an Appeal to Deists on their own principles. By S. Thompson."

‡ In this assertion A. B. evidently labours under an erroneous impression. We are certain that our Correspondent Π.A.N. had no hostility against Mr. Thompson or his followers; and indeed the very extracts just quoted from his communication manifest a contrary feeling. He took up Hetherington's pamphlet as he would any other publication, and treated the subject under review as one of a public nature, without regard to the author, or the objects of his attack.—Edit.

* Only the Bellone and Astrée were found fit for the Navy.

In March, likewise, the following ships, namely,

	Guns.	Captains.
Amphion	32	Wm. Hoste, senior officer,
Active	38	Jas. Alex. Gordon,
Cerberus	32	Henry Whitby,
Volage	22	Phipps Hornby,

had a severe engagement with a squadron of French and Venetian frigates, and several small Italian vessels of war, off the island of Lissa, which lasted six hours. The enemy's force consisted of four ships of 44 guns, one of 32, and one of 28 guns, besides the smaller Italian vessels; notwithstanding which superiority of force, the English squadron obtained a complete victory. The enemy's loss was as follows, viz.

1 ship of 44 guns } taken,
1 do. 32 do. }
1 do. 44 do. ran ashore,

and blew up; one of 44 guns had struck her colours, but escaped. Captain Hoste claimed her as a prize, probably without expecting her to be given up, in which case he was not mistaken. The commander of the French squadron, who was killed in the action, is acknowledged to have set a noble example of intrepidity to those under him.

Captain Barrie, of the Pomone frigate, in company with the Unité frigate and Scout sloop, attacked three French ships in Sagone bay, Corsica, in May, which were under the protection of a battery. In about an hour and a half the whole of the enemy's ships were on fire, and the battery soon after blew up, as did the two frigates belonging to the enemy. The third ship was a merchantman, of about 500 tons, deeply laden with ship-timber, which ship was also burnt. In the same month Capt. C. M. Schomberg, of the Astrea, with the Phœbe, Captain James Hillyar, Galatea, Captain W. Losack, all frigates, together with the Racehorse sloop, Capt. De Rippe, fell in with three very large French frigates off Madagascar, and after a very severe action, fought under many difficulties, the Renommée, of 44 guns, was taken; one of the others struck, but got away; and the third got into Tamatave, a port in the island of Madagascar, much damaged, but was surrendered by the captain a few days after, on the approach of our ships, as well as the fort, which the enemy's ships had surprised and got possession of. She proved to be La Nereide, of 44 guns. These three frigates had left Brest on the 2d February, with troops, arms, and ammunition on board, to reinforce the Isle of France, it not being known in Europe at that time that the island was in the possession of the English. The loss on board the Renommée amounted to 145 in killed and wounded.

The Alacrity brig-sloop, of 18 guns, was taken by a French brig-corvette, of superior force, after a severe action of three-quarters of an hour, in May, by which she was rendered quite defenceless. Captain Palmer was wounded, and died a few weeks after of a locked jaw.

The Alceste and Active frigates, Captains Murray Maxwell and James Alexander Gordon, captured the Pomone French frigate, of 44 guns, off Lissa, on the 29th November, after a very severe action of two hours and forty minutes, with her and the Pauline; which ship escaped, owing to the Alceste having her main topmast shot away. Captain Gordon had the misfortune to lose a leg. The Pauline was of the same force as the Pomone. A large armed storeship, which was separated from the frigates, was chased and taken by the Unité.

A French brig, of 18 guns, and a frigate, armed *en flute*, were captured in 1811, in addition to other armed vessels of smaller force.

1812.—On the 22d February, the Victorious, of 74 guns, Captain Talbot, fell in with the Rivoli, a French ship of the same force, between Venice and Pola, which she captured, after a close and very severe action of four hours and a half, which only ceased at intervals, when the ships were hid from each other by the fog and smoke, and were not even able to see the flashes of each others' guns. The enemy's ship carried the flag of Commodore Barré, who proved himself to be a most gallant, skilful, and brave man, and did not strike his colours for near two hours after the ship had been rendered perfectly unmanageable, nor until his captain, and most of his officers, were killed or wounded; in all, she had 400 men killed and wounded. Her crew consisted of 862 officers and men, whereas the Victorious had only 506 on board; and 60 of them, al-

though they assisted in the engagement, were on the sick list. Captain Talbot was knighted soon after. Captain J. W. Andrew, of the Weazle brig, which was with the Victorious, attacked two of the enemy's brigs that were with the Rivoli, one of which blew up, and behaved with great skill and bravery throughout the whole of the action, for which he was made post in September following.

The Saldanha, of 36 guns, commanded by the Hon. William Pakenham, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland in February, and most of the crew perished.

The Northumberland, of 74 guns, Captain the Hon. Henry Hotham, discovered two French frigates on the 22d May, which he had been on the look-out for, for several days, crowding all sail before the wind for L'Orient; under the very formidable batteries at the entrance of which port, near which the frigates had run aground, in endeavouring to avoid the fire of the Northumberland (who had been joined by a gun-brig), they were both destroyed by the fire from our ships, as was also a brig of 18 guns. The frigates were forty-fours, each carrying 450 men. This squadron had been cruising in the Atlantic ever since January, and had on board the most valuable parts of the cargoes of 36 vessels, English, Spanish, Portuguese, and American, all which vessels they had destroyed.

The Magnet brig, commanded by Captain F. M. Maurice, is supposed to have foundered in ——, in her passage to Halifax.

The Dictator, of 64 guns, and Calypso sloop, drove ashore on the coast of Norway, in July, a new Danish frigate, of 48 guns, and three brigs of 18 guns, which were all destroyed.

Peace between England, Russia, and Sweden, was signed at Orebro on the 18th July. Buonaparte had opened the campaign against Russia, which had proved so fatal to his army in the first instance, and eventually, but indirectly, to himself, and had just passed the Niemen, and attacked the Russians at Kowno; but the Emperor Alexander had long foreseen, and been preparing for this most formidable invasion; every obstacle to a peace with England, so necessary for Russia, and so desirable for us, had therefore ceased to exist. C. D.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 21.

It seems difficult to account for the motives which could actuate your anonymous Correspondent (p. 495) to come forward at this time, with an attempt to eulogize the character of an individual, whose conduct, while living, was universally deprecated, and whose memory ought to be consigned to oblivion. But, as the subject has been introduced, it may be right, in justice to the memory of a beautiful and much-injured woman, to show the true state of the case. The following extract is taken from the new edition of the History of Chelsea, now in the press:

"Stanley House, after passing through several hands, became the property of Miss Southwell, afterwards the lady of Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who sold it in 1777 to the Countess of Strathmore, who was one of the most intelligent female botanists of the age. Her ladyship had begun to build extensive hot-houses and conservatories, brought exotics from the Cape, and was in a way of raising continually an increase to her collections, when by her fatal marriage the cruel spoiler came, and threw them, like loathsome weeds, away. The Countess married A. R. Bowes, esq. whose barbarities to her exceeded every thing recorded in the annals of crime, and drew down upon him the execration of the whole country. The daily papers were filled with the recitals of his infamous conduct; but it would be painful to relate the atrocities committed on this unfortunate lady by that monster in human form. His character is thus drawn by an able writer, who knew him well:

"He clothed all his villanies in the dress of virtue; and it is something to be told, that this bad man could not succeed in perpetrating acts of vice, without assuming the appearance of virtue. To sum up his character in few words, he was cowardly, insidious, hypocritical, tyrannic, mean, violent, selfish, deceitful, jealous, revengeful, inhuman, and savage, without a single countervailing quality*."

After suffering innumerable indignities from her husband, the Countess exhibited articles of the peace against him in the Court of King's Bench, and obtained a separation, under heavy securities. She passed the remainder

* See Life of A. R. Bowes, esq. by Jesse Foot, pp. 80. 187.

of her days in much affliction, both in body and mind, and departed this life on the 20th of April, 1800. Bowes died miserably in gaol.

Yours, &c. THOS. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *27, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-sq. July 22.*

BEING about to publish by subscription a History of the Parish Registers of this Kingdom, I have used no small diligence in an endeavour to find one of those registers, which, in the reign of Queen Mary (1555), were directed by Cardinal Pole to be made (by the Clergyman of every parish) of all his parishioners, who, on a certain day, should be reconciled to the Catholic faith, and absolved; and also of those of them who should *not* be so reconciled, with the reasons of their refusal.

It has been said that Elizabeth's injunction, in 1597, directing the parish registers to be transcribed, was in order that they might be so transcribed as not to exhibit any thing indicative of the religion enforced during her late sister's reign. This, however, is not to be inferred from the injunction itself, or any other document which I have met with; although it is not surprising that during the Protestant reign of Elizabeth, when the transcribers met with an entry, having the addition of some Popish invocation or exclamation, they should omit the objectionable part. Notwithstanding this, I have no doubt that there are some of these registers now in existence, though I have hitherto been unable to find one; and if any of your readers can refer me to one, I shall feel obliged.

There is mention made in the Corpus Christi Rolls of M——; and in the register of another parish, in the year 1570, of "Lotteries." The entry in the latter is thus:

"xvi^{s}. x^{d}. in thands of Ric Carl'd by him rec'd of Throwley, which came from the lottery."

And in another part of the same book is money received, in 1574, from a lottery, for "castyng the bells." Many of my antiquarian friends, with myself, have been puzzled to decide upon the nature of these lotteries; some of your Correspondents may, perhaps, be able to assist us. J. S. BURN.

Mr. URBAN, *July 25.*

THE following elegant little Poem, "composed for the Ladies' Charitable Bazaar at Penzance," on the commencement of the present year, by the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, has not merely obtained universal approbation, but in the short period of six months has been reprinted at various places, and lithographed.

The Author having favoured me with a copy, I feel very desirous of preserving for him the credit of this *bijou;* and therefore, with his approbation, I beg to have it inserted among the valuable communications made to your Magazine.

Yours, &c. D. GILBERT.

What! in this wonder-working age,
When upside down all things are turning;
When steam the rapid car conveys,
And lamps without their oil are burning;

When led by Davy's guardian blaze
With safety through the fire we walk;
And lithographs to our amaze
Can make the very stones to talk;

Shall Charity alone be far
Amid these wonders left behind?
If you will enter this Bazaar,
She deals with Magic too, you'll find.

Around the tables gaily spread
See all that Fancy can bestow;
Of sparkling stars and roses red,
And pictures fair, a splendid show!

Wave but a gold or silver wand,—
That fillagree shall thatch a cottage;
Obedient to the same command
That urn becomes a mess of pottage.

That silken cushion stuffed with bran
Shall be a basket full of bread;
And what appears a cooling fan
Shall as a blanket warm a bed.

The parasol shall form a ceiling
To shelter from the wind and rain;
Yon butterfly shall speed with healing
Upon its wings to soften pain.

That vase is full of balm and honey,
Transparent tho' it seems to be:
The empty purse shall pour out money—
Those chains shall set a pris'ner free.

The glitt'ring gaudes to outward sense,
Of idle toys which seem a store,
Touch'd by thy wand, Benevolence,
Are food and raiment for the poor.

Here Charity, in pious aid
Her loving duties to fulfil,
Makes Luxury her helping maid,
And Labour work with magic skill.

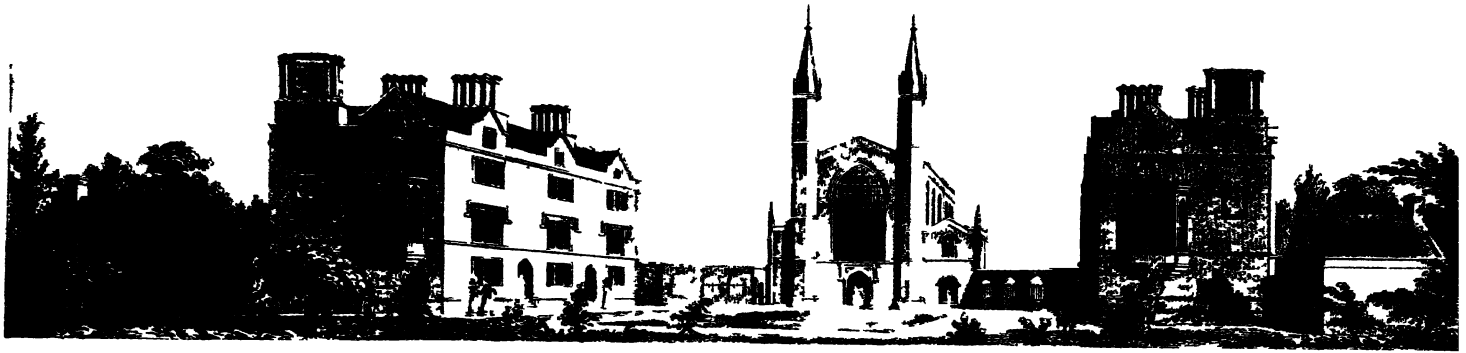




Fig 3



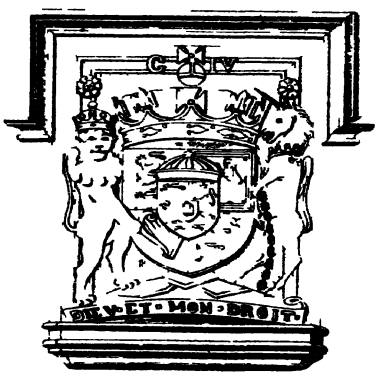


Fig 4

St. Katharine's.

THE accompanying Engraving represents the new Church and Hospital buildings, which are situated on the east side of the Regent's Park.

Fig. 1 shows the west front of the Church and the houses of the Brothers and Sisters, comprising three sides of a quadrangle, the public road forming the fourth. There is but little of a collegiate character about the present pile of buildings, which are more remarkable as being something between a hospital and a palace.

The Chapel, in the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle, is built in the style of architecture which prevailed at the commencement of the fifteenth century. Why that particular period was selected by the architect, he can best answer; it has no connection with the foundation of the church, nor does it assimilate with the domestic buildings of the establishment.

The west front of Winchester Cathedral seems to have been the authority for the same view of the present structure, but it falls short of the majesty of the original, as every reduction of cathedral architecture to a smaller scale generally does. The chapel consists only of a nave without side ailes, the small wings seen in the view, which have the appearance of such appendages, being the Chapter-house and School of the establishment. The octangular buttresses at the angles of the design up to the pedimental cornice of the front are plain, above which each face is enriched with an upright panel with a trefoil head. The most objectionable part of the design is the surrounding minute pinnacles seeming to grow out of the moulded cap of the buttress, and to be put there without design; and the taller pinnacle in the centre of the group, capped by a finial ending in an iron rod, has an unfinished appearance. The doorway, with its square weather cornice, and the magnificent window above it, are in a better taste. The latter is divided by perpendicular mullions into seven lights, which are subdivided by a transom stone at half their height into two tiers, each light has an arched head, inclosing five sweeps; the spacious arch of the window is entirely filled up with numerous minute compartments assimilating in design with the larger mullions, and displaying on the whole a correct and elegant composition. Above the cornice of the window are three shields of arms, the central is held by an angel, and the two others are crowned with antique crowns. The flanks are partly built of brick, and partly of stone, and all the windows are situated in the upper part of the wall; they are divided into three lights by mullions, and the heads of the arches inclose quaterfoils. It is but just to say, that the stone work of all the windows is executed in a very correct and masterly style, but the mixture of brick and stone in the building is to be regretted, as it shows too much of that modern taste for outside show, which is observable in the neighbourhood of the Hospital.

The east front is built of brick, and shows a lamentable falling off from the principal front. The omission of the buttresses at the angles and every portion of architectural ornament, except the window, which is a copy of the western, is another specimen of the same false taste. Where can there be found an ancient building in the Pointed style which is not equally well finished throughout? The addition of ornamental façades to shabby buildings was reserved for an age of modern improvement to discover.

A neat cross botoné in stone crowns the gables of both the fronts. The two wings are built of brick, with stone dressings, and are made in height into two stories; in the lower are doorways of a less ornamental character than the centre; and in the upper are pointed windows, with a single mullion under a low arch, the head of which is ornamented with uprights; at the angles are brick buttresses capped with pinnacles of stone.

The walls, pierced with obtuse arches, filled in with iron railings, instead of tracery, which unite the Chapel to the domestic buildings, are in the poorest style of carpenter's Gothic; the poverty-struck appearance of these appendages is disgraceful to the structure, and even the excuse of utility is wanted to apologise for their excessive meanness. Something of the same kind disfigures the House of Lords; and a cloister of a similar design exists in Lincoln's Inn. Are these authorities for an architect to copy from?

The houses of the Brothers and Sisters are built in the domestic style of

the sixteenth century, of brick, with stone dressings; and here the architect has succeeded more happily than in the ecclesiastical portion of the pile;—the two windows in the ends of the structure, the gables over the attic windows, and the picturesque chimney flues, give an air of originality to the houses, which, upon the whole, are rather pleasing specimens of a class of modern buildings which excusably departs from the strictest adherence to authorities, inasmuch as an architect must necessarily unite in a dwelling house modern convenience with picturesque effect.

Two lodges in the fore-ground, of a subordinate character, with arched doorways, crowned with square weather cornices, and surmounted by shields of arms, complete the eastern pile of buildings, which forms the first subject in the plate.

A pump is intended to be built in front of the Chapel; it is a neat design, executed in stone, consisting of a poligonal pedestal raised on steps, and crowned with a crocketed cupola, ending in a finial; it has the appearance of an ancient conduit, and ought to have been what it seems—the addition of an iron pump-handle is no ornament.

Fig. 2 shows the principal front, and one of the flanks of the residence of the Master of the Hospital, which is erected on the other side of the road, facing the collegiate buildings. The style of architecture is the same as the houses already described, but the enrichments are more lavishly applied. The front consists of a porch covering the doorway, having an obtuse arch of entrance, and being crowned by a pierced parapet; above this is a multangular bow window of an antique design, similar to the windows of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. On each side the entrance are rectangular bow windows in two heights, over which the principal elevation is finished with gables; the flank is in a plainer style of architecture; the bow window, the characteristic feature of the period, which the architect has adopted, is also introduced; but the other windows assimilate with the modern dwelling-house style, the mullions being superseded by sashes. The stables seen in the distance are in a subordinate style; they might at first sight be mistaken for the houses of the poorer members of the establishment,—the bedes women, whose dwellings do not appear to enter into the present arrangement of the Hospital.

The shields of arms, Nos. 3 and 4, occupy the square panels, surmounted by weather cornices, seen in the ends of the houses in the first subject in the engraving. No. 3, is the arms of Henry III. impaled with [Or,] four pallets [Gules], being those of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III. the second foundress of the Hospital.—No. 4 is the arms of his present Majesty, with the roses of York and Lancaster. The antique character given to the armorial bearings and embellishments is highly creditable to the sculptor.

The interior of the Hospital being in a very early state of forwardness, will form a subject for a future notice.

The architect of the present range of buildings is Ambrose Poynter, esq. a pupil of Mr. Nash's, and he has unfortunately adopted the meretricious and too fantastic style of architecture of his instructor; in whose designs in the Pointed style, the follies of Wyatt are more apparent, than the excellencies of those buildings from which genuine authorities can alone be taken.

E. I. C.

On English Topography.

[For the following Essay on English Topographical History the public is indebted to the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. It is extracted from the Preface to the History of the Deanery of Doncaster, the first volume of which has been recently delivered to the subscribers. In these admirable remarks the sources of the Topographer's information are most judiciously unfolded, and they will form an excellent guide to every future student in similar inquiries. We have selected those portions which have a general bearing.]

NEARLY three centuries have elapsed since Leland and Lambarde, the fathers of English Topography, were pursuing their useful labours. Since that time there has been a succession of men who have applied themselves to collect the scattered fragments of the history of the civil or ecclesiastical divisions of our country, and to arrange them in proper order.

The result of the labours of many inquirers in this department of our historical literature has been given to the public through the press; so that the number of the counties, or of the inferior subdivisions, of which the public are in possession of minute and accurate descriptions, now exceeds the number of those which are not described.

It is something to a country, and especially to the curious and critical inquirer into its arts, its literature, and its history, that there are books which contain minute descriptions of distant objects, from which the information desired may often be gained with as much advantage as it would be were we to undertake a toilsome journey to visit the object for ourselves. Yet it can hardly be denied that, through some cause or other, topography has fallen amongst us into some degree of disrepute. But who will venture to say that it does not lend a useful light to inquirers in almost every department of our national literature? who will say that there is not room for the exercise of some of the higher powers of the mind? or that learning, both classical and indigenous, may not be successfully applied? And if, amongst our topographical writers, there are some who have possessed no other quality but plodding industry, and some of even a lower form, whose volumes consist only of the pilfered stores of some ingenious or pains-taking predecessor, there are others who have brought to the study both knowledge and genius such as would ennoble any subject, and in the ranks of those who have cultivated this department of our literature, there are some, living and dead, from whom the public admiration will never be withdrawn.

The disrepute in which topography is held by some cultivated minds, may perhaps arise from the habit of looking upon the whole field of literature, and seeing that topography is almost confined to England,—it appears to have the general voice against it; or of accounting nothing valuable which is not sanctioned by the example of the classical ages. True it is that topography, in the sense in which it is now used, is a literature peculiar to the English nation. It cannot be said to have extended itself even to Wales or Ireland. No shire of Scotland has yet been described as our English counties are described. Foreign nations have admirable descriptions of their principal cities and towns, but their topographical writers have not yet learned to ascend the rivers, and penetrate the recesses of their pasturable forests, showing us where men in the infancy of society fixed their habitations, and where and how the village churches arose in the infancy of Christianity. So little do foreign nations know of their country, that even Pæstum remained to be *discovered* within the memory of man. The ancients had no topography. Strabo and Mela are geographers. But who is not ready to say,—would that the ancients had! How inestimable would be a work on a Roman province, composed with that minuteness and accuracy and painful research which appear in our own "Surrey" or "Durham." Those who are disposed to undervalue our topography should remember this; and also that topography is not the only subject in which England has the proud distinction of taking the lead among the nations of Europe.

It limits the empire of imagination. So does science. It is admitted that where the genius of topography has set her foot, there are no interminable wilds, no trackless forests, no inaccessible fastnesses, no unknown haunts of human society or of solitary hermits. But the domestic incidents which she brings to light, the display which she makes of antient customs, and the occasional glimpses which she affords of the manners of ages long gone by, invite to that more agreeable fiction in which fable is united with historic truth, delighting while it instructs the reader. Perhaps we owe "Kenilworth" to Ashmole.

Topography may reckon amongst those who have devoted themselves to her, some very celebrated names. To mention none who are living, she boasts of Leland, Camden, Dugdale, Gale, Stukeley, Warton, and Whitaker, men who have a high reputation in other departments of literature; and other names of great celebrity, men who are distinguished only by their topographical writings. But she may rest her claims, not only to escape reproach but to rank high among the historical literature of our country, upon the curiosity and value of the information to be found gathered together in the books which compose a

topographical library. No books aid, equally with these, researches into the progress of society, and the relative positions of different portions of it at different periods. These are the materials from which we gain our best acquaintance with the history of the arts which support or embellish life; there are treasured up the remains of fading superstitions, lost usages, peculiarities of manners and of dialect, which serve to illustrate the origin and progress of nations, or of political institutions which are still flourishing. The topographical writer, better acquainted than the general historian can be with the scene of memorable events, will ordinarily be found describing those events with a more minute accuracy; better acquainted also with the domestic history and private circumstances of eminent persons, he sees relations and dependencies which escape the more general observer, while they have had considerable effect in determining their public conduct. It is in books of this class that we find accounts of the works of our remote ancestors, some existing, some entirely abolished and lost. We are introduced to the mystic circle of the Druids; the sepulchral tumulus of the antient Briton; the roads, the altars, the temples, and other remains of our Roman conquerors; the earth-works of the Saxons; with the castles, churches, monuments, and effigies, remains of the feudal times. There we see the direction taken at different periods by the benevolence or the piety of our ancestors. No such critical investigations of claims to hereditary distinctions are to be found as those which appear in some of our topographical works, as there is assuredly no more successful mode of investigating genealogies than by pursuing the descent of lands and manors with which an honourable name has been connected. Even the splendour and purity of our aristocracy may have been in part preserved by the labours of our old topographers; as certain it is that a claimant of an honourable title, in this very Session of Parliament, finds a powerful argument arising out of "The History of Warwickshire," against a claim which has other appearance of being unfounded. In lower affairs of life the information contained in these books has been of service in perpetuating or preserving the purity of charitable foundations, and in diffusing information generally on questions of descent, so often misapprehended, and where misapprehension too often opens the door to litigation. The genealogical details have sometimes a higher bearing. It is a question at this moment of no small political consequence what proportion of the population of the Morea are of genuine Greek descent. It would no longer be a question had the Morea ever had its topographical historian. By the decision of it the policy of more than one state might be influenced.

But why should not Topography make at once her appeal to the taste and feeling of every one not utterly devoid of a natural curiosity, and especially to every one of cultivated mind, if there is not a great difference between living in a described and an undescribed county? The difference is analogous to that between living in an old and in a new country. In the former case, there is not an edifice, a church, or a manor-house, a cross, or a little fragment of ruin, that is not connected with some incident or some character that makes it an object of interest. Topography calls up the spirits of the past generations. We see them gliding among the trees planted by them; we see them in their proper apparel, and with all the rank and port which belonged to them Where there is no written recovery of the past, we can live only with the present generation; in the ages which are gone by, all is indistinctness, and the want of accurate knowledge often betrays itself in ludicrous absurdities.

What we have chiefly to regret is, that in this island, remote as it is from the primæval seats of civilization, there is less to reward the diligence of the topographical inquirer. Ours is, after all, a new country; not so new as some, but compared with other countries of the civilized world we are but of yesterday. Of the great majority of the places mentioned in my volumes, the earliest notice is in the days of King Edward the Confessor, not quite eight hundred years ago; and what is the case with the Brigantian portion of the island, is the case with other parts of it. Even our most illustrious cities, AQVAE SVLIS, EBORACVM, or LONDINIVM herself, as objects of topographical interest, sink into insignificance when we name Rome or Athens, Tyre, Babylon, Thebes, or the Holy City,

or any πολιν μεγαλην και ευδαιμονα of Xenophon. Neither has poetry yet thrown her charm over our native hills and streamlets, and exalted every little village that arose upon our plains.—Still, to Englishmen, England is their native country; and to the ingenuous mind that word *patria* atones for a thousand defects, and gives her charms above really fairer regions. For my own part I may say, with the elegant-minded Evelyn, "it is the country of my birth and delight."

> Dear country! oh, how dearly dear
> Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band
> Be to thy foster-child, that from thy hand
> Did common breath and nouriture receive.
> F. Q. ii. 10. 69.

What may be regarded as the *prima stamina* of a topographical work, is a personal survey of every place mentioned in it, and every object described in it, making notes upon the place, and trusting as little as possible to recollection. The churches, which in many places are the sole objects of curiosity, are to be examined with close attention. The monumental inscriptions, often the only record of persons eminent and useful in their day, are to be copied, and all which are in any respect remarkable presented to the world; while of others the material circumstance may be exhibited, as such notice may be useful to some inquirer when, perhaps, the original itself may have perished.

In those topographical tours much information is to be collected from intelligent inhabitants of the several villages; and I am bound to acknowledge the courteous attention which I have received from many persons in these inquiries, but more particularly from the clergy.

The history of a district is very much the history of the property of that district; and this divides itself into two parts, the ecclesiastical and the lay property. Again, the lay property lies for the most part in a lord paramount, as he is often called, that is, the person holding immediately of the crown; in a subsidiary lord, sometimes in a lord removed one step further from the crown; and in freeholders or copyholders, tenants to the lord. To attempt to give an account of the descent of mere freeholds or copyholds would be useless and impracticable; but of the course which the feudal superiority has taken, from its origin to the present day, an account is indispensible in a book which pretends to give an historical view of any district, especially since whatever there may be in a village to excite curiosity, or to invite attention, is usually connected with the line of its lords; and whatever changes have taken place in the condition of the villagers, have for the most part originated with them.

And for the accomplishment of this portion of his task the topographer has the assistance of the Domesday-book. The present arrangement of property is to be referred for its origin to the times just preceding the preparation of that famous record. We have there the various townships which form, little changed, the present villare of England, arranged under the names of their feudal superiors, or those who in after times were called, as to all which they did not keep in demesne, the lords paramount; that is, lords who held their lands of no other but the king. This record shows us in a most lucid manner the original distribution of property throughout this region. Whatever difficulties there may occasionally be in the descriptions given of the various townships, in that there are no difficulties; all is simple, clear, and easy.

Sometimes we find in the pages of Domesday the name of some person who held single townships of the tenant in chief, and so became the founder of the sub-fees. The Liber Niger lends some little assistance; and a very early list of tenants is preserved in the Testa de Nevil. It is, however, too well known to all who have attended to inquiries such as these, that the reigns of the sons, grandson, and great-grandson of the Conqueror are times of darkness, and that it is not till the reign of Henry III. that we have much direct and regular information respecting the descent of properties, however great. In the dark period before that reign we are obliged to collect our information, in the best manner we can, from the records or the charters of the religious houses, most of which were founded during that period, and had most of the lords of the subsidiary fees amongst their benefactors; or from pleadings exhibited in later times, when it was necessary to set forth a title from an early period; or from solitary and casual notices in

record, chronicle, or charter; under which head may be placed the occasional notices in the Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer.

So little remains of the transactions in the first century and a half after the conquest, that it is only in the tenancies in chief, or the paramount lordships, that we are to expect an unbroken chain of descent. These tenancies were for the most part in the hands of the most eminent persons of the time, those whose actions were the subject of the general historian, and whose deaths were of sufficient consequence to claim a place in the public chronicles of the age.

With respect to the sub-lords, excepting some whose fees were so extensive that they rivalled the overlords in power and consequence, and forced themselves on the attention of the general historian, it rarely happens that a continued series can be given through that century and a half, though it also often happens that we may show persons holding the property in one age, which, in the next, is held by persons who use the same name of addition, and who may therefore be presumed to be the sons of the former.

But from the reign of king Henry III. the aspect of affairs is different. From that time we have various surveys of the lands held by the overlords, in which the names of those who held the sub-fees are given, and in some instances the names of various lords who held the lands at different periods. Kirkby's Inquest is one of these; this was taken in 1277, the fifth of Edward I. The record called the Nomina Villarum, which belongs to the 9 Edward II. is another. Domesday Book, the Liber Niger, and the Testa de Nevil, have been printed. Kirkby's Inquest and the Nomina Villarum seem to claim the earliest attention of the Commissioners of the Public Records. I speak my own experience when I say, that no single records have afforded more useful and more extended information than these have done. The Pipe Rolls only, on account of their high antiquity, and their closer bearing on the public transactions of the realm, can be said to surpass them in their claims on the attention of those Commissioners. But, besides these records, we have several surveys of the honours and the tenancies under the lords of Hallamshire, of the reign of Henry VI. and later periods. The printed works are of easy access, and much is due from the persons engaged in the topographic illustration of our country to the wisdom and liberality of Parliament in having caused so many valuable records to be printed, and distributed in public libraries throughout the kingdom.

Surveys or extents present the outline; it is filled up, for the most part, by the aid of inquisitions post mortem. When any one died holding lands, the king's writ issued to the escheator to summon an inquest to determine of what lands he died possessed, the tenure of those lands, and who was the heir. These are the leading subjects of the inquisitions, and it is manifest at once how important they must be for carrying down the descent of property, and how certain must be the record of that descent which is supported by evidence such as this. But they sometimes contain more than this. Collateral circumstances, such as settlements and provisions for younger children, are occasionally found; and it is no unusual circumstance to find the last wills of the deceased party recited at full in them. These inquisitions begin in the reign of Henry III. and are continued to the middle of the seventeenth century. Most of the original records are in the Tower.

The account given of the descent of manors from extents and inquisitions is aided by charter evidence. As charters merely related to private intercourse between man and man, there was no public registration of them, no common depositary, but they remained in the archives of the families by whom they were executed, or accompanied the property to which they related*. To the fines passed of lands, and to wills, I have been greatly indebted. This species of evidence is the most curious and interesting of all, as any one may satisfy himself who shall peruse the Testamenta Vetusta of Mr. Nicolas.

* "Of these," remarks Mr. Hunter, "I may with truth say, that, for the purposes of the present work, I have perused and abstracted more than three thousand; but it is remarkable how few of them throw any valuable light upon the state of the country, relating chiefly, as those which I have seen do, to the smaller properties. Neither do they afford matter for any curious general conclusions. Some of them, however, are

When the course of descent of a manor is shown, the next thing is to discover transactions of its lords respecting it, or transactions which throw light upon the character of those who held it. Here it will not be expected that much can be discovered. Grants of free warren, markets, and fairs, notices in the Hundred rolls of usurpations, patent grants for particular purposes, with occasional summonses to assist in military affairs, these form for the most part all that can now be recovered of the men of consideration in the middle ages, except what may be collected from their private charters. For all these, the volumes published under the Record Commission have been of singular advantage.

Sometimes, however, we have more to relate; and pleas on trials or petitions to Parliament exhibit interesting facts. For the former I have been chiefly indebted to Dodsworth and Hopkinson; for the latter to the Rolls of Parliament, a work which, owing in a great measure to the want of an index*, has not been used as it ought to have been by the topographical inquirer.

In preparing the accounts of the descents of the feudal interests, assistance has also been derived from the labours of industrious and ingenious persons who have applied themselves to the investigation of the gentilitial antiquities of the English nation. The superior fees have been for the most part in the hands of persons who ranked among the baronage of England, and some of the fees of the second class were also held by families in whom there were hereditary claims to distinctions. Concerning all families of those ranks much information has been collected, and much has been published. On the house of Warren, to whom Coningsborough and the Level of Hatfield belonged, we have a work in two quarto volumes; and of the Lacis, the Mauleys, and other families, the pages of Sir William Dugdale's Baronage afford ample information. I have used, however, such information sparingly. I have wished as much as possible to avoid the repetition of that which was already before the public, and have preferred, rather than to transcribe from printed works which are equally the property of every one of my readers as of myself, to offer a few remarks upon the accounts of these great houses given by my predecessors, as supplementary to their labours, though conscious that the work might thereby incur the imputation of being meagre where it ought to be full. Our topographical works must, after all the compression that can be applied to them, be sufficiently large, and a topographer cannot, in my opinion, be too sparing in his use of that information which has long ago been made *publici juris* by some industrious predecessor.

In families of a rank below the baronage in whom these feudal interests have been vested, a different course has been adopted. Where the account of them was to be derived from manuscript authority, and not from printed books, I have ventured to consider myself in the light of one who is the first to write upon the subject, and the genealogical details which follow may be hereafter to others what the works of previous inquirers into the history of the baronage of England have been to me. And here I must acknowledge the great assistance which I have derived from the labours of some of the old officers of the College of Arms, whose visitation books contain a vast body of genealogical information.

But though these books must undoubtedly be regarded as containing the best and most authentic information in respect of our gentilitial antiquities, I must add that very valuable information has been obtained from other collections.

The pedigrees which, within the last century, have been from time to time entered in the records of the College of Arms have afforded valuable information in this department; and I may take leave to say that some have been either wholly compiled or continued by myself from original evidence, personal knowledge, or the information of the families themselves or of their friends; and that there is scarcely a pedigree throughout the work which has not been compared in respect of some of its statements with documentary evidence.

of a higher character, and it will be seen, particularly in the second volume, of what use evidence of this kind may be made."

* An Index to the Rolls of Parliament was for many years the employment of the late Rev. John Pridden, F.S.A. (See vol. xcv. i. 468. Edward Upham, esq. F.S.A. is now engaged on the same task.—Edit.

In a few instances I have likewise had the benefit of particular histories of particular families. Thus, when the head of the house of Wentworth was made a peer, he employed his relation, William Gascoign, to collect a genealogical account of his family, not confined to the line of Wentworth only, but embracing other of the allodial families of this district, of which the Lord Wentworth and Earl of Strafford was at that time the representative. The history of the house of Fitz-William, compiled by Hugh Fitz-William, early in the reign of Elizabeth, a manuscript of singular interest and beauty, is among the treasures at Milton, and the use of it has been permitted for the purposes of this work. A genealogical account of the house of Wortley, compiled in the time of Sir Richard Wortley, with some useful biographical notices, has enabled me to present a better account of that great family, than could have been prepared only from the documentary evidence which exists; a curious history of the family of Rokeby has been lent to me by Mr. Rokeby, of Northamptonshire; and, lastly, the history of the family of Foljambe, compiled by Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, now among Gough's manuscripts at the Bodleian, has left little to be collected in that line of descent, and but little to be done to continue it to the present generation.

The deduction of families necessarily forms a part of topographical works; but I must intreat the reader to bear in mind, that they only find a place there as they serve to illustrate and to exhibit the descent of properties. In works strictly genealogical, the history of manors and advowsons is properly made subservient to the history of some stirps which had connected itself with those manors. But in a work professedly topographical the history of the stirps is only subsidiary to the history of the manor. Hence, till a family allied itself with a particular property, any history of that family appears to be irrelevant. What can be more destructive of unity of design in a work of this nature, than to give a history from perhaps the reign of Henry III. of a family whose deposit was in Norfolk, in a work devoted to the topography of Devonshire, because late in the reign of George III. they might have become possessed of a manor in that county? Or what would be more out of place than, in this work, a history of the whole house of Lumley, peculiarly attractive as it is to the genealogist, because, in the person of Sir Thomas Lumley, they became possessed about a century ago of a seat and fine estate in this deanery? The bulky appearance of some of our books of topography is principally to be attributed to a neglect of this propriety. Nevertheless it is a propriety which may be observed with some exceptions. It seems proper to show from whence came the first of a family who acquired an establishment in the county on which the topographer is engaged. If it was a family indigenous, or which had long resided in the county before it had acquired one of the great interests within it, then also it may seem not improper to waive the observance of the rule; and it is at least an interesting subject of inquiry, where has vested in later times the representation of persons who once held high and commanding stations among the gentry of the county.

In some few instances, however, there are genealogical notices of families who do not appear to have allied themselves with any of the feudal interests within the district, and are only connected with it by residence or considerable estates, and having been by the heralds classed among the gentry.

The difficulty is great of obtaining accurate information of the descent which even considerable interests have taken in the period since the inquisitions ceased. A topographer cannot ask for the sight of documents which are still important to the sustaining of a title. Still, transactions of which these great interests are the subject, are for the most part too ostensible not to be matter of public notoriety. In some instances the most authentic and valuable information has been received from gentlemen in possession of these interests. And it has happened, perhaps fortunately for the topographer of this district, that a large proportion of the greater interests have not been unstable during the last century and a half, but have descended in the families of those who held them while still inquisitions were in use.

(To be continued.)

MOYLES COURT, ELLINGHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

MR. URBAN, *June* 10.

THE accompanying view of Moyles Court, in the parish of Ellingham, near Ringwood, in Hampshire (for nearly two centuries the residence of the Lisle family), is taken from a painting done about fifteen years ago, in the lifetime of the late Charles Lisle, esq. (the last male of that branch), who died in 1818; since which the house has been sold to Henry Baring, esq. of Somerly, the present possessor, who has taken down great part of the building, leaving only sufficient to serve as a habitation for the farmer renting the estate.—*(See Plate II.)*

It was here that an event took place, which is recorded in all our histories of James the Second, namely, the harbouring of two of the adherents of the unfortunate Monmouth by one of the Lisle family. Alicia, or Alice, the wife of John Lisle, a severe republican, who sat as one of the judges at the trial of Charles the First, and was in such favour with Cromwell, as to be promoted to the office of Commissioner of the Great Seal, and to a seat in the Upper House of Parliament; hence the title of lady, or dame, given to his wife. Upon the restoration he went in exile to Switzerland, where he was assassinated in open day; and, it is said, by or at the instigation of some of his own countrymen! The wife, who by no means approved of her husband's political principles, lived in retirement at Moyles Court, where she received Mr. John Hicks, a Non-conformist Minister, and his companion, named Nelthorpe. A military party, under the command of a son of the loyal Colonel Penruddocke, having traced these men to Moyles Court, secured them, together with the Lady Lisle. The latter was conducted to Winchester, where she was tried on a charge of high treason, before the infamous Judge Jefferies, then on the Western Circuit, holding what was termed the "bloody assize." His conduct on this occasion corresponded with his general character.

The proceedings on the trial, which was held on the 27th August, 1685, afford a shocking display of scurrility and violence, cloaked with a pretended zeal for truth, and hypocritical appeals to the Majesty of Heaven, delivered in a style of solemn blasphemy. Lady Lisle employed no counsel. Her defence was artless: simply stating the truth of the case, that she had given an asylum to Mr. Hicks* as a persecuted minister, without suspicion of his having been concerned with Monmouth; and had received Nelthorpe as Hicks's friend, not even knowing his name. She represented the improbability of her risking her own life, and the ruin of her family, in harbouring known traitors; and proved, that she had always instilled principles of loyalty into her son, by his having actually borne arms against Monmouth. Jefferies gave the Jury a very partial charge; notwithstanding which, they were so little satisfied with the evidence, as to incline to acquit the prisoner. The Judge, enraged, sent them to reconsider the matter; until at length, intimidated by his ferocity, they returned a verdict of guilty. The next morning sentence was passed that she should be burned in the afternoon. However, at the intercession of some Clergymen of Winchester, a few days reprieve was obtained, and her life was asked of the King, by Royalists who had found in her a friend, and well affected to their cause, but in vain! James told the Earl of Feversham, when he applied to the King, that he had promised Jefferies he would not pardon her! All the mercy that was extended to her, was an alteration of the sentence from burning to beheading. On the 2d September the venerable victim, then about seventy years old, was brought to the scaffold, where she resigned her life with Christian fortitude. Just before her execution she gave a paper to the Sheriff, expressing her sentiments, in which she declares herself a Protestant, deprecates the return of Popery as a judgment, vindicates her character, forgives her enemies, and prepares to die, in the expectation of "pardon and acceptance with God, by the imputed righteousness of Jesus Christ." She was buried in Ellingham Church-yard, as appears by the inscription, noticed in the next page.

Among the earliest acts of William and Mary, was one for annulli-

* Hicks (or Hickes) is stated to have been brother to George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, and was executed at Glastonbury, according to Echard. Of the fate of Nelthorpe no mention is made.

ing and making void the conviction and attainder of this injured lady (granted upon the petition of two of her daughters, Tryphena, the wife of Richard Lloyd, and Bridget, the wife of —— Usher), by which Parliament declared their sense of her wrongs, and made her family all the reparation in their power. It is a most gratifying circumstance to all who venerate the efforts by which our ancestors have made the British Constitution what it is, that this Bill received the Royal Assent on the very same day (24th May, 1689) as the Act of Toleration, a day never to be forgotten in the annals of British freedom.

I have no where found recorded the maiden name of Alicia Lisle; but, through the kindness of a gentleman*, whose intelligence and liberality are well known, I am enabled to state some particulars respecting her family. It appears that she was daughter and co-heir to Sir White Beconsawe, knt. of Moyles Court, who was son of William Beconsawe, esq. by Alice, sole daughter and heir to William White, esq., also of Moyles court. The subject of our inquiry was five years old at the Heralds' visitation in 1623, which makes her age at the time of her death to have been rather under seventy years. By her husband before mentioned she had two sons and six daughters; but the heirs male failing in the second descent, the estate of Moyles Court, &c. devolved to the descendants of Sir William Lisle, knt. brother to John aforesaid, who were seated at Crux Easton, in the same county; and finally ending in Charles, who died unmarried, as before stated, thus became extinct a family who was of great note in the Isle of Wight from the Conquest, and where it had large possessions; hence the name De Insula, or De L'isle. Edward Hales Taylor, esq. son of Mary, sister and coheir to the late Charles Lisle, esq. by Christopher Taylor, D.D. has taken the surname and arms of Lisle.

In the church of Ellingham is a monument, inscribed, "Here lyeth interred the body of Alice Beconsawe, the wyfe of Willm. Beconsawe, of Ibsley, esquire, the sole daughter and heire of Willm. White, of Moyles Court, esquire. She lyved virtuously, and dyed in the fear of God, the 19 July, Ann. D'ni 1622." There is also a head-stone in the church-yard with this inscription, "Here lies Dame Alicia Lisle, and her daughter Ann Hartfall, who dyed the 17 Febr. 170—. Alicia Lisle dyed the 2 Sept. 1685." These are the only memorials existing for these families there.

Yours, &c. C. S. B.

* G. F. Beltz, esq. F.S.A. Lancaster Herald.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

IF the following literal transcript of an original letter from Bishop Tanner to Browne Willis, the antiquary, may be deemed worthy of insertion in your Magazine, it is at your disposal. G. L.

"For Browne Willis, esq. at Mrs. Hemings, in St. Martin's-lane, London.

June 21, 1708.

I hope dear Mr. Willis will pardon my troubling him with the inclosed old copy of verses; which, if he has not before met with, may not, perhaps, be unwelcome to so great a lover of Bells, and not the less for its relation to the Church.

Whenever the Notitia Monastica is reprinted, I think it must not swell much bigger than it is, being designed only for a manual, and repertory, with directions to the printed books and MS. registers. But I should be glad to be corrected and improved in any thing about the founder, time of foundation, order and dedication of any religious house, I have left out or mistaken. Any arms also of religious houses would be acceptable. I had a good handsome sheet of observations on the arms of monasteries from a country schoolmaster here lately, in which were many things I had not before met with.

I wish Mr. Madox, after he has done his Exchequer book, would furnish us with a volume or two more of Monasticon, which the Augmentation Office would furnish him with choice of materials for. Mr. Newcourt's History of the Diocese of London, I hear, is almost finished, which book I want to see. Pray does Mr. Strype's edition and enlargements of Stow's Survey go on?

I wish you and your lady a good journey to Whaddon, and all health and happiness in that charming situation, and myself half a day's conversation with you there among your old books; though I shall be always and

every where, dearest Sir, your most affectionately obliged,

THOM. TANNER.

My humble service to Dr. Hutton, Mr. Wotton, &c.

On Tom of Christ Church, newly cast. (about A.D. 1653.)

Be dumb, ye infant chimes, thump not the mettle
That ne'er outrung the tinker and his kettle;
Cease all your petty 'larums, for to day
Is young Tom's resurrection from the clay:
And know when Tom shall ring his loudest kells,
The * of you will seem but dinner bells.
Old Tom's grown young again, the fiery cave
Is now his cradle, that was once his grave;
He grew up quickly from his mother's earth,
And all you see is not an hour's birth;
Look on him well, my life I do engage
You ne'er saw prettier baby for his age.
Brave, constant Tom, none could make thee turn, [did thee burn;
Tho' hang'd, drown'd, quarter'd, till they
Yet not for this, nor ten times more, be sorry,
Since thou wast martyred for our Churches
But for thy meritorious suffering [glory;
Thou shortly shalt toward heaven in a stringe;
And tho' we grieved to see thee thump'd and banged,
Wee'l all be glad (great Tom) to see thee hanged."

I have met somewhere that the inscription on the old bell was,

"In Thomæ laude resono *bim-bom* sine fraude."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IT will be my endeavour by the present communication to throw some light upon the inquiries of your Correspondent, "The Hermit of Eskdale-side," respecting the poet Samuel Jones; p. 388. It appears by the books in the archives of the Custom-house of Whitby, that Mr. Jones entered into that service as Deputy Customer on the 23d May, 1709, and on the 17th August following he was appointed Queen's Searcher, by deputation from Gilbert Wigginor, esq. who was then Patent Searcher. He remained in that office, at least, until the 11th May, 1731, a period of twenty-two years. The last time he subscribed his name officially, indicates age or infirmity. On the 19th March, 1732, his successor, George Dickinson, was sworn into office; and according to the register of burials at the parish church of St. Mary, Whitby, he was interred on the 24th of December in that year. Thus nearly twenty-three years of his life is accounted for.

Whence Mr. Samuel Jones came I have not the means of ascertaining with so much certainty. His volume of Poetical Miscellanies, published in 1714, is dedicated to Hugh Machell, of Appleby, in the county of Westmoreland, esq. and he inscribes himself "his most obedient son." He might be the son-in-law, or the natural son of that gentleman. The Machell family resided during several generations at Crackenthorpe Hall, near Appleby. The late Lord Lonsdale purchased the property several years since, and no branch of the family now remains in the neighbourhood. It is said to have removed to Beverley.

It will hence appear somewhat improbable, that Mr. Samuel Jones was "a Dissenting Minister at Manchester. Nevertheless it may be possible that he was the brother of the learned Jeremiah Jones; for the same mystery, the same "shadows, clouds, and darkness," hang upon his origin and early life. It is merely "*apprehended* that he (Jeremiah) was a native of the North of England, and that his father was a gentleman in affluent circumstances."

I shall not encumber your pages with critical observations upon the merits or demerits of the Poetical Miscellanies of Jones; they consist of thirty-three pieces, and occupy eighty-two pages. I will just mention the title of one piece, "On a Lady's carrying £10,000 to King Charles the First, when a Prisoner in the Isle of Wight," which consists of fifty-nine lines in verse. The lady's name and memory deserve to be rescued from oblivion, for such a spontaneous act of devotion and loyalty to that unhappy member of the ever unfortunate house of Stuart. I do not remember to have met with the anecdote, or her name, in Granger, or in any of the lives, memoirs, or journals of Charles, and the events of his times.

There is a copy of Jones's Poetical Miscellanies in the Whitby Museum, as well as in the British Museum.

In the days of the Saxons, the famous Streoneshalh Abbey stood on the eastern cliff of Whitby. St. Hilda was the first Abbess, and she greatly promoted the cause of learning in Britain

* This blank has been supplied in Mr. Willis's Autograph with the word *bigg'st.*

There Cædmon composed his spiritual poetry, some remains of which have come down to our times. His hymn is said to be the oldest specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry extant. It is preserved in King Alfred's translation of Bede. Is not Cædmon, therefore, entitled to the honourable appellation of "The Father of English Poets?"

The inhabitants of Whitby, emulating the ancient fame of Streoneshalh, have recently caught the growing spirit of improvement. In 1823, a Literary and Philosophical Society, with a Museum attached, was founded. Some of the most respectable noblemen and gentlemen of the county patronize and support the effort. The collection of petrifactions, minerals, rock specimens, fossil bones, animal teeth (especially from the Kirkdale cavern), antiquities, shells, and miscellaneous organic remains and curiosities deposited in the Museum, are rich and curious, and many entirely unique. It possesses a complete petrified crocodile, discovered in 1824. There are few places in this country which afford such facilities for collecting all sorts of specimens connected with mineralogy and geology. The Society is also forwarding the general interests of science and knowledge by lectures, papers, and conversational meetings.

With regard to Mr. Samuel Jones's "Whitby, a poem, occasioned by Mr. Andrew Long's recovery from Jaundice, by drinking of Whitby Spaw Waters," said by Gough (Topography, vol. II. p. 449,) to have been published in 8vo in 1718, I am not able to give any distinct information. It is evident Mr. Gough had seen the volume somewhere. Upon the authority of a letter in the addenda to old Gent's History of Hull, it appears that the poet expatiated in that poem on "the virtues and nature of the waters, the wholesomeness of the air, and the beauty of the piers, affording the sweetest view of the ocean, which abounds with the finest fish." It is not very probable that the whole impression of a poem upon such a subject should be destroyed. It will perhaps occur bound up with other tracts, or may be found among the pamphlets and literary lumber of a book-worm, or the descendant of a book-worm, in some neglected closet of an old family house. I have no doubt some of your readers, on search being made, will have the means of restoring it to light, or of intimating where copies may be seen, or from whence Gough obtained his information.

It is not known whether Samuel Jones was the author of any other volumes besides the "Poetical Miscellanies," and "Whitby, a poem."

It may not be superfluous to give a short account of the situation and properties of Whitby Spa.

"It rises up at the bottom of a high cliff of clay, within the sea-mark, in the road-side from the town to the allum works. It bubbles up through the sand, was formerly walled up, had a house, and several conveniences for drinkers, being found a great diuretic, anti-icteric, and emenagogic, purged some, but most not at all. But now the sea has washed down all, and filled the place with stones. It is only to be discovered from its glaring scum and oker. Three pints of it exhaled left twenty grains of black sediment, which affords chiefly a little marine salt and some nitre."

Such is the description which Dr. Short gave of this salubrious fountain in his History of Mineral Waters, published in 1734, sixteen years after the publication of Jones's poem. It is the only scientific account, if it can be so called, which has been published. The professors of the healing art at Whitby, feeling it to be but a sorry and imperfect exposition of its nature and qualities, are now employed in making a new analysis; so that if we cannot have Jones's poetical development of the spring, and the story of the miraculous cure of Andrew Long, by drinking its waters, in verse, we shall at least possess a scientific and useful exposé in prose. The Spaw is near the bathing ground, which is the most commodious in England; and the ladies of Whitby have lately, in a very spirited manner, resolved to erect by subscription an appropriate structure over it for the convenience of visitors and valetudinarians.

Besides partially answering the inquiries of "The Hermit of Eskdale-side," I shall state some particulars, which may not be considered devoid of interest.

Since Gent's time the piers of Whitby are greatly improved. They are now magnificent moles. Some of the stones of which they are composed weigh upwards of six tons. They have been erected principally by the same

ways and means as St. Paul's Cathedral was built, viz. by a duty on coals. The legislature has for more than a century been exceedingly liberal in granting funds, not less than ten Acts of Parliament having passed from the reign of Queen Anne to this time, for the maintenance and improvement of the piers and harbour. The annual revenue is upwards of 2,400*l.* which increases with the increasing consumption of coals. It may therefore be reasonably expected that posterity and the shipping and commercial interests will be benefited by the splendid structures which such ample provision is calculated to produce in a series of years, especially when administered under the direction of commercial, energetic, and public-spirited trustees, who are resident on the spot, and are ever alive to forward the best interests of the port, and to discharge their duties to the public punctually and faithfully. The west pier runs direct from the town into the sea, and is 600 yards in length, forming a noble marine parade, which commands a full view of the bay, the dark promontories at each extremity, and the intermediate jagged cliffs — the town rising from both margins of the Esk, the aged church of St. Mary, and the ruined monastery of St. Hilda.

The church and abbey are perched on the eastern cliff, a great height above the town. The ascent is gained by 190 steps. From the acclivity extensive prospects present themselves on every side; the tenantless monastic ruins; the wide ocean, ever washing the sandy beach, with ships scudding along its bosom in the distance; the woods and castle of Mulgrave; the piers; the concave town, harbour, shipping, and curious draw-bridge across the river, all immediately beneath the eye; the winding and fertile valley of the Esk, through which rolls in many a serpentine curve the stream of that name; the numerous swelling hills intersecting one another, and studded with villas, hamlets, groves, and homesteads; the high and lonely moors beyond, covered with dark purple heath, and which seem gloomily to frown upon the humble but smiling dales below; the *toute ensemble* affording panoramic views of mingled beauty and sublimity, few of which have hitherto been pictured by the artist, and words must fail to convey an adequate representation.

The following elegant and interesting lines from a poem called "Saint Hilda," by a young gentleman now no more, and which I understand was printed for private circulation, but not published, will convey some idea of the particular *point de vue*, which I have attempted, but very imperfectly, to describe.

"If e'er to Whitby's silver strand
Thy pilgrim steps have stray'd,
Descended Hackness' vallies deep,
Or rov'd through Eskdale's * shade.

Then sure thy weary feet have toil'd
The steep ascent to gain,
Where holy Hilda's† mould'ring pile
O'erhangs the foaming main.

No station for monastic cell,
No warm sequester'd dale,
But fitter for baronial tower,
To awe the subject vale. ‡

Yet there the pious fabric rose,
And crown'd the dizzy steep,
Tho' sweet were Eskdale's tangled paths,
And Hackness' valleys deep.

There many a legend shalt thou hear,
Which Whitby's fishers tell,
Of honours due and reverence paid
To noble Hilda's cell.

How, when above her oriel arch
The screaming sea-fowl soar'd,
Then drooping pinions conscious fell,
And the virgin saint ador'd.

How sole amid the serpent tribe
The holy abbess stood,
With fervent faith and uplift hands,
Grasping the holy-rood.

The suppliant's prayer and powerful charm
The unnumber'd reptiles own,
Each falling from the cliff becomes
A headless coil of stone.§

* Eska flu. oritur in Eskdale; defluit per Danbelum nemus, et tandem apud Streneshall in mare se exonerat. Lel. Collec. tom. ter. p. 40.

† Monasterium S. Hildæ apud Streneshall (Whitby) penitus destructum fuit ab Inguaro et Hubba, Titusque abbas Glesconiam cum reliquis S. Hildæ aufugit. Restitutum fuit monasterium de Streneshall tempore Henrici primi per Gulielmum Perse.—Leland.

‡ Locus ubi nunc cœnobium est videtur mihi esse ars inexpugnabilis. Ibid.

§ Mira res est videre serpentes apud Streneshall in orbem giratos, et inclementiâ cœli vel, ut monachi ferunt, precibus D. Hildæ concretos.—Leland.

Lapides hic (apud Whitby) inveniuntur, serpentium in spiram revolutorum effigie, na-

Such is the poetical representation of the lofty site of Whitby Abbey, and such the legends which enshroud the memory and actions of St. Hilda. The *cornu ammonis*, serpent stones, or snake stones, and also fossil *nautili*, abound in the cliff and alum rock, and on the scar immediately below the summit, whereon the abbey stands. Sir Walter Scott, in the second canto of Marmion, has versified this topic in an imaginary conversation between the nuns of Whitby and Lindisfarne.

"They told how in their convent cell
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfled;
And how, of thousand snakes, each one
Was chang'd into a coil of stone,
When holy Hilda pray'd;
Themselves within their holy bound,
Their stony folds had often found.
They told how sea fowls' pinions fail,
As over Whitby's towers they sail,
And, sinking down with flutterings faint,
They do their homage to the saint!"

I feel pleasure in introducing to general notice the stanzas from "St. Hilda," because but a few copies were privately distributed, and they deserve to be preserved. In my judgment they possess spirit, fidelity, and beauty, and I feel assured they will be favourably received and justly appreciated by those who have seen and known Whitby Abbey, which

"O'erhangs the foaming main,"

and the romantic sylvan scenery of

"—— Eskdale's tangled paths,
And Hackness' * valleys deep."

There are many curious legends connected with the monastery and vicinity, which have been variously said and sung in prose and verse, but to mention one half of which would encroach upon your columns. The very signature of your Correspondent, "The Hermit of Eskdaleside," is calculated to draw attention to a strange but pleasing tale, connected with the noble families of Bruce and Percy, once seated there; the hermitage of Eskdaleside, the boar-hunt in the forest of Eskdale, and consequent fatal death of a hermit; the singular penance enjoined upon the hunters and their successors for ever, and which is still annually performed in the haven of Whitby. The story may be thus compressed.

On the 16th day of October, in the fifth year of Henry the Second, the lords of Ugglebarnby and Sneaton, accompanied by a principal freeholder, with their hounds, staves, and followers, went to chase the wild boar, in the woods of Eskdaleside, which appertained to the abbot of Whitby. They found a large boar, which on being sore wounded and dead run, took in at the hermitage of Eskdale, where a hermit, a monk of Whitby, was at his devotions, and there the exhausted animal lay down. The hermit closed the door of the cell, and continued his meditations, the hounds standing at bay without. The hunters being thrown behind their game in the thick of the forest, followed the cry of the hounds, and at length came to the hermitage. On the monk being roused from his orisons by the noise of the hunters, he opened the door and came forth. The boar had died within the hermitage, and because the hounds were put from their game, the hunters violently and cruelly run at the hermit with their boar-staves, and of the wounds which they inflicted he subsequently died. The gentlemen took sanctuary in a privileged place at Scarborough, out of which the abbot had them removed, so that they were in danger of being punished with death. The hermit, being a holy man and at the last extremity, required the abbot to send for those who had wounded him; and upon their drawing near, he said, "I am sure to die of these wounds." The abbot answered, "They shall die for thee." The devout hermit replied, "Not so, for I freely forgive them my death, if they be content to be enjoined to a penance for the safeguard of their souls." The gentlemen bade him enjoin what he would, so he saved their lives. The hermit then enjoined that they and theirs should for ever after hold their lands of the abbot of Whitby and his successors, on this condition, that upon Ascension Eve they, or some for them, should come to the wood of the Stray-

turæ ludentis miracula, quæ natura, cum veris et seriis negotiis quasi fatigata, indebitè efformat. Serpentes olim fuisse crederes quos lapideus cortex intexisset; Hildæ autem precibus adscribit credulitas.—Camden.

* At Hackness was a cell dependant on Whitby Abbey.

head, which is in Eskdaleside, the same day at sun-rising, and there the officer of the abbot should blow his horn, that they might know where to find him, who should deliver to them *ten stakes, ten strout-stowers,* and *ten yedders,* to be cut with a knife of a penny price, which were to be taken on their backs to Whitby before nine of the clock on that day; and at the hour of nine o'clock, as long as it should be low water (if it be full sea the service to cease) each of them to set their stakes at the brim of the water, a yard from one another, and so make a hedge with the stakes, stowers, and yedders, that it stand three tides without being removed by the force of the water. And the officer of Eskdaleside shall blow his horn, "Out on you! out on you! out on you!" Should the service be refused, so long as it is not full sea at the hour fixed, all their lands should be forfeited. Then the hermit said, "My soul longeth for the Lord, and I do as freely forgive these gentlemen my death as Christ forgave the thief upon the cross." And in the presence of the abbot and the rest, he said, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum: a vinculis enim mortis redemisti me, Domine veritatis. Amen." And then he yielded up the ghost on the 18th Dec.

More ample details of this story may be found in Grose's Antiquities, who pleads strongly for its authenticity, and has given a plate of the chapel or hermitage of Eskdaleside. The building still exists, but roofless and in ruins. The "penny hedge" still continues to be annually planted on the south side of the Esk in Whitby harbour, on Ascension Day, within high-water mark; it has not yet happened to be high-water at the time fixed. The bailiff of Eskdaleside attends to see the condition performed, and the horn blows according to immemorial custom, *out on them ! !*

This romantic legend has been pleasingly paraphrased by the author of Marmion, in the second canto:

"Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,
How to their house three Barons bold
Must menial service do;
While horns blow out a note of shame,
And monks cry, 'Fye upon your name,
In wrath, for loss of sylvan game,
Saint Hilda's priest ye slew.'
This on Ascension Day each year,
While labouring on our harbour pier,
Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear."

Yours, &c. RUSWARPIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Bealings, near Woodbridge.*

IN the parish of Witnesham near Ipswich, where my principal estate lies, I had the honour of being intimately acquainted with the Rev. John King, who was Rector of Witnesham in Suffolk for a great number of years, and died at the place about five years since, aged 84. He was a very amiable character, and to his charity to the poor there were no bounds, though he had a very numerous family to support. This gentleman informed me some 20 years since, that he had several relics in his possession, proving that a *battle* had been fought at Witnesham. I should be glad of any further information on this point. To confirm this supposition, a Mr. Charles Poppy, a very intelligent agriculturist in the same parish, told me very lately, he had found upon his land a human skeleton, with that of a horse beside it, having been dug up within six feet from the surface. Mr. Poppy shewed me several marks of military accoutrements, a part of the saddle, stirrups, &c. The studs of the saddle were of silver.

Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller, has remarked of Witnesham, that "Bartholomew Lord Burghersh had a good old seat here, the site of which may still be seen in Mrs. Child's farm, where it had a moat round it; and that dirty road, now corruptly called *Burrage-lane,* had its name from him. He was one of the first Knights of the Garter; or, as they are called, one of the founders of that order."

Yours, &c. P. MEADOWS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

IN answer to your Correspondent "Naboath," part i. p. 488, I beg to refer him to the case of Lord Rosslyn and another *v.* Jodrell, esq. 8 Camp. 303; S. C. 1. Starkie, 148; whereby it was established that an action at law may be maintained upon the bond usually given to the Society of Lincoln's-inn, on being called to the bar, to recover arrears of "absent Commons," "vacant Commons," "preacher's duties," and "pensions,"

which have accrued while the party has remained a member of the society, although he has not lived in the inn, or practised at the bar. I happened to be in court when the cause was tried at Westminster by Lord Ellenborough

An action of debt will lie against an heir having assets by descent in fee-simple, on the obligation of his ancestor, wherein the heir is *expressly bound*; see 1 Inst. 209, a.; 2 Saund. 136; 1 Ves. 212.

The law considers the bond of the ancestor, wherein the heir is bound, as becoming, upon the death of the ancestor, the heir's own debt, in respect of the assets, which the heir has in his own right, and holds him liable upon such bond to the value of the land descended. See Gilb. Debt, b. 2, c. 1.

The circumstance of twenty years having elapsed without any demand made, is of itself a presumption that a bond has been satisfied; but length of time is no legal bar; it is only a ground on which the jury may presume satisfaction. Oswald *v.* Legh, 1 T. R. 270; Rex *v.* Stephens, 1 Burr. 434; Winchelsea Causes, 4 Burr. 1963.

The case of Lord Rosslyn and another *v.* Jodrell, esq. forms a precedent, as I apprehend, by which "Naboath" must be guided. R. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, July* 9.

A FEW years since I addressed you on the subject of a monument to the memory of the immortal John Locke, a philosopher who, of all England's illustrious sons, perhaps, has best deserved an honorary cenotaph to perpetuate his memory. My address, however, it should seem, was little heeded in the quarter it was chiefly meant to be effective, and the hint by which I sought to jog the sleeping energies of certain individuals actually connected with the projection of such a monument, never obtained so great a share of contemporary attention as the occasion might have demanded.

On again looking over, as sometimes wont, some of your Magazines for the last year, my attention was caught the other day, in your number for December last, with the communication of "J. B." on the subject of a monument to the memory of Captain Cook.—I had not before noticed this communication, and that its object has not been advocated and promoted in our literary journals, must, without illiberal vituperation, be deemed one of those marks of oblivion to high national merit, which, indicative as it may be of some former ages, certainly does not least characterize the age in which we live. To the shame of England, two schemes, projected by some public-spirited and patriotic individuals, towards erecting such a monument, have severally failed; and in this boasted age of philanthropy and science, that which should have been a NATIONAL undertaking, has at length been undertaken and completed, referring to the communication of your Correspondent, by the liberality and munificence of a private individual, Robt. Campion, esq. of Easby Hall near Stokesby. I do not exactly know the situation of Easby, which has been selected in the present instance, or its eligibility for the site of an honorary column; but the zeal of its spirited proprietor, and his devotion in the cause of science or of patriotism, cannot be too publicly appreciated.

That upwards of half a century should have elapsed from the death of Cook, and nothing actually accomplished, in a national point of view, to perpetuate the memory of England's greatest circumnavigator, is indeed matter of surprise. It is true that the mural tablet or the honorary cenotaph cannot

> "provoke the silent dust,
> Or flattery sooth the dull cold ear of death;"

but it is equally true, that tributes of gratitude to the manes of the illustrious deceased have, from the earliest ages, distinguished those nations most eminent for their civilization and their thinking; and it will be said, that Britain has often shewn, that in the commemoration of her heroes she would fain not stand next to Athens, or to Rome.

But, Sir, she will stand second to those celebrated states, if, in the progress of her history, she omits to offer the becoming tribute of her testimonials to the worth of her most illustrious benefactors. Among these Cook will ever be admitted to occupy a foremost ground. To enumerate, at this time of day, the great and unprecedented services which he achieved in the cause of scientific discovery, would be unnecessary. Geography and natural history, as tending to enlarge and elevate the knowledge of mankind,

stands prodigiously indebted to his unwearied researches. The islands of the North and South Pacific Ocean; New Zealand accurately surveyed; the North-west Coast of America explored; and the figure and boundaries of New Holland ascertained and determined, are services to science, and to civilised mankind, which no single man, except himself, ever performed. Our rising colonies in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land owe their very existence exclusively to the enterprise of Cook; and yet, Mr. Urban, in the gaze of these important services, intelligent foreigners look in vain for a national commemoration of his character. While our cathedrals, and even our parks, protrude monuments, which in stately grandeur tell the illustrious "story" of the heroes who perished, and the deeds of arms which were achieved at Waterloo and elsewhere; in other words commemorate the death of multitudes of human beings, is he not entitled to honour who has, in prospective, added millions of beings to the number of civilised mankind?

It is hoped that this national delinquency, as it may be called, will yet be redeemed; and that the patriotic munificence of an individual will not lie dormant—an undertaking, which should be performed by the British Public, or the Legislature.

With regard to the situation of such a monument or column, if, as your Correspondent suggests, it be intended as a sea-mark, or beacon, to guide the mariner on that ocean upon which none ever gained a more solid renown, many might be suggested along the cliffs which crown the shores of merry England. The rock of Portland, provided it were more accessible by land to the inspection of the public, might form an eligible site, as this lofty promontory commands a wide sweep up and down the channel, and blocks of stone might be furnished at no expence of conveyance. The pyramidal form would, in this case, be preferable, more effectually to secure it against the tremendous gusts of wind which are often there prevalent.

I have long, Mr. Urban, been of sentiments similar to those here touched upon; and if, as I believe, there are numerous others of my countrymen who differ not very widely from me, the measure, it is more than possible, may yet meet with its due and adequate support. I trust it will no longer languish for want of patronage; and that England can appreciate illustrious deeds of scientific adventure, as well as illustrious deeds of arms. In this age, although the cry of "bad times" and commercial distress still rings in our ears, we yet see luxury and expence advancing, and public works prosecuted with even unexampled rapidity. Can, then, a plea of this nature be admitted, to the neglect of the memory of Cook?

Yours, &c. E. P.

Approaches to the New London Bridge.

THERE are two considerations attendant on the future approaches to the new Bridge, utility and economy; that plan, therefore, which affords the most easy access into the heart of the City, with the least expence and the smallest destruction of property, it is evident, must be the one selected. The folly of commencing a new Bridge without duly considering the nature of the approaches to it, is now sufficiently apparent. The Corporation must answer for this; the mischief has been done; and as no remedy exists short of pulling down the Bridge, and erecting it on the site of the old one, which, after all, would perhaps be a considerable saving to the public, or of constructing, at a vast expenditure of money, new streets on both sides of the river leading to the new Bridge; and as the former alternative is not likely to be adopted, the only question now is, how this object can be attained with the least outlay. For our own parts we see no probability of any improvement taking place. The approach to the new Bridge from London, there is little doubt, will be by the road set out in what is termed "the Contract Plan," by which the line of street will make a twist between the Monument and the old Bridge, and approach the new site by means of an obtuse angle, in the same inconvenient manner as the high road to Dover crosses the bridge at Rochester.

We have seen the three several Plans set forth by the City, and it requires but little knowledge of the situation to be able to estimate the immense ex-

penditure of money which will attend the execution of the Plans made subsequent to the Contract Plan. Where the funds are to come from, the Corporation may be able to disclose. For our parts we see no possible means of raising money by *millions* for so useless a purpose; we say useless, because had the Bridge been built on the site of the present one, the approaches on both sides might have been gradually improved, at a comparatively trifling expenditure; and which the income of the large estates held *in trust* by the Corporation, would have been nearly adequate to bear.

Mr. George Allen, an architect by profession, has been led to the contemplation of the subject by his professional engagements on behalf of the proprietors of some wharfs in Southwark, which it was expected would be required for the purposes of the improvement. He has recently published a pamphlet, entitled, "Plan and Designs for the future Approaches to the New London Bridge; with a Memorial submitted to the Court of Common Council, comprising Suggestions for the formation of a Quay for the reception of Steam Vessels, the opening of new Streets and Avenues, and the improvement of existing Thoroughfares in the City of London, and the Borough of Southwark."

In the year 1826, Mr. Allen prepared a plan for a new line of approach, which might leave the wharfs and premises in Tooley-street undisturbed. The Author delayed the publication of his ideas at that time, by reason of a professional friend having published a similar plan in May 1827; "Up to which period," adds the Author, "Messrs. Rennie, the engineers appointed for the erection of the new Bridge, appear to have had no idea of departing from the old line of Tooley-street, upon which, according to the Contract Plan, the ascent to the new Bridge was to be formed; but, after the publication in May of the plan above mentioned, they prepared and submitted to the New Bridge Committee an entirely *new series* of plans, in which three different modes of attaining the new Bridge, from the City side, were suggested; but for the approaches from Southwark, though the engravings were also three in number, yet the designs are one: the plans not only being all alike, but so far as related to the new approach from Tooley-street, are precisely the counterparts of my plan, and that of my friend before alluded to, which was published in the May preceding. This coincidence is too remarkable to be considered accidental, as it comprises another very important feature of the plan published in May, namely, the suggestion of a new street, to extend from London Bridge to the Bricklayers' Arms; yet without even a hint being given in the Report which accompanies it, of the idea having originated with another party."

Now, as every man has a right to the undisturbed possession of the productions of his genius, Mr. Allen very properly determined on bringing his plans before the public; a course he was compelled in some measure to adopt, by the "delay and difficulty" he met with in getting them submitted to that at least self-important tribunal, the Court of Common Council. Being referred to the New Bridge Committee, Mr. Allen says, "I consequently waited on the Chairman, when he informed me, that Messrs. Rennie being about to submit *another* Plan for the approaches from Southwark, my designs could not be received until *after* theirs had been presented."

This partial and narrow-minded proceeding of the civic "Committee of Taste," induced Mr. Allen to persevere in bringing his Plans before the notice of the Court of Common Council, as well as appealing to a higher and more enlightened court, the public.

We will now proceed to an examination of the plans which accompany the pamphlet before us; and first, the opening of a street from the new Bridge to the Bank. This street proceeds from the northern foot of the Bridge, in a right line, until it reaches a site nearly opposite the Monument, whence it is carried in a diagonal direction, but without any second angle or curve, until it enters Cornhill, exactly facing the central portico of the Bank of England. This plan destroys no public building, it avoids all the numerous churches in its line, and does not cut up an entire lane or street in the whole of its course; the only public building which it at all interferes with being the old Post-office. A cross street unites this with Fish-street-hill, forming a fine vista in the front of the Monument; the pro-

servation of which noble column, the largest in the world, is no longer questionable, although it ought never to be forgotten that an idea was once entertained, by the memorable Corporation, of destroying this fine specimen of architecture, the beauties of which they had not taste enough to appreciate. The eastern portion of the bank of the river, between the Bridge and St. Magnus' Church, Mr. Allen proposes to be formed into a quay and pier for the reception of steam vessels, whereby they might unship their passengers with less danger and trouble than is now the case. A well-drawn perspective view of this new street shows a handsome design for the new Fishmongers' Hall, with an octostyle portico on the one side, and a subordinate, but correspondent building, on the other; the houses in the street decorated with architectural embellishments, well calculated to set off the magnificent steeples, and the proud column of the immortal Wren, which laugh to shame the petty erections patronised by the Corporation.

We have given the City plans priority over the others; but the Southwark improvements are the main features of Mr. Allen's work. The splendid cathedral-like church of St. Saviour, he purposes to insulate in a circus; at the east end a square to be formed, from which a broad street is to be carried in a right line, until it unites with Tooley-street. The elevation of the square, as given by Mr. Allen, would be grand and impressive; on one side the magnificent church, fronted by a fountain and statue; and in the fore ground, and forming the angle between the Borough High-street and the new street, a handsome building, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, for the Town-hall, would occupy one side, on the opposite one handsome and lofty houses, in an appropriate style of decoration, the whole forming a *coup d'œil* not witnessed in any approach to the metropolis.

Mr. Allen says, "Only four houses will be required to be taken down in Tooley-street, and, throughout the remaining portion of the line suggested, the property will be found to be of the most inferior description, consisting of ancient and dilapidated wooden buildings, and small tenements occupied by weekly tenants, with two extensive spaces of vacant ground, being the court-yard in front of St. Olave's Grammar School, and a small part of the parish burial-ground: beyond which, this street would require the removal, in the Borough High-street, of no property other than such as must, of necessity, be taken down, whether this line of street be adopted or not, in consequence of the proposed raising of the ascending road from near the entrance gateway of St. Thomas's Hospital, on to the new London Bridge."

Without anticipating our readers in any more of Mr. Allen's pamphlet, we have quoted enough to bring the matter fairly before them; for ourselves, we have no hesitation in adding our testimony to the merit of the designs: how far the accomplishment of them is practicable, must be a subject of consideration elsewhere. The Southwark improvements, from the nature of the property affected, are the most likely to be completed. As to those on the London side, we again ask, where is the money to come from?

Besides the grand improvements, there are plans for two secondary streets given by Mr. Allen. The first is, the continuation of a street from the west front of St. Saviour's church to the Blackfriars-road, which at present can only be approached from the Borough by winding and narrow streets. As this street would only require a very partial destruction of property, a considerable extent of its line being composed of existing streets, requiring none or little alteration, we should pronounce its formation to be a decided improvement.

We cannot, however, speak in equal terms of the contemplated road from the Bricklayers' Arms to the new Bridge; that such a road would have the effect of driving out a number of poor inhabitants from their dwellings; and that it would afford employment to speculative builders is certain; but that it would be a public improvement, or productive of the least benefit to the inhabitants of Southwark, or elsewhere, we most positively deny. The road from the Bricklayers' Arms to St. George's Church affords every facility which can be required; and we feel certain that, if the new road was formed, the traffic, from various causes, would still keep the old track.

Viewing, however, the plans for this road, one observation alone will show the superiority of Mr. Allen's over that of the Messrs. Rennie; the

latter actually makes the line of road to intersect in a diagonal direction, and consequently destroy two out of three of the courts of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the whole of the front, and a portion of the back court of Guy's; while Mr. Allen, aided by his superior local knowledge, by carrying his line of street a few hundred yards further down Tooley-street, avoids the destruction or mutilation of both these public Institutions.

We had intended here to have closed this subject, but recollecting, after shutting up the pamphlet, that some "Hints on the consequences which will probably result from the removal of the ancient dam at London Bridge," had been given in the prefatory remarks, we opened the book again, for the purpose of noticing the serious evil which it seems is likely to result from the removal of the old Bridge.

"Upon this question," says Mr. Allen, "I have ever been of opinion, that immediately the ancient dam shall have been taken away, either the bed of the river must be cleared out, as far up as Teddington Lock, or a new lock must be formed at the western extremity of the metropolis, towards Vauxhall Bridge or Chelsea; between which and the new London Bridge the bottom will require to be ballasted to a depth, nearly equal to the ancient fall at the old Bridge; and if this be done, what will then become of the foundations of some of our bridges, and of most of our wharf-walls along the banks of the river? Hereafter, when a north-east wind prevails, the tide not being stopped as at present in its progress upward by the old Bridge, must lay under water the whole of Lambeth-marsh, Battersea, and a considerable extent of property in the upper parts of the river. Since the removal of the watercourses and the dams, which, after the opening of the great centre arch in 1760, were placed in the locks to accelerate the motion of the water-wheels, and more particularly since the opening of two wide arches; the tide-water in the river not only subsides more rapidly, and ebbs much lower out than formerly, but the lands on the banks of the river are more than ever exposed to be suddenly flooded at high water. Presuming from these facts, which are known to every waterman and resident on the banks of the river above Chelsea, I have no doubt that the removal of the barrier at the old London Bridge will occasion frequent inundation when easterly winds prevail, and that some hours before the returning flood, the upper part of the river will become so nearly dry, as to be unfit for the purposes of navigation." P. 16.

Mr. Allen is not singular in this opinion. The late eminent John Smeaton, in 1767, says, "If London Bridge were to be taken away, the river would become so shallow above bridge at low water, that the navigation would be greatly impeded for hours each tide."

This is a question which deserves more serious consideration than it has ever met with. In this age of silly improvement, consequences are never considered until the effects of any projected innovation are too severely felt to be remedied. The "march of intellect" has so far outstripped reason and common sense, that it is now but of little use to oppose ancient securities against modern improvement. London Bridge must therefore fall with every other remnant of past ages; and when innovation has attained its triumph, let us hope we shall not have to look back with pain on the results of the restless spirit of alteration which unhappily marks the present day; or that we shall then view in the new London Bridge one of the monuments of conceited ignorance, disguised under the specious name of intellect, which, to our sorrow, will one day be as numerous as the cause which creates them is now apparent. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

PERMIT me through the medium of your highly interesting Magazine to suggest, "should the present nuisance of Smithfield market be abolished, and a handsome square erected on its site," the placing of an obelisk, or statue, "where the centre gas-lamp now stands," to commemorate the sufferings of those noble martyrs, who sealed their faith with their blood.

No monumental marble as yet records the names of those who were not afraid, in times of hot persecutions, to confess the Protestant faith, handed down by them to posterity.

Every Protestant, on beholding such a Memorial, would thank God that persecution and bigotry had ceased, and that every man was allowed to follow the religion his conscience dictates.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Works of Samuel Parr, *LL. D. Prebendary of St.* Paul's, *Curate of* Hatton, *&c. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a Selection from his Correspondence. By* John Johnstone, *M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of Physicians of* London, *&c. In Eight Volumes.* Longman *and Co.*

THE great ones of the earth have rarely been happy in their biographers, and we shall cease to be surprised at the numerous failures in this respect, when we reflect on the various qualifications which are necessary to be combined in one who undertakes the important office. The partiality of friendship may kindle into impassioned eulogy; various antipathies, political or literary, may conspire to cloud the moral perception, and obscure the truth; hence the portrait presented to our view may dazzle with excess of light, or be so disfigured by the dark shadows of prejudice, as to be a caricature, and not a likeness. It is therefore with no ordinary gratification that we congratulate the friends of Dr. Parr, and announce to the public, that the life of this eminent scholar and, with all his infirmities, this really good man, has been written by Dr. Johnstone of Birmingham, in a style which reflects equal honour on the author and his subject,—in a style of dignified and manly candour, indicating at the same time the healthiest state of morals, and exhibiting the discrimination of the critic, the elegance of the scholar, and the polish of the gentleman. We are quite sure that, as the real character of Dr. Parr was never understood during his long and somewhat stormy life, the volumes of Dr. J. will secure for him that place among the good and great which is due to his learning, his piety, and his talents. That they who have been accustomed only to view him through the misrepresentations that assail all political men, as the champion of Jacobinism, and the favourer of heterodoxy, will feel some compunction for their want of charity, and recognise him as in truth he was,—in piety deep and devoted,—of a mind unsullied in the integrity of its purpose,—a lover of liberty civil and religious, yet the enemy of all licentiousness,—a firm supporter of that church of which he was an ornament, yet tolerating with the meekness of a Christian every conscientious difference of opinion, without a germ of that latitudinarianism of which malignity accused him. Yet with all his affection for Dr. Parr, and with all the veneration which an intimate acquaintance with him was sure to engender, Dr. Johnstone is no fulsome flatterer. He has brought to his task a deep sense of what was due both to the living and the dead. He has not been insensible to the conviction that, where there was much to praise, there might be something to condemn,—where prejudice has fastened an unjust accusation, the justification has been ardent and complete,—where the love of disputation, and we fear this was Dr. Parr's besetting sin, has betrayed him into unbecoming violence, and where his great powers were employed on unworthy subjects,—wherever, in fact, the infirmity of his nature, or the warmth of his temper, have led to a departure from the sacred profession to which he was called, or from the Christian charity of which he should have been the exemplar,—we have a candid admission of his errors, and an affectionate regret for the misapplication of his acquirements. Dr. J. is the friend of Parr, but he is the greater friend of truth; and we have read these pages, in which the history of the life and times of a great scholar are recorded, with the highest admiration of the excellent arrangement of the materials, and with the warmest approbation of the fidelity and the candour, the taste and the talent, of the historian.

The volume of the Life could only have been written by one possessing, as Parr observed of Twining, the best energies of the understanding and the finest emotions of the heart; by a scholar, uniting the acumen and the strength necessary for the investigation of him who was a master of scholars, and that moral intrepidity which could both

vindicate and condemn;—vindicate from misrepresentations which may have long passed current among the majority for truths,—and condemn with fearlessness, where the influence of a great example might have seduced inferior spirits into unprofitable imitation. Such a Biographer is the author of the volumes we are about to consider, and to which without further preface we call the attention of the reader; and we will begin by quoting the very sensible observations by which the subject is introduced.

"Whatsoever (says Dr. J.) may be my ability for executing the task which I have undertaken, I may be permitted at least to declare that I feel none of the deficiencies which the ardour of friendship can in any way supply. Although I yield to many of my learned friends in the power of recording and delineating his supremacy in classical accomplishments, in diving with him into the depths of metaphysical subtlety, or soaring to the heights of theological sublimity, yet I can appeal to my own recollection, and my own personal knowledge, for such an account as shall best display him in those different points of view in which it is most useful to contemplate character—in the full vigour of manhood, and in the hoary holiness of age, at home and abroad, in public and in private, in the hours of business and of conviviality, in the bosom of his family and employed with his pupils, or when he was showing the force of his understanding in public instruction, or in some of the freaks of his humour, among his familiars."

The principal events of Dr. Parr's life are well known to most of our readers. We will therefore pass them over with brevity and dispatch. He was born at Harrow on the Hill, Jan. 15, O.S. 1747. His father was there in good practice as a surgeon and apothecary, distinguished for great professional knowledge, by a correct taste in the English and Latin languages, by the rectitude of his principles, and the independence of his spirit. At the very early age of five years Samuel Parr was admitted on the foundation of the Free School of his native place; and in his fourteenth year became the head boy. His contemporaries were Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne; Sir William Jones, Dr. Combe, and some others, who with inferior attainments lived to pass him in the road of honours and preferment. With Dr. Bennett and Sir William Jones he maintained a strict intimacy; and these volumes are enriched with their correspondence, which is highly honourable to all parties concerned. On leaving school Parr was placed by his father in the shop; here he remained from the summer of 1761 to that of 1765, when he entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge; here his application was incessant, and his obedience exemplary. "The force of his mind was chiefly directed to classical and philological reading, yet he had at the same time formed the most serious determination to prepare himself for his degree; and he secretly aspired to a high place in those academical honours which are bestowed on great proficiency in mathematical knowledge." In January 1766, his father died suddenly, and Parr pursued with straightened circumstances his academical studies at Cambridge, until he was induced to accept the offer of Dr. Sumner, who appointed him one of the assistants at Harrow, an office which he held for five years with credit to himself and advantage to the school. In 1769 he was ordained deacon, and diligently attended the duties of his school and his curacies. About this period his happiness experienced a very sensible interruption by the loss of Francis Parr, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, a cousin, and a friend to whom he appears to have been most ardently attached, and his friendship for whom was of the most exalted kind. The letters of Parr introduced at this period, it is truly said, will be lasting monuments of his zealous affection, his "devout spirit, and of his unbounded confidence in the mercy of God."

At the death of Dr. Sumner, Parr became candidate for the mastership of the School at Harrow; and his disappointment is known very seriously to have affected him. It was (says Dr. J.) the crisis of "his fate. Had he gone on regularly at the head of that great School, it is impossible to say where his own improvement and elevation would have ended; and how greatly the interest of letters might have been promoted. At ease and in peace, many of his excrescences of character would have had no room for growth—many of his eccentricities would have been limited—full scope would have been given to his love of learning, to his diligence, to his great intellectual powers, and his vast accumulations of knowledge. Forced down and trampled

upon, his only resource, he thought, was opposition." It was on this principle, and in this spirit, that he retired to Stanmore, in the immediate vicinity of Harrow. There the number of his scholars never exceeded sixty, and the profits of his labour were exhausted by the heavy outlay incurred by making proper accommodations for his pupils. His speculation was not prosperous. He was feebly contending against the influence of the neighbouring school; and in the spring of 1777 he retired to Colchester. But at Colchester, no more than at Harrow, was he at peace. His first dispute was with the trustees of the school; and he wrote an angry pamphlet relating to this difference, but which the better judgment of Sir William Jones, it is probable, induced him to suppress. His residence at Colchester was short, for in the summer of 1778 he became a candidate for the free school of Norwich, and succeeded. It was soon after his election that he received the following letter from Sir William Jones; a letter we have extracted, not more for the beauty of its expression, than for the soundness of the advice it contains:

"*Worcester*, 19*th July*, 1779.

"MY DEAR PARR,—I take up the pen, after a long interval, to answer your friendly letter of 4th April. Remember to reserve for me a copy of your book; and by the first opportunity to send me all of it that is printed, together with the preface. I shall value it for the sake of the writer, and for the intrinsic merit of the writing; besides, I am resolved to *spheterize* some passages of it, and to apply them in the continual war which I maintain against the unjust and the unprincipled. Isæus is highly honoured by you: let me entreat you to take care of your observations on the work, as I shall want your friendliest assistance and freest censure on revising the next edition. In p. 20 the word *mother* is left out, and I have found many typographical errors which escaped the eyes of my clerk, and are not in the table of corrections. In the second edition the notes shall be, at your request, more numerous; but I cannot destroy the unity of my work by a minute examination of particles and points. Let me beg you at your leisure to read with attention the speeches of Demosthenes against Zenothemis, Apaturius, Phormio, Lacritus, and Dionysidorus, and inform me whether they have been ever translated, except by Wolfius and Augur. It is possible that I may amuse myself with translating and explaining them, as they all relate the *fœnus nauticum* of the civilians, or the *bottomry* of the modern commercial nations; and I wish to be informed whether any other speeches on the same subject are extant. I rejoice that your situation is agreeable to you; and only grieve that you are at such a distance from London. You speak well in your letter of your Dean; yet I have been told that you are engaged in a controversy with him. Oh! my friend, remember and emulate Newton, who once entered into a philosophical contest, but soon found, he said, "that he was parting with his peace of mind for a shadow." Surely the elegance of ancient poetry and rhetoric, the contemplation of God's works and God's ways, the respectable task of making boys learned and men virtuous, may employ the forty or fifty years you have to live more serenely, more laudably, and more profitably, than the vain warfare of controversial divinity, or the dark mines and countermines of uncertain metaphysics*. Whether the ἀριστεια have been assigned to me in Wales I know not; but the knowledge of men which I have acquired in my short forensic career, has made me satisfied with my present station, and all my φιλοτιμια is at an end. Now for your commission at Oxford. Do I perfectly understand you? The Duke of Grafton conferred on you a Master's degree by mandamus at Cambridge. I honour him for it—well, you desire to be admitted to *the same degree* at Oxford. Do you mean that such admission should give you the privilege of voting in *our* house for members of Parliament and academical honours or emoluments? In short, do you wish that the Duke of Grafton should confer on you a Master's degree by mandamus at Oxford? ποιον ἐρρασω τοδι, says Archilochus. It is impossible, my dear friend. We do admit the validity of your degree when conferred, but not in our University. How can I insist upon the difference between an *honorary* and a *mandamus* degree, when that difference is unfavourable to you? It is clear, that your Chancellor cannot, by conferring the latter at Cambridge, give his friend the least title to the same privileges at Oxford. I have mentioned this case to several Oxonians, under the names of Caius and Titus; they all anticipate my objections before I have fully stated my case. Scott, I believe, sees it in the same light. If I do misapprehend you, explain the matter more fully. On the whole I do not see what degree at Oxford can accelerate your doctorate, except a degree by *diploma*, which the University seldom will confer even on men of their own body. This is the plain manner in which I speak, and in which I desire others to speak to me; if it were in its nature offensive, it would be excused by you, who know how truly and sincerely I am,

"Your faithful friend, W. JONES."

* "These are golden sentences; and it is ever to be regretted that they were so often forgotten by our reverend friend."

His first publications at Norwich were two Sermons: the one, The Truth and Usefulness of Christianity; and the second, On the Education of the Poor. They are represented by his Biographer as eloquent compositions; and several letters are inserted, which show the opinions entertained of them by many of the first scholars of the day.

"These two sermons," says Dr. Johnson, "are not only an æra in Parr's life, but form an epoch in the history of education; they do honour to him as the advocate of the poor, and as a pioneer on the great work of general instruction, to his moral sensibilities and insight into human character, and to the foresight of that progress which intellect was making, and which demands in our days a repeal of every law which obstructs the access of the meanest individual to true and vital religion."

At Norwich also, Dr. Parr published a Fast Sermon, in which the cause of rational freedom is advocated with much brilliancy of language and strength of argument; his character of the constitution of England is as just as it is eloquent.

"Venerable for its antiquity, and endeared to us by a long experience of its use, the Constitution of this Country may justly challenge the annals of the world to produce an equal. Founded on the solid rock of justice, cemented by duration, and fortified by every expedient that policy could suggest, it has hitherto withstood all the shocks of external violence, and all the dark machinations that have been employed to undermine it. Complaints, I know, have been urged against the multiplicity of our civil and the rigour of our penal laws; but when these laws are compared with such as are established in other countries, their principles will be found equitable, their spirit mild, and their administration most impartial. Although the discipline of our armies be excelled in some neighbouring States, where military strength is perverted into an engine of oppression, their valour in every just cause has long excited the admiration even of their enemies; and with regard to that force which forms the peculiar and firmest bulwark of our safety, the skill of our commanders, and the intrepidity of our seamen, are confessedly without example. Narrow, indeed, will be his views, and languid his satisfaction, who would confine the glory of this country to the wisdom of its laws and the vigour of its arms. Polite literature has been cultivated among us with a success that antiquity only has surpassed. The mechanic arts have been improved by us, not perhaps to the highest perfection of exterior elegance, but to the no less honourable purposes of general utility. In this respect they have probably reached their summit; and it might be wished that the wantonness or innovation, and the debaucheries of refinement, should be in future controlled. As to the more abstract sciences, so profound have been our investigations, and so important our discoveries, that we are permitted to take the lead, I say not merely of Northern Europe, where civilization has scarcely dawned, nor of those Southern parts where superstition blasts every effort of genius; but of those brave and accomplished people who are alone entitled to dispute the palm of superiority with us, either in the achievements of war or in the arts of peace. But, amid the advantages that distinguish this country, a very illustrious rank must be assigned to that religion, which is alike exempt from the harshness of Calvinism and the corruptions of Popery: which preserves the sacred privileges of Revelation, without infringing the no less sacred rights of reason; which looks, I trust, with some degree of favour on the worthiest and the ablest of its teachers, who have been eminent as well for their enlarged sentiments of toleration as for their exemptary piety; and which no longer lifts up the terrors of persecution over the manly and rational inquirer, who, without offering any wanton insult to prescription, asserts and enjoys the liberty of paying a larger share of homage to the superior authority of truth." P. 15.

It was at Norwich that those politics to which he had always shown a tendency were more openly declared, and which a frequent association with Mr. Windham may probably have confirmed; that these politics were directly opposed to our own, we need hardly to declare. Dr. Parr himself alludes frequently to this difference, when speaking of the late amiable and accomplished Editor of this Journal; but, as politics never interrupted on either side that respect and affection which each entertained for the other, so will no political feeling prevent us the free exercise of our judgment in speaking of the great merits of one who, it is to be feared, 'gave up to party what was meant for mankind,' and impaired his usefulness as a Scholar, a Moralist, and a Divine, by an adherence, more than concientious, to opinions which candour must admit were *dangerous* in *dangerous* times. If there was too much of the zeal of a partizan's life, and if by this means Dr. Parr sought the road to preferment, grievously did he answer it; but it is our wish to tread as lightly as may be on the ashes of defunct politics, and it is refreshing to

know, that his last years were passed in delightful intercourse with men of kindred minds; and that amongst his later correspondents may be numbered almost every living ornament of Church and State, all who now dignify the highest stations by their learning, or adorn their sacred office by their piety; he outlived all political hostility, and he descended to a peaceful grave beloved and honoured by the wise, the learned, and the good; but we will return to the narrative.

At Norwich, Dr. Parr introduced many useful improvements in the institution and government of the School, and his sentiments on the subject of scholastic discipline are sound and liberal.

"He has often declared that, upon his intentions and exertions, as a teacher and governor of youth, he must to the latest hour of his life look back with the purest satisfaction. He professed himself an advocate for the old and salutary discipline of our public schools. He resisted all the specious arguments which are employed in vindicating those refinements which the partiality of parents, the ingenuity of experimentalists, and the growing luxury of the age, have introduced into the education of our youth. He stoutly appealed to his own personal experience, and to the established practice of our most celebrated seminaries, in favour of those rules, which for many ages have produced the best scholars—the finest writers—the most useful members of society in private life, and the most distinguished characters in public. Though strict in enforcing the laws, which appeared to him unnecessary for awakening attention in the indolent, and animating perseverance in the ingenious, he was always liberal of praise, and always anxious to rescue those who were placed under his care from all serious consequences of their juvenile indiscretions. He secretly respected the judgment, which young men might be disposed to form of his talents, principles, and temper. He encouraged in them the noblest sentiments of honour, and an unshaken regard to truth. He took in a wide, but accurate view of the courses, by which their future happiness might be promoted. He was not only a learned instructor, but a faithful adviser, and a steady friend."

"He thought that in composition, Etonians were distinguished for correctness, and Wykehamists by eloquence; and he, with marked approbation, would expatiate upon the Winchester practice, which directs boys frequently to recite very large portions of Greek and Latin verses. He maintained, that inquisitive and ingenious boys, after repeating passages which they have not regularly learnt, would be anxious to understand what they read, would remember with care what they, of their own accord, and by their own efforts have understood; and that by this process they laid up for themselves a copious and varied supply of poetical imagery and poetical expression. He suspected that the minds of very young boys were seldom improved by writing or reading epigrams; and he contended that the Psalms and Scriptural History were unfit to be translated by beginners, while their stock of Latin words was very small, and while the mechanical structure of hexameters and pentameters was not very familiar to their ears. But the chief defects which he imputed to our public seminaries were, that a sufficient portion of Latin prose, especially in Cicero and Cæsar, were not read; that too little time was bestowed upon prose composition in that language; and that boys were called upon to invent, before materials for invention could have been collected."

In the spring of 1780, Dr. Parr was presented to the small living of Asterby in Lincolnshire, by Lady Jane Trafford, the mother of one of his pupils; he resigned it, in 1783, for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire; and about the same period he was presented, by Bishop Lowth, to the prebend of Wenlock's Barn, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which gilded the close of his life with affluence, though at the period at which it was conferred was not of greater value than about 100*l.* a year. He continued at Norwich until the year 1786, in the laborious duties of the school; training many good scholars who have been since distinguished for their talents; and amongst others the present learned Dr. Maltby. The immediate motive for his removal from Norwich does not appear; it is more than probable that the noise and bustle of the school grew irksome of his feelings. Of himself, a few years previously, he says—

"The little progress I have made in worldly matters; the heavy losses I have sustained by the war; the inconsiderable advantages I have gained by a laborious and irksome employment; and the mortifying discouragement I have met in my clerical profession, have all conspired to depress my spirit, and undermine my constitution."

We omitted to notice in its proper place, the marriage of Dr. Parr with Miss Jane Marsingale; this important part of his domestic history, took place at Stanmore. He removed with his family to the Parsonage of Hatton in

1785; but with an income quite insufficient to support himself without labour. He therefore took pupils at a higher price, and the house at Hatton containing no room sufficiently large for his library, "he built" says Dr. Johnstone, "that square room which, for more than forty years, was one of the porches of the academy of England, and will not be forgotten whilst the present generation of learned men survives."

It was at this period that Dr. Parr, anxious to distinguish himself as a politician and a scholar, discovered in Bellendenus an opportunity of gratifying his feelings. Of this celebrated work, a criticism written by Dr. Bennet, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, gives a very clear account. It is too long for extract, but the following are the principal particulars of the writer, and of the treatises edited by Dr. Parr.

William Bellenden was a Scotch writer, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is said to have been a Professor in the University of Paris. It was here he published his first work, entitled "Cicero Princeps," consisting of detached passages from the writings of Cicero, containing the rules of monarchical government. Four years afterwards he published another work of a similar nature, which he called "Cicero Consul," treating of the consular office, and the constitution of the Roman Senate. He had proceeded on a third work "De Statu Prisci Orbis," which was to contain a history of the progress of government and philosophy, from the times before the flood to their various degrees of improvement under the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, when it seems to have been suggested that his three Treatises being on subjects resembling each other, might be united in one work, and entitled "Bellendenus de Statu." This work was completed, but the vessel in which the whole impression was embarked, foundered with all its cargo. A very few copies which had been preserved by the author for his own use, were preserved, and this work of Bellendenus has therefore from its scarcity, often escaped the notice of the most diligent collectors. It was this work, of which about six copies were then extant, that Dr. Parr edited. It seems that Bellenden, not discouraged at his loss, determined to arrange his materials in another form. He conceived the idea of a work which he entitled "De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum," in which he designed to have examined the characters, and explained the merits, of Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. He was prevented by death from completing his plan, and the circumstance of the "tria lumina" suggested to Dr. Parr the republication of the original treatises of Bellendenus de Statu, and dedicating them to the "tria lumina Anglorum,"—Lord North, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke. Such is the history of this celebrated work. The preface consists of eighty-six pages, written by Dr. Parr in such Latin as to have secured the admiration even of those scholars who disliked his sentiments. From two of the Lumina no thanks are forthcoming; but by Burke the compliment was acknowledged in a letter, elegant in its expression and moderate in its politics. The observations of Dr. Johnstone on that unnatural Coalition which was the subject of Dr. Parr's classical praise, are sensible and just:

"The Whig and Tory could never amalgamate; the principles of toleration and reform always professed by Mr. Fox, would never be associated with the system of passive obedience and non-resistance, and that ecclesiastical zeal which induced Lord North to go down to the House, blind and led like Sampson to the feast, to rivet the chains of a profane test; and, lo! how few were the years about to elapse, ere the third of the luminaries, urged on by his own pressing wants, or maddened by the French Revolution, dissolved the closest friendship of his whole political life with insulting arrogance, and severed himself from the man whom he had professed so long to love above all others, on a discussion and difference about speculative opinions. Yet these were the three Luminaries, the bright gods of Parr's political day, at whose shrine he prostrated and sacrificed himself."

But it was the great fault of Dr. Parr to waste his great powers on unprofitable subjects, and Dr. Johnstone has done honour to his character by the fine tone of moral reprehension in which he speaks of the bitterness with which Parr was wont to assail his political opponents.

"Let his example," says he, "be a beacon and a warning to the scholar how he employs his talents and his learning in writing for a party. Every man ought to

belong to some party in a free state; but whatsoever freedom of opinion he may claim for himself, he ought not to monopolize, nor deny it to another. He may be an antagonist without bitterness, and stand up for his own principles without outraging those of others. Thus, while I blame Parr for throwing away his time and talents on splendid declamation, I would not have it forgotten that his consistency maintained him in high station in the world, and the best credit among his friends; even those who did not think with him in politics, when the perilous times were past, courted him. His hopes of high preferment were blasted by his own petulance, not by the mildew of Bishop Hurd, nor the thunder and lightning of Chancellor Thurlow. His long vernacular sermons would have been listened to with delight from the mitred chair had he been quiet about political men, and not assailed them personally and insultingly."

The effect of these attacks was necessarily to provoke retaliation. He was assailed by all the venom of political hostility and recrimination, to which he was not insensible.

Of Parr's connexion with Dr. White in the Bampton Lectures, we have a very full account. It was the subject of much discussion and of some investigation at the time, and the publication of Dr. White's Letters, in the volume before us, explain the whole process. It is evident, we think, that, in the division of labour, Dr. White employed no less than three very eminent scholars. It was part of his "dark management" to conceal from each the secret of his having recourse to any other auxiliary, and it is impossible on a perusal of the documents to resist the conclusion, that distrusting his own talents, he was "resolved to carry reputation by storm," and for this purpose he had recourse to the best allies. His own ungenerous conduct led to detection, and his audacity afterwards was not the least of his offences. The part assigned to Dr. Parr, by those who investigated the subject, is said to be one fifth of the whole, though his biographer is of opinion that he had a larger share in the composition of lectures, which, from their first publication until now, have commanded general admiration, and are a standard work, both for the eloquence of their style, and the great powers of mind they exhibit; and however their nominal author may have been displumed of his honours, they form part and parcel of the classical literature of the country.

It is again in the restless activity of his mind that we trace Dr. Parr engaged in controversy. That his object in the republication of the "Tracts of Warburton and of a Warburtonian," was to gratify his spleen against Bishop Hurd, there can be no doubt; and his Biographer has treated this somewhat difficult subject with a candour that does him infinite credit. While he admits the great powers of the writer, he laments the spirit of the man. "Beautiful and excellent are these compositions," says he, "yet I must be allowed to wish that the Dedication at least had never been written." The following comparison of Warburton and Parr, is vigorously expressed, and conceived with nice discrimination.

"Mighty in learning and in critical acumen were both Warburton and Parr. Parr had more taste, more exactness, and more depth. Warburton had more rankness, more force, and more wit. Warburton delighted in wild theory and paradox. Parr in laboured elucidation and illustration. Warburton covered himself over with hieroglyphics and mystic figures. Parr with gaudy images and innumerable decorations. In temper, Warburton was boisterous, haughty, uncontrolable, sometimes coarse. So was Parr when contradicted or opposed. Both required unconditional submission. Both were kind and placable to prostrate and repentant antagonists, and *then*, glowing with friendly feelings; both sincere, and honourable; both vain, and open to flattery. Warburton had less kindness of disposition, and a tendency to more general contemptuousness. Parr had less magnanimity. Warburton had fewer personal friends. Parr had as many political and theological enemies. Warburton had better tact and sought higher game. Parr was less settled in his views, and deficient in a grand aim for the establishment of his reputation. Both were hated at Court; both were neglected at Court: and the characters of both were influenced by that neglect. If Warburton had been imbued with a spirit of gentleness and humility; if Parr had been tutored and trammelled in the paths of peacefulness; both would have been greater and more useful to mankind. It was the fortune of Warburton to be placed early in good society; Pope, Charles Yorke, and Murray, were his companions; they restrained, or corrected his bad habits, they encouraged his lofty propensities, and they insured his ultimate station. Parr, when driven from Harrow, found few associates at Stanmore. At Colchester, Dr. Natha-

niel Forster and Mr. Twining were his only *fit* companions; and at Norwich, what did the friendship of Mr. Windham effect for him? His works attached him only to a party, not to the individual members of the party; though he corresponded with every body, he was fixed to nobody."

Dr. Parr had now attached himself to the politics of Mr. Fox and his party; and the King's illness, with the prospect of the Regency, excited for a season his hopes of advancement. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Kett he thus discusses the question of the Prince's *right*.

"As to political matters, I will just say a word. Mr. Fox's position is true, according to the sense in which it was explained. —It is not true, according to the sense in which alone it has been opposed; it is doubtful in part of the sense, according to which it has been defended. My idea is this: The Prince has no legal right; if *legal* means either an express declaration of law, or a positive and explicit proposition laid down generally in Parliament; but has a fair constitutional right, by which I mean as follows: It is a right founded upon analogy, from the elective nature of the monarchy. Upon analogy, from practice; according to which the heir apparent, unless absent from the country, or labouring under some legal disability, has been made Regent. It is a right not indirect or analogical, but direct upon principles of expediency; and those principles weigh with me more than any other consideration. I hold, that the right is not to be created by Parliament, but to be recognised and conveyed by it. I have told you that claim, as distinguished from right, pre-supposes the existence of right, and implies only the act of asserting it. If the Prince has no right, it plainly follows that the meanest subject is upon a footing with him; and yet they, who hold one, do not hold the other, which is to me a gross absurdity. What is meant by the word "right?" Look into Burlamaque, and there you will find a clear, sound, metaphysical explanation: in conformity to which I maintain the Prince's right, and Mr. Pitt's speech does not in any way touch the real jet of the question. He pranced about the precedents, but did not entangle himself in the briers of logic. The business took a turn, a vile popular turn, which prevented all deep and sound discussion. If the decision be really favourable to liberty, I am glad of it, though I am at a loss to conceive it is so. "Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit urbi," was the prudent language of Opposition. But to Mr. Pitt, aliter visum est.

It is impossible, within any reasonable limits, to follow the Biographer of Dr. Parr through the stormy periods of the French Revolution, and the political discussions in which Dr. P. took so active a part. On the question of the Test Acts he was strenuously opposed to the Dissenters, though in later times he altered his opinion, a change which he attributed to a masterly publication by Mr. Serjeant Heywood. With Dissenters of all classes he lived on very intimate terms, and it was from this circumstance that his sincerity was questioned. It could not be said of him,

"That Tories called him Whig, and Whigs a Tory"—

but by the Orthodox he has been suspected of lukewarmness, and by the Dissenter he has been accused of too zealous an admiration of the Church of England. His concession of unimportant points has been interpreted as an abandonment of the whole; and the tolerant spirit, which was the result of much and deep meditation, was suspected to have had other foundation than Christian forbearance. His vindication by Dr. Johnstone is ample and complete. "His religion," adds he, beautifully, "was not the fermentation of methodism, nor the bitter sediment of pharisaical pride. Though warmed by fervour, it never was heated to fanaticism. He had drank of the living water to the refreshment of his soul; and his piety, ardent in youth, settled into sober practical habits, of thinking for, and acting with, his fellow men—it adorned his life, it comforted his age; and it so elevated his departing spirit, that he expired after long suffering, with a placid expression upon his countenance, and with an ejaculation of hope and trust upon his lips." Nor was his political character treated with more fairness; both he and many of his parishioners were looked upon as Jacobins—a reproach which he never deserved, and which, on its application to him and many others who are now living, can be attributed only to the temper of the times; to that irritation which is alike adverse to the perception of truth, and to the candour of impartial judgment. We will not revive subjects which it is the interest of many to forget; and which all in the provocation are disposed to forgive. It is not the least melancholy part of angry controversy, that however repented of by those who have been engaged, and however sin-

cere may be the reconciliation that has taken place, if the station of the parties has been high, the dispute becomes matter of history: and the biographer is compelled unhappily to rekindle the slumbering ashes of past disputes, and awaken the spirit of contention from its repose. How much of this the writer of these pages must have felt, we can but too well imagine, and it is due to him to say, that in recording the period of excitement to which we have alluded, he has displayed a tact and temper honourable to his feelings and to his sagacity.

We have an interesting account of Parr's intercourse with Porson, Tweddell, Wakefield, and other eminent scholars, and a detailed statement of his dispute with Dr. Combe, on the subject of the Variorum Horace, in which, with some slight indiscretions, the right is certainly with Parr.

Of the late amiable and accomplished Bishop of Cloyne, one of the earliest, warmest, and steadiest friends of Parr, much is related; and in terms of high respect and praise. His character has been pourtrayed by Parr himself, with great eloquence and beauty. See page 484.

Dr. Parr had now followed the employment, irksome, but honourable, of a schoolmaster thirty years, when his friends, with a generosity creditable to themselves and the object of it, succeeded in securing to him an annuity of 300*l.* a-year. Against preferment he had himself closed the door; it was scarcely to be expected in the existing state of parties, and the misapprehensions which his own conduct may have produced, that he would have been selected as a subject of patronage, however acknowledged his learning and attainments. His politics were unhappily so blended with his literature; and his great learning had been so powerfully employed against the dispensers of rewards, that the only mode of relieving him from the inconveniences of a narrow income, seems to have been the subscription which was adopted.

His opposition to the measures of government, however sincere, were doubtless aggravated by a sense of neglect; and we find him influencing the public meetings of his county by his presence and his pen. His anger was particularly directed against Lord Warwick, in a letter, which, for pregnant satire, and vigorous elegance of style, "might be compared with the best or the worst productions of political rancour." Of these unholy feelings and tempers, in which we find the subject of these memoirs engaged—not less to the inquiry of his worldly prospects than of his moral nature—his Biographer most justly observes:

> "It is my painful duty to exhibit Dr. Parr under the influence of the angry passions; no man, however, indulges in them with impunity; they shake the bosom in which they rage, and the moral, no less than the physical man becomes diseased and deformed when they agitate him unduly and unceasingly. It is our interest, therefore, as much as it is our duty, to put an end to them in time, for an end to them there must be: we cannot live in whirlwinds and in hurricanes." P. 511.

Yet, to the honour of Dr. Parr be it recorded that, if his temper was violent, it was placable; his resentment, if easily kindled, was soon appeased; and in the decline of life, when the memory of his too numerous disputes may be supposed to have produced their sure effects on a generous mind, he hastened to make perhaps the only atonement in his power, either by seeking a reconciliation, or where reconciliation was impossible, by consigning the memorials of the conflict to oblivion.

It was during the mayoralty of Mr. Harvey Combe, 1800, that Dr. Parr preached that celebrated Spital Sermon which tended to display the stores of his erudition, and added to his great reputation. In this discourse he attacked some of the theories of Godwin, who replied with some feeling of personal hostility. It is here that Parr for the first time embarked on metaphysical subjects; and his work is spoken of in terms of high panegyric by that competent authority, the late Professor Dugald Stuart. There is perhaps in Dr. J. a too frequent revival of obsolete slander; and his defence of his friend from the vulgar attack of the Author of the Pursuits of Literature, who spoke of him as the "Birmingham Doctor," seems to us a work of supererogation. The notes to the Sermon gave Dr. Parr an opportunity of praising the worthies of the English Universities, and his Biographer details some very interesting particulars of the laudati. Of Dr. Butler, Parr had a very high opinion. "In heart,"

says he, "Samuel Butler of Shrewsbury is equal to any man in Christendom; in head, he has only two superior through the whole circle of my friends."

In 1802, Parr was presented to the Rectory of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, by the liberality of Sir Francis Burdett. The letter, announcing the presentation, is honourable to the giver and the receiver:

"*Wimbledon, Tuesday, Sept.* 21, 1802.

"SIR,—I am sorry it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would well become you; I mean, in the episcopal palace at Bugden; but I can bring you very near to it, for I have the presentation to a rectory, now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory at Graffham, at present worth 200*l.* a year, and, as I am informed, may soon be worth 270*l.*; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday. Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT."

On the establishment of the Fox and Grenville administration, he naturally looked for preferment, the reward of the services he had rendered his party, and a remuneration for the sacrifices he had made, but he was disappointed. Perhaps if Mr. Fox had lived, and the Administration, of which he formed not an important part, had remained unbroken, something might have been effected. It would be now an unprofitable speculation to endeavour to ascertain the cause of this neglect. It is stated by his Biographer to have been a subject rather of jocularity than of anger: and he was wont, sarcastically, to apply the celebrated answer of Cato, when it was asked, why other men had statues, and he had not? to his own case. Of his pretensions to the mitre Dr. Johnstone is an eloquent defender.

"I know that some men indulge a latitude of expression not warranted by the fact, that Parr was unfitted by his habits and his manners for the episcopal station; that he wanted the reserve, the discretion, and the delicacy requisite to the prelacy. I have already quoted the authority of Mr. Burke for Parr's superior fitness for a seat in the House of Lords—for his *superior* knowledge of theology, I appeal to those Bishops who were wont to consult him on sacred subjects—for his *supreme* acquirements as a scholar, I appeal to all scholars—for his paternal and religious care of his flock, I appeal to his parish—for his generosity, I appeal to the poor—for his kindness, openness, and dignity of demeanor, I appeal to the rich—for the purity and sincerity of his heart, I might with reverence appeal to that Being to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid; and if such a man was not fit to be a Christian Bishop, I will no longer insist on the claim of Dr. Parr to preferment. Yet I must assert, that he would not have been more arrogant than Warburton—that he would not have been less orthodox than Law—and that, with the eloquence of Bossuet, he would have carried the merciful spirit of Fenelon into the chair. His pipe might be deemed in these fantastic days a degradation at the table of the palace or the castle; but his noble hospitality, combined with his habits of sobriety, whether tobacco fumigated his table or not, would have filled his hall with the learned and the good; and his love of state, perhaps of pomp, would have done all besides, that general usage demanded from the episcopal character."

The misrepresentations that assailed him, in consequence of his evidence on the capacity of Lord Chedworth, are manifest proofs of the readiness with which every handle of annoyance was seized, and of the diligence of the spirit which was lying in wait for "his hatching." His relative, Mr. Eyre, printed in this journal a statement, concerning the plate given by Lord Chedworth to Dr. Parr; and we but notice the calumny that was afloat, to show in what temper his most innocent actions were judged. It appears to have been his intention to have written a life of Mr. Fox, but he desisted, probably from the conviction that it would have led him into a wide field of politics—and politics, too, in which he had taken so decided a part. He contented himself with editing the best written characters of Mr. Fox by others, enriched with copious notes; and his *Philopatris Varvicensis*, the homage of learning to political wisdom, is said to be full of the best sentiments in the best language of the age. The volume was dedicated to Mr. Coke, of Norfolk.

Our limits necessarily restrict us to a

rapid glance at the contents of this interesting volume. There are many subjects on which we could have dwelt with pleasure, but it has been our object to furnish the reader with an outline of the matter it contains. We are now brought to the chapter of his domestic history, where, as a father, his feelings were sorely tried. Of three children (daughters), he survived them all. He lost one at Norwich; and of the others, Catharine, the youngest, died of consumption in Teignmouth, in 1805.

Of Parr's feelings under this affliction his own letters will speak in the truest and strongest terms. Writing to his elder daughter, he says:

"*Teignmouth, Nov. 21st.*

"DEAR SARAH,—After many provoking disappointments and obstacles, I got from Bristol to Bath, and from Bath to Exeter, on Tuesday morning between one and two. I slept four hours, and reached Teignmouth on Wednesday, at half an hour after two. I am most happy in coming so rapidly. My determination was to take my dear Catharine back to Hatton, by slow stages, if she could bear the journey, but she cannot. Mr. Cartwright assures me she will die on the road; she is carried up and down stairs—she cannot read a book—she has no appetite, no sleep, no mitigation of pain by day or night. Death, my dear Sarah, is the only deliverance now to be wished for from insuperable anguish. Mr. Cartwright will assist me in making arrangements to carry the breathless corpse from Teignmouth to Hatton. I shall return and attend the funeral, so must you. Now, I will send particulars in a day or two, if I am able. You must exert yourself to see part of them executed. Think if you can of four unmarried persons to support the pall; the rest I will manage. The grave must be so contrived as to let her lie between your mother and myself. Your letters came to day. They were glad to see me so much sooner than they expected. I am dying a thousand deaths.

"Tell Mr. Marshall, if he and the parishioners approve, the bell should be tolled all day, with one side muffled as on the day of Lord Nelson's funeral. My heart aches, I will write again soon: be prepared for the worst. My love to the children. God bless you. I am, your affectionate and afflicted father, S. PARR."

She died the next day, and Doctor and Mrs. Parr followed the body from Teignmouth into Warwickshire in funeral procession, indicating "his parental fondness and his love of ceremony." Of this daughter there is a character in this Magazine, vol. LXXX. ii. 92.

The marriage of his daughter Sarah with one of his pupils, was a source of great unhappiness to him; and it terminated, as marriages clandestinely formed too often terminate, in disagreement and separation. This lady died at Hatton in 1810.

Of Mrs. Parr, we have the following account:

"In the earlier periods of his life Mr. Roderick assures me, that Dr. Parr was tenderly attached to his wife. He relied upon her judgment, and committed the care of all his concerns to her management. But it was a match imposed upon him by Dr. Askew, for temporary convenience. Mrs. Parr was not a woman to be loved, and Parr was too inexperienced in the world to make choice of life at so early an age. Indeed, of this inexperience, Mr. Hetley could tell some ludicrous instances, and from his authority I assert, that Mrs. Parr herself was not calculated to conduct a large establishment well, and that she defeated in the house what Parr did in the school. In certain matters of family interest she continued his friend and adviser; but her sarcasms often wounded his spirit, her want of temper diminished his domestic happiness, and her bitter and false representations sometimes tended to injure his fame.

We may here observe that Dr. Parr, in 1817, married Miss Eyre, the sister of his accomplished friend, and she survives him.

Of the religious opinions of Dr. Parr, his Biographer enters into a very elaborate investigation; but this part of the subject with us naturally belongs to an examination of his Theological writings, to which we purpose in another number to direct our attention. That he was neither unbeliever, sceptic, nor latitudinarian, we have ample evidence in his writings, in his letters, in his conversation; and no very indifferent testimony to the contrary may be found in the habits of intimacy in which he lived with the most orthodox scholars of the age. If his acquaintance with many of the most intelligent Dissenters have brought his "*christianity*," as he termed it, into question; let him not be deprived of the argument to be derived from his stronger feelings of friendship, for those whose rank and station in the Church are a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of their theological opinions. He may have mingled the speculations of metaphysics, and the refinements of philo-

sophy, in his sermons, perhaps too deeply for an age in which such studies have been neglected by churchmen; but the general tone of his discourses was practical utility.

His tolerant spirit in matters ecclesiastical and civil has been spoken of before. Of Catholic emancipation, he was a warm advocate; and on the question of the repeal of the Test Laws, he became a convert to those opinions which have recently succeeded in their abolition. "Of his particular opinions concerning those mysterious doctrines, some of which are laid down as articles of faith necessary to be believed by the Church of England, he has delivered some sketches in divers parts of his works already printed, and more will come forth in those now published, on the subjects of justification, election, and predestination; he was not a Calvinist, and he appeared to have been of opinion that the Articles of the Church needed reformation." But we must bring our notice to a close.

In the summer of 1824, Dr. Parr's strength visibly declined; "on the 16th of January 1825," says Dr. Johnstone, "he ate, he drank, he laughed, he enjoyed, he studied, he instructed; on that Sunday he did the whole duty in the church at Hatton—prayed, preached, christened a child, and alas! buried a corpse. In this last duty he was probably overcome by fatigue, and benumbed by cold. In the succeeding night he was seized with a long continued ague, followed by fever and delirium." His disease, accompanied with the worst symptoms, continued until March; and the narrative of his sufferings, and of his dying consolations, are very affectionately described by his Biographer.

"On Sunday the 6th of March, the approach of death became more manifest; the pulsation of the artery at the wrist was imperceptible, yet he awoke conscious, spoke to Mrs. Lynes, and knew those around him. Gratefully affected by the attention I endeavoured to shew him, he appeared from his attitude, repeatedly to bless me, and with the utmost emphasis of his dying voice, saluted me as his *most* dear friend. The expression of his countenance during the greater part of the day was almost divine. He could take no food, yet, with short intervals of delirium had the most complete possession of his intellect. Not a murmur of impatience escaped him, except the words of kindness he whispered to those about him; all he uttered was devotional; and such was his frame of mind till five minutes before his death. He then became insensible, and departed by an inaudible expiration at six in the afternoon. Dr. Maltby attended the death-bed of his old master, and performed the duty in Hatton church on one of the Sundays when his condition had become hopeless. The impression of such a pupil praying for such a master, in that place where that master was never to appear again, may be more readily conceived than described.

"On the 26th of January, his birth-day, Archdeacon Butler came; I took him to the bed-side of his dying friend, whose countenance beamed with joy at his approach. The manner in which he clasped our hands together and blessed us, as the two friends whom, next to his own grand-children, he loved best on earth, can never be forgotten by Dr. Butler or myself."

We have but little room for further observation. In the estimate of Dr. Parr's character, which Dr. Johnstone has formed, we generally agree; and we have now only to repeat those terms of approbation with which we commenced this notice.

"If the Biographer," says the author, "writes from personal knowledge, and makes haste to gratify the public curiosity, there is danger lest his interest, his fear, his gratitude, or his tenderness overpower his fidelity, and tempt him to conceal, if not to invent."

There are many who think it an act of piety to hide the faults and failings of their friends, even when they can no longer suffer from the detection. Such Biography is *not* that which we have now considered. Some regard may and ought to have been paid to the memory of the dead; but there has been at least an equal respect for knowledge, for virtue, and for truth. There is no petty detail of idle conversation and uncourteous habits; no Boswellian minuteness in narrating trivial and uninteresting occurrences.—Dr. Johnstone has grappled with his subject with the strength of a scholar, and with the fearlessness of a man of integrity, too manly to shrink from the avowal of his own opinions, and too candid to hesitate where he has been called upon either for censure or for praise. His fidelity has not been overpowered by contending feelings of friendship and veracity, and he has produced a work which will hand down his name to posterity, in honorable connection with him, whom, in spite of politics, and many differences of opinion, the *first scholars* repeatedly designate the *first scholar of the age*.

The Animal Kingdom, described and arranged in conformity with its Organization, by the Baron Cuvier, *Member of the Institute of* France, *&c. &c. &c. With additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named, of many not before noticed, and other original Matters. By* Edward Griffith, *F.R.S. and Others.* 8vo. *pp.* 166.

IN discussing the ancient history of this globe, a prejudice may exist with regard to theories, which oppose, in appearance, the Mosaic cosmogony. We use the term *in appearance*, because if there really existed any opposition to the latter, it would be in a literary view intolerant, that the *works* of God are not to be brought into view, for fear of anomaly to the *word* of God (which we are sure is not the case, if the latter be correctly understood,) and it would also be the death-blow to studies in natural philosophy; because there is no reasoning, *à priori*, concerning the works of God, for the most surprising parts of the Mosaic account, the giants, &c. are those which appear to be the best confirmed by phenomena. Monsters are known, and no aminal is presumed to be of more fanciful creation than the dragon or griffin; and yet, among the fossil animals—

"The most remarkable are the pherodactyls, or flying lizards. They appear to have been sustained in the air, on the same principle as the cheiroptera: they had long jaws armed with trenchant teeth, hooked claws, and some species, as would seem from the fragments remaining, arrived at a considerable size; and there are innumerable reptiles, whose varied structure and colossal dimensions rival, if not surpass, the fabled monsters of antiquity." P. 30.

Admitting, however, as we most willingly do, with our author (p. 99, *seq.*), that Baron Cuvier is in fossil science what Linnæus is in existing natural history; yet upon questions of philosophy, we must protest against a *petitio principii*, made by any others than the Creator himself. The Baron states, there is "a fact equally astonishing and certain, namely, that there was a period, when life did not exist upon this earth," and that the æra indeed of its commencement is clearly observable. P. 3.

Now before starting such a position, it is indispensable to prove that there was no atmosphere, because it is understood that wherever that exists there is also animation.

Our readers will further observe, that the antediluvian earth is presumed to be the bottom of our present sea, and their sea our earth, from which cause no fossil human bones have been found. If then, the present globe be only the bottom of the antediluvian sea, it may be admitted that the theories of the Baron, as to the successive stages of vegetable and animal being, are to a certain extent, plausible and probable; but as we do not know what phenomena the bottom of our present sea, if it could be excavated, might present, we are still ignorant of a satisfactory natural history of the antediluvian æra; and it is to be remembered that the animals which the Baron makes antediluvian, *must have existed on the surface of the present earth, to have been found at all.* [This is admitted, p. 96.]

But we shall now give some idea of the Cuvierian theory. It is in substance this; that there is no indication whatever of the existence of human beings, at all, prior to the last general catastrophe, the Deluge (p. 22); and that the *primitive formations* have no signs of animal or vegetable being; that the next *strata*, the *formations of transition*, contain zoophytes, mollusca crustacea, but no land animals; that the third stratum, that of our own pit-coal, *inter alia*, is characterized by vegetation only; that in the fourth floor are found quadrupeds of the lizard form, sea porpoises, reptiles, and fish of the fresh-water kind. For a period subsequent to these, the reptile class exclusively predominates (p. 30); but it is not agreed at what precise stage the other enormous quadrupeds commence. However

"There can be no doubt that this immense animal population of what Cuvier calls the Middle Age of the earth, has been entirely destroyed. Wherever its *debris* have been discovered, there are vast superincumbent beds of marine formation, proving the invasion and long continuance of the sea in the countries inhabited by these races. Whether the countries subjected to such inundations at this era, were of considerable extent or not, our present acquaintance with the strata in question does not enable us to decide." P. 32.

We think that the ocean must have vastly predominated over the land, and it is presumed that when these numerous pachydermata existed, there were only a few plains, insulated districts,

intersected by elevated mountain chains, in which we discover no traces of those extinct animals (p. 33). In short, no relic of man or monkey, or of the domestic animals now in use, has been found among the fossil remains before alluded to; for, *first* come the reptiles, *then* the palæotheria, *next* the mammoths, mastodons, and megatheria; and *fourthly* (after the Deluge had prepared the soil, on which the animals of our own era exist), the human species, with the aid of certain domestic animals, appropriated and cultivated the earth. P. 36.

Of course, the theory infers that there was no such race as man till after the Deluge; because no remains of his species have been found. But negatives can never prove affirmatives; and however Scripture may be misunderstood or misrepresented, we have only to observe again, that the antediluvian world being the bottom of the present sea, there exist no means of ascertaining the fact. It is confessed in this work, that the deluge was so sudden and overwhelming as to prevent successful escape. Besides, as the Scripture says there were giants in those days, there is certainly analogous testimony in favour of a race who might be able to cope with and dine off the mastodon.

But this hypothesis concerning the present marine site of the antediluvian world, and non-existence of man, is qualified in the following words:—

"It is not meant to deny, that man did not exist at all in the æras alluded to:—he might have inhabited a limited portion of the earth, and commenced to extend his race over the rest of the surface, after the terrible convulsions which had devastated it were passed away. His ancient country, however, remains as yet undiscovered. *It may, for aught we know, lie buried, and his bones along with it,* under the existing ocean, and but a remnant of his race have escaped, to continue the human population of the globe. All this, however probable, is but conjecture. But one thing is certain, that in a great part of Europe, Asia, and America, countries where the organic fossils have been found, man did not exist previously in the revolutions which overwhelmed these remains, and even previously to those by which the *strata* containing such remains have been denudated, and which were the latest by which the earth has been convulsed. Pp. 23, 24.

Notwithstanding this, in p. 96, we meet with something like a contradiction. It is said, under the Lophiodon—

"There are other unknown genera which demonstrate *the certainty of an anterior state of animal creation, which occupied the surface of our present continent* [of course, not the bottom of the present sea,] and which an irruption of the sea overwhelmed, and covered again their *debris* with rocks of a new origin."

Now it is a law of philosophizing, that if a rule does not apply to all existing phenomena, without exception, it is not to be received.

But the Baron further *assumes* one point; *viz.* that with every new catastrophe which happens to this earth, novel kinds of animals commence also; and that the Deluge being the last grand convulsion, man remains as he was *then* constituted, but will so remain only for a time, till there ensues another terrestrial change. This may be deemed to furnish an explanation of a *Millenium,* in a physical view.

"We read in the successive strata, the successive efforts of creative energy, from the sterile masses of primitive formation, up to the fair and fertile superficies of the globe, enriched with animal and vegetable decomposition. We find that there was a time when life did not exist on this planet; we are enabled clearly to draw the line between inanimate and organised matter, and to perceive that the latter is a result of a distinct principle of something superadded to and not inherent in the former. We also contemplate a progressive system of organic being, graduating towards perfection through innumerable ages. We find the simplest animals in the earliest secondary formations; as we ascend, the living structure grows more complicated—the organic developement becomes more and more complete, until it terminates in man, the most perfect animal we behold. And shall we say, that this march of creation has yet arrived at the farthest limit of its progress? Are the generative powers of nature exhausted, or can the Creator call no new beings from her former womb? We cannot say so. Revolution has succeeded revolution; races have been successively annihilated to give place to others. Other revolutions may yet succeed, and man, the self-styled lord of the creation, be swept from the surface of the earth, to give place to beings, as much superior to him, as he is to the most elevated of the brutes. The short experience of a few thousand years,—a mere drop in the ocean of eternity, is insufficient to warrant a contrary conclusion. Still less will the contemplation of past creations, and the existing constitution of nature, justify the proud assumption, that man is the sole end and object of the grand system of animal existence." P. 39.

We have thus given our general readers an idea of the theory of Cuvier; only omitting details of the wonders which he has developed. We are far from thinking it final, or free from serious philosophical objection *; but, for all that, it is a very fine thing, and may prompt (for *facile est addere inventis*) discoveries of the very grandest kind. With the exception of supposing that man had no existence before the Deluge, it confirms the most *extraordinary* assertions of Scripture; but he evidently founds his hypothesis as to man upon the desideratum of fossil human remains, which is by no means conclusive argumentation. However, we must conclude, and shall do so with stating, that Messrs. Griffith, &c. have most luminously elucidated the subject, and that we know few books equal to this in importance, curiosity, and interest.

A Descriptive Account of the late Gala Festival at Stratford upon Avon, *in commemoration of the Natal Day of* Shakspeare. 8vo. pp. 60.

SHAKSPEARE is the great delineator of English character in all its forms; and he was born on the festival day of the patron Saint of England,—a very happy coincidence.

SHAKSPEARE. — Achilles, Cæsar, Homer, Virgil, &c. &c., are remembered as wonderful men, and so was SHAKSPEARE. Long winded praise always defeats its object. Tedious speeches, made to show that a man is supereminently distinguished, when he is universally allowed to be so, either are disregarded, or detract from him, unless they are composed of biographical anecdotes. Shakspeare was a plain man in his manners, got as much money as he could, that he might pass his older days in easy retirement; and like other men bent upon dying worth money, had few or no serious vices and follies, and considered his literary efforts only as "goods sold and delivered."—A drama without effect, he well knew, would be an Hibernicism — a glass of brandy and water without the brandy. Byron had exactly the same idea of poetry; for Shakspeare well knew, and Byron well knew, that although many versifiers think to produce the miracles of the galvanic battery by the common electrifying machine, readers are like the dead frogs, they will not jump out of the glass without a shock as strong as one from an exploding powder-mill. A lumber-minded Englishman (and so were most of them in Shakespeare's æra) will not budge for all the point-lace thinking of Greece and Rome, but shoot off a pistol close to his ear, though it be only in jest, up he starts, and looks about him. Such was the galvanism of Shakspeare, and he studied character, and drew his reflections from nature—in two words, he never lost sight of striking effect and interesting nature, and finding in every auditor fellow-feeling, because he was natural, his success was proportionate.—That success, too, had a grand issue. It established the drama for ever in this kingdom. It placed it on an equal footing with the epic, and what is that? why it elevates the soul to the heroic, and the heroic is an indispensable quality as to national prosperity; nothing but the heroic will brave danger and death, and forget self. The tendency of the drama is to encourage such high-mindedness; and its enemies are only those human formed worms who would merely fall upon their knees, though ruffians were violating their wives and daughters. The songs of Dibdin inspired the sailor with invincible enthusiam; and the wise will ever recollect that it is to victory, not to sectarianism, that they owe the enormous blessing of really enjoying life and property. Strong sense and beautiful sentiment are also inculcated by the drama; and it is only culpable when it loses sight of morality. Only culpable, we say, under this circumstance, because this blunder avoided, what else can it be but a rational lecture in a lively amusing form? A man who will not enjoy happiness in an innocent way is a fool; for moral misery is only intended by Providence to be a corrective of vice and silliness. There is not, also, a greater friend upon earth to the propagation of that most valuable quality common sense, than the drama. How many officious mischievous gossips does not the character of Paul Pry crush in the bud? but there needs no dissertation on the subject: display of character, in all its various forms and shapes, *must* be *very* instructive; and if heaven consists of

* The Quarterly Reviewers (*Sept.* 1826), have mooted it very ably.

innocent pleasure, such pleasure was never prohibited upon earth.

We have noticed the ceremony to which this pamphlet alludes, in our Magazine for May last, p. 456. The procession was composed of the characters in Shakspeare's Plays, attired in stage costume, corrected according to authority. Among these we recollect those delightful laughing-stocks of our younger days, (1) BOTTOM, (*the Weaver*), "with an ass's head, an excellent imitation of life; his dress a brown tunic, with a light coloured material, covering the arms and legs to imitate flesh;" and (2), OLD JACK, the finest comic character ever pourtrayed. He appeared "in a scarlet cloak, with a blue cape, a white full doublet, and scarlet pantaloons." Concerning this costume, the following remark is made:—

"The *Falstaffs* of modern times have been erroneously represented with a small black cap, with feathers hanging down; but on the present occasion a turban formed of crimson cloth, edged with gold, was substituted; and we think with great propriety, for if we recollect right, the turban, in this shape, was the usual head-dress worn in the time of Henry the Fourth, the period in which the plot of this play is laid. Certain it is, that the two misers in the celebrated picture of that name, by Quintin Matsys at Windsor Castle, are depicted with turbans of that description." P. 22.

Now this reform is not at all to our taste. The turban is far too *serious* a costume for the laughing knight. Harlequin performed in a cauliflower wig would be excessively grotesque, but it would have only the character of buffoonery; and Falstaff is not a monkey, or a merry Andrew. The flat velvet cap and feather was far more appropriate; and by examining Strutt's work upon dress, (pl. cxxx—cxxxii.) it will be seen, that the deviation from contemporary costume, if any, was far too slight to require alteration.

By a very judicious regulation, the characters were personified by professional actors. We miss Benedict and Beatrice among them, and sorry we are; for this couple, walking arm in arm, and quarrelling and loving in character, would have had high dramatic effect. A Rosalind, too, might have been jesting with Touchstone. Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Justice Shallow, Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, and Catharine should, we think, also appear. We mention these additions, because we are told, in p. 33, that the pageant is to be represented at a metropolitan theatre, where any omission can be easily supplied.

We shall now give an extract from the speech of Dr. Wade, viear of St. Nicholas, Warwick. It is a most brilliant and animated eulogy of our glorious Bard. It is long indeed, in matter, but much too short for the pleasure which it conveys.

"If we contemplate the Father of the Drama as a literary character, he stands pre-eminently the first. What would our language be but for him? Where is there a noble sentiment that is not to be found in his writings, or to be inferred from them? From whom amongst the celebrated men of his time, or of any period before or since, can be learnt such great lessons of politics, metaphysics, logic, natural or moral philosophy? Though the period at which he appeared, was that of a great reformation, when the foundations of ignorance and barbarity were broken up—when a constellation of geniuses arose to enlighten a darkened world both in Church and State—when the world saw a Bacon, a Raleigh, and the venerable Hooker;—yet of all, Shakspeare was Lord of the Ascendant! Methinks (continued the Learned Doctor, pointing to a transparency over the door)—

'——I see with Fancy's magic eye,
The shade of Shakspeare, in yon azure sky,
On yon high cloud behold the Bard advance,
Piercing all nature with a single glance.'
SMART.

"The emblem of the sun, combined with him in the same picture upon these walls, suggests to me, that the sun of his genius drew up the dews from the whole intellectual world; and having purified it, by the powerful laboratory of his mind, from all that was barbarous and unintelligible in the jargon of antiquity, let it decend in refreshing showers of knowledge, of precepts, and of principles. Of all kinds of composition, whether epic, tragic, or comic, Tragedy is the most interesting; and here Shakspeare took his stand. Like some mighty magician, he called 'spirits from the vasty deep,' and celestial intelligences hovered round his sacred head. He made Tragedy to convey lessons of morality, and did what Aristotle only wished to be effected. He turned the passions of men, which, being lewless, are as 'devouring fires,' into a salutary and chastening spirit. From the earliest time this had been attempted in vain. Æschylus was in this respect but a barbarian; Sophocles, however sublime, and Euripides, however pathetic, with all the assistance of pagan worship, became the ridicule of Aristophanes; and

even their audiences were disgusted—with the sentiment of one, that made the *summum bonum* to consist in riches. How nobly is the reverse and contempt of this expressed by our Poet—

'Who steals my purse
Steals trash: 'twas mine—'tis his, and has
been slave to thousands.'

In Ancient Rome, if the Augustan taste applauded even his approach to nature, when Terence said, that nothing relating to humanity was uninteresting to him, what would they not have said to Nature's own child, 'warbling his native wood-notes wild?' Though he has been denied to have possessed learning, yet he excelled in applying poetry to moral purposes — he made his characters convey sentiments of virtue —he showed how vicious principles led to vicious conduct; wherever villany was successful, he made it unhappy; and where it failed, the villain failed,—the villain fell, like Lucifer, 'never to rise again.' Too much has been urged against the Dramatist's want of learning, as if knowledge were a sealed volume, to be opened only by a few. A Critic has observed, that an ancient Sage locked up the Temple of Knowledge, and threw away the key; and it remained closed till a countryman found the same, and reopened it. This is true—most true, as far as it relates to books. But there is a sanctuary within the temple — there is a holier part than the head of man—it is his heart. Of this Shakspeare alone had the master-key wherewith to unlock all its treasures. Neither ancients nor moderns—neither the people of England, France, or Italy, could decipher the hieroglyphics of the human heart. They did not understand its hidden motives and principles. The French school was too attentive to their unities, to bestow attention upon the moral effects; even their sacred dramas failed to produce any thing except cold declamation. 'There was something rotten in the state of Denmark.' The German school, with their metaphysical subtleties and enthusiasm, 'o'erstepped the modesty of nature.' Materials there were, but they were a chaotic mass, and so they would have remained, had not *the heaven born spirit of Shakspeare* 'moved upon the face of the elements,' and given light, activity, and moral effect to an indolent world.

Gentlemen, I am unable, and before this intelligent assembly, unwilling to presume to point out the beauties of our Bard. Suffice it to observe, that the stores of his knowledge have been ransacked by a host of critics, commentators, and learned men of all nations—'He was not only witty in himself, but the cause of wit in others,'—if they would have the honesty to acknowledge their obligations, and not, as some have done, ungratefully mingle envious objections with their encomiums. It is satisfactory to us to know that while Voltaire and Dr. Johnson detract, Dryden and Pope admire. Dryden said, 'he had the largest and most comprehensive soul,' and Pope, that 'his writings would form the taste and judgment of the nation." — Gentlemen, what must be the merit of Shakspeare, to come out of the fiery ordeal so pure, after the severest criticism of the severest critic in the world—Dr. Johnson, who confesses that Homer alone is to be compared with him for originality? The critics endeavoured to point out spots in the sun, and were dazzled with his brightness. What is the fact? Was he so unlearned, as some would represent? Though his genius was truly original, he was well read—though not a pedagogue, or a verbal critic, he read many ancient and modern authors in the original, and understood their meaning. One idea from books, was, in the rich soil of his fertile mind, like an acorn planted in the soil of his native land—the germs of a goodly tree, to return a thousand fold. It is said he wanted not the 'spectacles of books'—he perused the volume of nature. His benevolent sympathies and moral antipathies, chose all that was sensible and good, and put into odious contrast all that was evil. He converted a theatre for amusement into a school for practical wisdom, teaching by examples. He made it a school for morality, far surpassing those professed ones at Athens. He accommodated it to the service of the state, and to the good of his country—a seminary, where we learn loyalty to our King, and our duties to each other. 'He so wove his magic web,' that the parent and child, the husband and wife might learn virtue, and avoid shame. 'He wrings the heart of vice, if it be made of penetrable stuff.' 'He turns the eyes of the guilty into their very souls.' 'He holds up the mirror to nature, to shew the black and grained spots.' He, as merciful as his own Hamlet, 'speaks daggers' to the guilty, to turn them to what little virtue they might have remaining. 'He catches living manners as they rise'—

'He finds tongues in trees,
Books in running brooks, sermons in stones,
And good in every thing.'

'The soul of the nation came like a comet —one of those heavenly messengers, which, while they move in eccentric orbits of their own, and are not to be confined to the periods of other planets, give heat and electric sustenance and beauty to all animate and inanimate nature. From the prodigality of his genius, many have derived a lustre not their own. His was true greatness, viz. to be imitated, not to imitate. All ranks and description of men, from the king to the beggar, learn of him to be wiser and better. His very habits and misfortunes

in early life acquainted him with the common feelings of common men; when he inculcated loyalty and inclined to royalty, he never forgot the interests of the million. His characters were not more distinguished for their variety, than for their individuality; if he did not consult the unities, he did what was of more importance, regarded the proprieties of conduct and behaviour in life.

"But, Gentlemen, I should not, as a clergyman, feel justified in dilating at all upon the merits of this Great Dramatic character merely because he hath made 'the vices of men a scourge to whip them with,' because he hath mapped out a perfect chart of the human mind, if he had gone no further. But I see a higher object (and I speak it not profanely), religion—Christian religion was his polar star, otherwise *Lear* might have appalled us with his madness, and *Ophelia* melted us with her piteous strains in vain. As this part of his character is of the utmost importance, I am happy to find my sentiments confirmed by the opinions of several writers, and distinguished ornaments of the Church—that he is a Christian Poet. It is evident from his writings, that the volume of the Holy Scriptures was his companion; and his very forbearance from too frequent use of it on ordinary occasions, shews how he hallowed it. He alludes, in the Old Testament, to the corruptions and adulteries of the Jews, and to the New Testament, where he mentions the afflicted spirits—'spirits in prison.' His tenderness of heart and his benevolence also shew the operation of the Christian religion upon himself. We are all more or less indebted to Shakspeare—the Bar and the Senate,—'to point a moral or adorn a tale:' nay, even the Clergy adopt passages, occasionally, though sparingly, to embellish Divinity. The great Novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and the author of 'Brambletye House,' (Horace Smith) have also enriched their exquisite writings by occasional references to, and quotations from the works of this great Master in the School of our Poetical Prophets."

It need not be said, that the whole of the pageant was got up in excellent style; and if to disseminate pleasures of the soul among the people at large, be a national good, and we think it is, then is the public greatly obliged to the Shakspearean club and inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, *at the Primary Visitation of the Diocese, in August* M.D.CCC.XXVI. *with an Appendix. By* Thomas Burgess, *D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. P.R.S.L. Bishop of* Salisbury. 8vo. *pp.* 164.

THE Bishop introduces his Charge with a preface referring to Solifidians, from which we extract the following passages concerning what is called, by a strange misnomer, the *Evangelical* System. His Lordship first quotes Mr. Scott, who in his life of his father, says—

"Sure I am that *Evangelical religion* is in many places wholly verging to Antinomianism—the vilest *heresy* that Satan ever invented." p. 206.—"Perhaps *speculating* Antinomians abound most among professed *Calvinists;* but Antinomians, whose sentiments influence their practice, are innumerable among Armenians." p. 209.—"There are above two thousand inhabitants in this town, almost all Calvinists, even the most debauched of them." p. 212.—"A tendency to Antinomianism is the bane of *Evangelical* preaching in this day." p. 364.

That God patronizes vice and folly is assuredly blasphemous, yet the Evangelical preaching here alluded to implies both; for it makes the terms of salvation either arbitrary Calvinistic predestination, or a *mysticism* which it makes the term *justification by Faith* to imply. But as the Bishop further observes—

"In the following passage of Bishop Jebb's Sermon on Rom. xiv. 17, is a beautiful picture of Evangelical religion without Calvinism; and the reverse of Antinomianism. But the righteousness of God's kingdom is no negative attainment. It is not merely the absence of evil, but the prevalence of good. Religion, at the just height, and in its full proportion, is the source of all virtue. It possesses and animates the entire man. In the understanding it is knowledge; in the life it is obedience; in the affections it is charity; in our conversation it is modesty, calmness, gentleness, quietness, candour; in our secular concerns it is uprightness, integrity, generosity. It is the regulation of our desires, the government of our pasions, the harmonious union of whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, virtuous and praiseworthy. It is a partaking of the divine nature, a conformity to the image of God's son; a putting on of the Lord Jesus Christ; or in the still more expressive language of the Apostle, it is Christ formed within us." *Preface,* xxxvii.

His Lordship, in winding up an elaborate disquisition, concludes that—

"There are *two kinds* of justification, one by *faith* only, and one by *faith and works;* that justification by faith only consists in the remission of sin, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus [in

Κριστω Ἰησου, by Christ Jesus], that it is limited to the remission of sin by baptism; that this is our first justification, and has no other relation to our final justification in the Day of Judgment than as having the same basis of justification—the death of Christ; the two kinds of justification differing from each other in this, that one belongs to this life, the other to the next; the former unconditional, the latter conditional; one, justification from sin by faith without works; the other, justification of every man according to his works: one through faith *only*, the other through *faith* and *works*." —P. 139.

We have numerous books published on Religious Subjects, but very little Theological Science. The Bishop very properly says—

"A learned Clergy was never more necessary to the Church, for the maintenance of true religion, than it is at this day, in opposition to the errors of popery, unitarianism, and fanaticism, errors founded chiefly on misrepresentations of scripture." —Pp. 12, 13.

There are other parts of the Charge which merit the most solemn attention, but we had only room for selecting those which are of immediate bearing upon the prevailing mistakes of the day; mistakes which we affirm are of the worst civil consequences, by a disjunction of morals from religion. By the critical acumen and profound learning of the Bishop, we have been much edified; but far greater, from its superior importance, has been the delight derived from the following seasonable paragraph—

"The inseparable union of good works with a true faith, is evident from this:—No one can believe in Christ who does not know him, and no one can truly know Christ, or have any assurance of the sincerity of his faith in him, who does not keep his commandments; for the Apostle says, 'Hereby we *know* that we *know* him, if we keep his commandments. (1 John ii. 3.)" p. 144.

A Memoir of the Warwick County Asylum, *instituted in the year* 1818, *shewing that it has answered the purposes of Reformation, and diminished the County Expenditure.* 8vo. pp. 36. *Appendix.*

THE Warwick County Asylum was founded with the professed object of affording a place of refuge to criminal boys, and giving them useful instruction and honest modes of employment. The last valuable Report of the Prison Society, shows that the best preventive of crime is knowledge. We are happy to corroborate it by an extract from this Memoir, which also shows the fallacy of omitting religion in juvenile tuition, and the excellent operation of our national school education.

"Many, it will be observed, had learned to read, and some to write; and in general it may be remarked that these juvenile delinquents display an acuteness beyond their years. But this only forms another proof, if any such were wanting, that learning of whatever kind, when it is not made the vehicle of sound religious instruction, does but give an increased power to the mind, which may be directed either to a good or to a bad purpose.

"It is a fact, that of the whole number of Asylum boys who had been tried and convicted of crime, not one had received an education under the national system. It is true, there are some of those sent to the Asylum under the suspicion of guilt, who had received that description of instruction which is sanctioned by the National Society, but none actually convicted of crime had been educated in a National School." P. 14.

It appears, that the effect of the system is to reform about one half of those on whom the experiment is tried; and that the expense is so much below the cost of prosecution, &c. &c. that reformation is the cheapest policy. When examining the table, containing a short history of the boys, it is shocking to see the horrid consequences of negligent administration of the Poor Laws. Out of about one hundred boys, *only six were children of respectable characters.* The other unfortunates were either orphans (numerous), bastards, or children of thieves or drunkards, or of widows or widowers.

Now we would humbly submit to the legislature this circumstance for particular attention. We would, with regard to orphans at least, suggest a power to be given to the parish clergyman, of laying the case of every such neglected boy before the magistrates, who might cause the parish officers to act a paternal part towards such hapless children.

We also beg to impress upon the benevolent, the strong fact that the respectable poor richly deserve their patronage, because, out of one hundred juvenile delinquents, *only six are found to have had parents of respectable character.* What kindness then, do not such parents deserve.

The Memoir is drawn up by the Rev. Townsend Powell, Curate of Stretton super Dunsmore, and Inspector of the Asylum. It is most excellently compiled.

We hope, lastly, that as the Birmingham people occasion most of the juvenile offences, by their system of day apprenticeship (p. 14), they will make some amends by warmly supporting the charity.

The History of Pontefract *in Yorkshire. By* George Fox. 8*vo. pp.* 366.

PONTEFRACT, famous in history for its castle, is said to have arisen out of the Legeolium of Antoninus, which is presumed to have been situated at Castre-ford, now called Castleford, about two miles distant from the town under notice. It is certain, that at Castre-ford, remains of a tesselated pavement and several coins have been found. The Watling and Ikenild streets crossed each other at this place. A sanguinary battle was also fought at it between the Saxons and Danes in 950. Pp. 10, 82.

The hamlet of Tateshall (now part of the present town of Pontefract, though not within the borough,) was the parent of the present town; for Tateshall only, with its appendages of Manestorp, Barnebi, and Silcheston, is mentioned in Domesday Book. A church occurs in that survey, and its site is denoted by the word Kirkbye, from *kirk*, church, and *bye*, a habitation; the town existing in the time of the Confessor, and no Saxon, according to the laws of Athelstan, being permitted to enjoy the dignity of a Thane, without possessing a church. As to the appellation *Pontefract*, it is only a Latinism of *Brokenbridge*, and was subsequent to Kirkbye. Upon what grounds the new name was adopted is no further clear, than that there did exist an old bridge adjacent to Kirkbye. See p. 9.

The magnificent fortress or castle, so famous in English history, is one specimen which may serve to convince us that there were Anglo-Saxon castles, and that the Normans often incorporated them with their subsequent additions, and that they are chiefly characterized by a keep standing on a tumulus; for it is to be remembered, that the remains of the castles said to have been founded by Elfreda, Lady of the Mercians, consist of tumuli, upon which stood keeps. Another point of historical importance grows out of this account of Pontefract, viz. that it may be, and apparently is, a great error to allegate a paucity of Anglo-Saxon castles, from the silence of Domesday, for we are certain that there was a castle at Tamworth, built by the said Lady Elfreda; yet Dugdale says (Warwickshire 431), that it is not mentioned in Domesday; and the same case may occur *de cæteris*, for it was a fiscal not a military survey. Accordingly, we give full credit to the following Anglo-Saxon history of Pontefract Castle.

"The foundation of this noble structure is variously ascribed, by some to be in the time of the Saxons, and by others to that of the Normans. In the Chartulary of Kirkstall Abbey, it is positively stated to have been built by Hyldebert or Ilbert de Lascey, a potent Norman baron, in the army of the Norman conquerors. Although no mention is made of the mound or keep, in the Survey recorded in Doomsday Book, yet Holingshed affirmeth, "that an earthen fortification existed here anterior to the conquest," and "that William, at the time he dispossessed the Saxons of their holds, wrested it from Alice, a Saxon Thane, and granted it to Ilbert, together with so many estates in the county of York, as made up 150 lordships. The fortification, called the Round Tower, stands on a raised artificial mound, of a composition of earth, far different to any of the rest near the castle, and (according to Berwick and others,) on the first foundation was a Saxon fortress. It is singly raised above every other turret, is sixty-four feet in diameter, and its walls are so immensely thick, that it is as firm as if it was erected upon the solid rock." p. 84.

We shall now proceed to some interesting matters.

In an old MS. dated 1419, we find this item:

"Wages to one man for cuttinge bowghes off severall trees in Pontefract Park, for maneteininge the deere in winter, cxx daies at iid. per daie." p. 73. [similar item, p. 72.]

Widows, or at least women who acted as femmes soles, were called *uxores*. Thus we have in the 3rd Eliz.

"Uxor Hyde for Wentforthe lande, and the howse y^t^ she dueleth in, xviiid." p. 79.

And we afterwards meet with *Uxor* Hunste, *Uxor* Hammond, &c. &c. &c. Pp. 74, 75.

It seems that it was deemed an abomination if butchers lived in a state of dispersion through the town.

"3 Richard II. John de Amyac makes complaint that he farms three booths in the new market in Fleschewer's Booths, and that formerly, by Sir William Finchden's precept, it was commanded that the butchers should inhabit, and kill and sell their meat, only in two places: viz. in the place called Fleschewer's Booths, in the new market, and in the place eastward of Lancaster's Fortress, near unto the church of All-Saints; and that they now inhabit other places severally, *in abominatione gentium.*" —P. 76.

The house where Thomas of Brotherton, son to Edw. I. and Margaret his Queen, was born, was near the church of Brotherton, within an enclosure of about twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall, and the tenants are obliged by the tenure of their land, to keep this part surrounded by a wall of stone. P. 102.

Annexed to a print of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Derby, &c. evidently copied from Dr. Meyrick's Armour, is the following note:—

"The figure of Lancaster is from the large seal in the Cottonian library, and exhibits one of the earliest instances of an emblazoned surcoat, and the first among the seals of the royal family, bearing a crest and lambrequin, or mantling, suspended from the helmet. His crest is a weevern or dragon, and is repeated on the horse's head, between a pair of straight horns. It seems, that the custom of embellishing the caparisons of the horses with the arms of the rider, is anterior to the fashion of wearing emblazoned surcoats, as the seals of the two first Edwards testify. The most ancient noted is the seal of Saer de Quincy, first Earl of Winchester. His arms are on the banner, shield, and caparison of the horse. If we refer the making of the seal to the date of his creation, it will be as early as 1207; if to the year of his death, no later than 1219. The first instance of an emblazoned surcoat is in the lives of the two Offas, by the hand of Matthew Paris, which cannot be much earlier than 1250. Those painted on the monumental figures of Robert of Normandy and William Longspee, are to all appearances done long after the tombs were constructed." p. 104.

Mr. Fox should have acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Meyrick's Armour, i. 102, &c.

Portraits of noblemen were suspended in cathedrals; for after the decapitation of the Earl of Lancaster, t. Edw. II. the people resorted to his picture then hanging in St. Paul's Cathedral. p. 118.

Swillington Tower, in the Castle of Pontefract, was probably the place where the unfortunate Earl of Lancaster was confined. There was no entrance to the dungeon but by a trap-door in the floor of the turret, and the walls were ten feet and a half thick. p. 118.

"The remains of the noble Earl, are, from circumstances connected with his death and burial, fairly presumed to have been discovered by two labourers, on Monday the 25th of March, in the year 1822, in a field called the Paper Mill Field, lying near St. Thomas's Hill in Pontefract.

"The labourers were employed by Mr. Joseph Brooke, occupier of the land, to trench for liquorice, and one of them striking against a hard substance, curiosity prompted them to remove the earth, as it was on the side of a hill, and had only about a foot of earth on its surface. It proved to be a massive, antique coffin, hewn out of one entire piece of undressed stone. Its measurement within, was in length six feet five inches, and in width nineteen inches, with sides of about six inches thick. The lid was formed as the ridge of a house, and projected over the sides about two inches, having its underside hollowed out. It was by accident broken in two, and being raised up, presented a complete skeleton of large dimensions, in a high state of preservation. A rough stone was laid in the place of the head, which rested between the thigh bones, and consequently the occupant of the narrow mansion, who had probably in his day filled a considerable place in society, had evidently suffered decapitation. Pieces of chalky substances were strewed about the bones, which on the first opening of the coffin, were entire, and in their respective places, but on being exposed to the air, fell in a confused heap. The teeth were entirely perfect, and the bones those of a strong, athletic man. As no doubt existed at the time of their discovery, that they were the remains of the unfortunate Lancaster, they were, together with the coffin, removed by order of Mrs. Mylnes of Frystone Hall, the owner of the field wherein it was found, into her grounds, where they now remain." p. 125.

As it is said in p. 120, that the prior and monks of Pontefract begged the Earl's body of the King, and *buried* it on the right hand of the high altar, in the church of the Priory, we cannot give an unqualified assent to the appropriation of the body found in the Paper Mill Field.

We are inclined to think that the unfortunate Richard II. owed his death to famine. To ascertain this point, our Author says—

"His tomb in Westminster Abbey was opened in the presence of many of the members of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies; but as the royal corpse was not disturbed, nor the bandage on the head removed, so as the skull might be examined, the subject still continues in doubt. For it should be remembered that the stroke said to be given to Richard by Exton, was on the back of the head; and the only part of the body uncovered, was from the eyebrows to the throat." p. 140.

The bandage round the head, and the exhibition of the face only, are suspicious circumstances as connected with presumptions of violent means.

In the church of All-Saints is a curious double stair-case.

"In the north-west corner of the square tower still standing, is a singular and rare case, inclosing two pairs of stairs, both of which wind round the same centre, and terminate in the same circumference, having their different entrances below, and their several landings above."

Nothing precisely of this kind occurs in Palladio (Architect. i. c. xlv.) the chapter of Staircases.

This book contains a very ample stock of information. The history of the Castle is, in particular, excellently well told.

View of the Currency: in which the connexion between Corn and Currency is shewn, the nature of the System of Currency explained, and the merits of the Corn Bill, the Branch Banks, the extension of the Bank Charter, and the Small Note Act, examined. By T. Joplin, 8vo. pp. 248.

MR. JOPLIN treats his subject with great skill and ability, but we do not think that phenomena apply to his premises; for, as we infer from the latter, the payment of farmers, for rent, &c. in country bank notes, must have occasioned the fluctuations in the currency depreciated; but if the Bank of England stopped payment in 1796, and if a banking system implies in its very self, the impossibility of having for every note issued, a corresponding amount in specie,—then a run, which implies such a thing, also implies that for every note issued a corresponding value in metallic currency is locked-up in the coffers of the banker: but if so, while he gains interest by the commission, he loses equal interest by the retention. But even in Mr. Joplin's own view of the subject, the benefit to trade from the Country Banks is conspicuous in the following paragraph:—

"By whomsoever gold is received, it finally comes into the possession of the agent in London of the country banker, on the country banker's account, and gives rise to a corresponding issue of country bank notes, as well as to an increase in the circulation of London." P. 144.

According to this position, no metallic abatement ensues through the country banker's notes, it only goes to London; and the fact, in our judgment, seems to be this, that under accommodation there may be a greater conversion of fixed into floating capital, than the country requires or can use; a position which seems to us to be set at rest by war and peace prices, the difference between the two proceeding from the greater demand, and consequently greater supply. It would be the same with the precious metals, countries where paper does not circulate, soliciting the plate of individuals for coinage, upon the commencement of a war. When peace ensues, the commodities furnished for war are not wanted, and if they continue to be produced, they will fall in price. If corn was the *only* thing used in war, it would justly bear all the blame of affecting the currency, but that certainly is not the fact. A war production is continued, but not wanted during peace, and all currency beyond demand, occasions a fall of interest of money, and by that effect we judge of its redundancy or deficiency.

It matters not that there is a legal standard of interest; for during the war consumption, and an issue of paper not payable on demand, by the Bank of England, purchases in the funds, when the three per cents. were at 49, paid far more than five per cent.; and during that war, we perfectly recollect that there was all along a similar demand for corn, and yet that we paid varying sums, from 14*s.* to 32*s.* per bushel, in successive years, and that the price of corn did not therefore follow the increase of currency, but varied, exactly as the production met

the demand. It is very true that a greater increase of paper may attend a rise in the price of corn, but we do not admit that the issue of the paper causes the rise of price, but that more currency is obtained, because more can be made by it. A banker will not advance without security, and corn being a commodity subject to waste, no landlord or farmer is so mad as to think that he can raise prices by withholding his goods, and borrowing money upon interest, a folly which would eat up all the expected profits. Nor when a banker sees the profits of his neighbours diminished, will he be on that account more abundant in his advances: on the contrary, he will contract his issues. We by no means wish to depreciate the merits of writers, far more able than ourselves. We merely speak on the philosophical principle, that no theory can be sound which will not solve all phenomena without exception; and in our opinion the presumed indissoluble connexion between corn and currency, is not a theory which *does solve the phenomena.* We attribute a far greater influence to trade in general, and its successful or unsuccessful results, in regard to demand and supply, and other causes.

Transrhenane Memoirs. By John Richard Best, Esq. *Author of* "*Transalpine Memoirs.*" 8vo. *p.* 218.

WHEN we were under-graduates at Oxford, BEST of MAGDALEN was a name well known to us; and deeply do we regret that so great an honour has been conferred upon superstition, as the enrolment of his name among Catholics. It has ruined his character as a man of reason. Such bad logic as that, because we applaud heroes, we ought to create saints (see p. 187), would never have emanated from any school of reason, from this obvious cause, that celebrity implies only human attestation of merit; canonization a divine character, which *in se* implies usurpation of a prerogative that can never appertain to man; and which, according to Scripture, no person who was ever man, except one, can possibly possess. Again, our author says, that the Catholics do not worship *images*, that is to say, wood and stone figures, merely as wood and stone. Who ever said they did? Who ever supposed that the Minerva of Phidias was worshipped merely as a thing of wood and stone? No; such service, whether Heathen or Catholic, was, and actually is, Polytheism, the divine worship of beings, whom the figures represent, to which beings such homage must be merely superstitious. We do not think, that it was the intention of religion to make people foolish, but we are certain, that it does do so; and that it could not possibly have such an effect if the attributes of the Creator were properly studied. To any man, so informed, one half of the serious nonsense uttered about religion is absolute (though unintentional) blasphemy; and of such blasphemy, according to Bishop Lavington, the Catholics and Methodists (who assimilate each other) are the most guilty of all religionists.

We are sorry that Mr. Best has extorted from us these rebuts, by unpalatable remarks concerning us Protestants. They occupy, however, but a few paragraphs. The book itself is that of a real gentleman and man of taste and sentiment—a delightful *morçeau*, sentimental and anecdotal. Sentimental, we say, though a friend wrote to our author (p. 68) to give up sentimentality. That friend was a blockhead. He would make life to consist wholly of the details of business. All the delightful feelings, which form the *soul* of heaven-like happiness, every thing that can alone create affection and benevolence, must be sacrificed to convert us into chess-men, with no other token of humanity than spontaneous motion.

Every man who does not lead the scampering life of a traveller for money and orders, knows what suffering it is to be put out of his way in the comfort of sleep, to be eternally gaping like a dying oyster, and find his head sinking into his body like a lump of lead; such a sufferer will duly appreciate the elegant humour of the following apostrophe. The author was travelling on the outside of a coach:

"Oh! that I could obtain one hour's quiet sleep! How little, when sleeping comfortably in our beds, do we appreciate the repose we enjoy. My coat is damp with dew; I have passed a restless night. The sun is about to rise; the birds are

already singing amidst the trees.—Poor fools, not to sleep longer, now that you have it in your power! Now that you are shaded by your own native woods! Now that you are not encaged on—a jolting coach." P. 70.

Now this is all very just, for a bird has peculiar facilities in regard to sleep, and therefore *ought* to sleep longer. He turns one leg into a post, draws up the other, makes a warm night-cap of his wing, and shows what easy and excellent provision nature has made for conferring the blessing of sleep to animals, however various may be their conformations, and uncertain their conveniences.

We transcribe the following anecdote, because it is indicative of the real origin of image-worship, viz. the insensibility of barbarians to abstract ideas, to the only ideas fit to accompany divine worship, because nothing but sentiment and mind can form ideas worthy of Deity; and because it is not matter, only mind, that deserves worship. In nature it is not a mere conglomeration of earth, that forms fine scenery: it is not eyes, noses, and mouths, which constitute beauty; it is the taste displayed in the disposition of them, that makes the charm, and that is an act of mind. As to pictures of the Crucifixion, and portraits of living and dying Christs—beautiful specimens of art we allow them to be—we have seen the portrait of a living Christ by Raphael, and a dying one by Canova—portraits of handsome men, but not one of them has the *divine* character of the Belvidere Apollo; and all, compared with that inimitable visage, which carries the stamp of divinity, are degradations; and then, the paltry substitute of a *nimbus*, as much as to say, "this is a saint,"—that is another degradation. Then soul-less, tame Madonnas. However, to the anecdote.

"'Make us a picture of the Crucifixion to place in our church,' said a deputation of poor labourers from a village in the south of France. 'Do you choose the figure of Christ to be represented dead or still living,' demanded the artist. This was a question on which the projectors of the painting had never thought; but, after consulting together for some moments, they replied to my friend the painter,—'You had better make it living, because, if it does not please us so, it can be killed afterwards.'" P. 80.

"The tobacco-pipe," says Mr. Best, "is an utensil which a German can never lay aside,"

——*immortale, manet, multosque per*
Stat fortunu domûs: [*annos*

indeed, an editor of Homer has immeasurably obliged us antiquaries by informing us that the epithet νεφεληγερετης was applied to Jupiter, through his being an inveterate smoker. (p. 143.)* Mr. Best further mentions an *avocat* of Vienna, who smokes thirty pipes a day, and that he may do so without interruption, has thirty *individual* tobacco-pipes, which are every morning prepared by his servants, and for each of which he calls in turn by its respective name, for he has christened them all. P. 115.

The Germans think it conducive to health, that the upper bed-clothes should never be so long as to hinder protrusion of the feet beyond; and sometimes they sleep between two beds.

"It is related, that an Irish traveller, upon finding a feather-bed thus laid over him, took it into his head, that the people slept in *strata*, one upon the other, and said to the attendant, 'Will you be good enough to tell the gentleman or lady that is to lie upon me, to make haste, as I want to go to sleep.'" P. 116.

Mr. Best says of toll-bars,—

"In Germany the roads are much better than in France; and we are amused by finding here, the original, the primitive toll-bar. In England, though we still keep the ancient term, we have erected gates in lieu of that which it represents: in Germany, an immense bar, the smoothed painted trunk of a pine-tree, still rises and falls across the road by means of a weight placed at one end of it." P. 146.

We cannot part without sympathising with Mr. Best in one thing. He has been arraigned for his opinion upon some points of architecture, sculpture, and painting; and all through that *gross blunder* of confounding mechanical execution with taste.—"You are wrong,—look how beautifully that hand is done."—Admitted, but what is it to the purpose? I expect impression. I do not go to see such things as I do to buy a horse; I expect effect. I expect what I have found from Hogarth's pictures;—a permanent recollection of delight.

* We do not give this as a new joke.

A History of Northumberland, in three Parts. By John Hodgson, *Clerk, Vicar of Whelpington, &c. &c. Part ii. vol. i. 4to.*

THE History of such a lawless county in the Marches as Northumberland, brings to our recollection the chivalrous events connected with Chevy-chase, and that valourous Knight, who

——"When his legs were smitten off,
Still fought upon his stumps."

The existence of such disorder is ascribed to the natural consequence of overloading the population through small farms.

"The true cause of the disorders that prevailed in both districts is very reasonably and forcibly deduced from its being overstocked with population. Three or four families lived upon a farm of noble rent. The consequence of this poverty was, they went into the orderly districts of England and Scotland to steal. Idleness and early associations had endeared to them every field, and wood, and stream, and dell, in their native valley, so that they had rather lived poorly in it, than more wealthily in another country. Besides which, when any of them had settled in distant places, they so frequently became abettors of their friends at home in plans of plunder, that people were afraid to employ them. Sir R. Bowes [the agent employed by Government] therefore recommended, that the superfluous population should be sent southward, to places too far distant for their relations and countrymen to resort to. They were divided into clans, each of which had rank and precedence in the country according to its numerical strength. If a thief of any great surname, or kindred, was lawfully executed by order of justice, for stealing beyond the limits of his own province, the rest of his clan would visit the prosecutor with all the retributive vengeance of *deadly feud*, as bitterly and as severely as if he had killed him unlawfully with a sword. This method of seeking revenge, had before that time frequently bred a sort of civil war in the country; whole townships were burnt; gentlemen and others, of whom they sought revenge, were murdered; great garrisons established to check their outrages, and raids and incursions made against them, and by them, "even as it were between England and Scotland in time of war." Hence parties that were plundered generally chose, when they discovered the thieves who carried off their goods, to take a part of them back again by way of composition, rather than go against them in the extremity of justice." P. 70.

And these habits obtained also among the Gentry and Clergy; for, continues Mr. Hodgson,

"But we are most inclined to a merciful review of the manners of these people from the consideration that thieving was a fashionable accomplishment among them—the employment in which they most delighted; and especially because their clergy were as vicious and disorderly as themselves; and the crimes for which they were holden up, as infamous, were constantly committed by the heads of the best families in Northumberland, not only without any sense of shame, but even with feelings of rivalry in courage and dexterity, and as feats which they boasted in. Bishop Fox, in 1498, had, on informations being taken to him of the great number of robbers which infested these parts, issued his mandate to all the clergy of Tindale and Redesdale, charging them to visit with the terrors of the greater excommunication, all the inhabitants of their several cures, who should, excepting against the Scots, presume to go from home, armed in a *jack* and *salet* or *knapescull*, or other defensive armour, or should ride on a horse worth more than six shillings and eight pence; or should wear in any church, or church-yard, during time of divine service, any offensive weapon more than a cubit in length. And the same prelate elsewhere describes the chaplains here, the good Sir Johns of Redesdale, as publicly and openly living with concubines, irregular, suspended, excommunicated and interdicted, wholly ignorant of letters, so much so, that priests of ten years standing did not know how to read the ritual. Some of them were even nothing more than sham priests, having never been ordained, and performed diocese service, not only in places dedicated to divine worship, but in such as were unconsecrated and interdicted. Of the example which they had from the laity of the county, Sir Robert Bowes has left us this description. The whole country of Northumberland is much given to wildness and riot, especially the young gentlemen, or headsmen, many of whom are guilty of thefts and other greater offences; and then regard for truth in depositions about their quarrels is so indifferent, that it were perilous to give credence to them without the evidence of the complaining party being confronted with that of the accused." P. 74.

Such were (in great part), says Mr. Hodgson, the consequences of "parcelling out the lands into very small farms." P. 75.

We are rejoiced to give the following result of educating the poor.

"The inhabitants of this parish [Elsden] show a very praiseworthy zeal in forwarding, according to the best of their ability, the education of their children. They have schools to suit the convenience of every part

of it; and at Birness, where twelve might attend gratis, that number, so great is their dislike to pure eleemosynary assistance in rearing their families, very rarely attend it in that capacity. Reading has been a favourite occupation among them; and the poor-rates, generally speaking, are low, and the poor contented, honest, and thrifty." P. 86.

We have a relick of Anglo-Saxon usages in the paragraph next ensuing.

"To these parishes resort the *Witeding* men [supposed *Witreding* from pite, a chief lord, and þæben, a council] otherwise called *Thanes* of that English March." P. 91.

In p. 95 we find the mullions of a Gothic window taken out, to make way for a modern sash one, "*by an Archidiaconal command.*" P. 95.

Mr. Hodgson doubts the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's work, "De situ Britanniæ;" 1st. because no manuscript of it could ever be found; 2d. because the pretended fac-simile of the first page is not in the style of any manuscript of Richard's time, but is a clumsy imitation of the hand-writing of a century before him, and contains abbreviations unwarranted by ancient examples; 3dly. because the Latinity is too pure and classical for a Monk of the 15th cent., especially one "whose acknowledged historical works are, in point of language and enquiry, scarcely on a level with the dull and ignorant productions of his contemporaries." P. 146.

The following account of a Peel House at Whelpington shows the ancient mode of living in this country.

"The only Peel house remaining in the place is called "the Bolt House," and consists of a byer or cow-house below, and the family apartments above, viz. an upper room with a boarded floor, and a garret, both approached by stone stairs on the outside, and the whole covered with thatch. The door-way to the cow-house is under the *landing* of the stairs, and the door of it was fastened with a strong *bolt* in the inside, for which purpose the byer and the upper-room had a communication by a *trap-hole*, that is, by a horizontal door in a corner of the floor, and a *trap* or *ladder*; for the English word *trap*, in the terms, a *trap-way*, *trap-hole*, *trap-door*, and *trap-rock*, has the same origin as the Swedish and German words *trap* and *treppe*, which mean *stairs*, and seem to owe their origin to some obsolete inflection of the German and English verbs *treten* and *to tread*. This was the character of the principal farm-houses in Northumberland a hundred years since. The peels of the *lairds* or yeomanry proprietors had each a stone arch over the byer, and were frequently covered with free-stone slate, which made them more secure, than houses with thatched roofs, from being burnt in the plundering irruptions of the Scotch, and of their no less troublesome neighbours, the people of Redesdale. The cottage next to the Bolt-house, on the right, is a good specimen of an inferior farm-house, the room at the entrance of which was, and still continues in many places to be, a *byer* in winter and a *bed-room* in summer, and is called the *out-bye:* the *in-bye*, or inner room, with three small windows to the left of the out-door, was the dwelling of the family, and often partitioned by two press-beds into two apartments." P. 189

Shakspeare's and Milton's use of the Fairy Mythology is well illustrated, as once a matter of serious credibility, in the following account of Rothley Mill.

"The old mill, with its black water wheel, and heathery roof, far from human habitations, and shut up in a glen narrow and thick with wood, was the haunt of a family of fairies,, and had many marvellous tales about it. For old queen Mab and her train, they say, with the help of the miller's picks, formed out of the rock the numerous circular basins which are still to be seen here in the bed of the Hart, and were every moonlight summer's evening seen like so many water-fowls, flickering and bathing in them. The mill itself was their great council-hall; and the eye of the kiln their kitchen, where, in boiling their pottage, they burnt the seeds or *husks* of oats the miller laid up for drying the corn he had next to grind. The meal and firing thus made use of, they took as an old customary claim for guarding and cleaning the mill and other useful services; but the miller thinking them too extravagant, was determined to disturb them; and while they were preparing their supper one night, threw a sod down the chimney and instantly fled. The falling mass dashed soot, fire, and boiling pottage amongst them; and the trembling fugitive, before he could reach the dingly verge of the glen, heard the cry, "burnt and scalded! burnt and scalded! the sell of the mill has done it;" and the old mother of the family set after him, and just as he got to the style, going into Rothley, touched him, and he doubled up, was bow-bent, and a cripple to his dying day." 305.

Mr. Hodgson has been indefatigable in his researches; and has enlivened his book with numerous biographical matters, respecting the proprietors of estates in more modern æras, a practice which is not sufficiently regarded in topographical works. The pedigrees are remarkably full, elaborate, minute, and well-authenticated. General anti-

quities are treated according to good authorities; and though we are not satisfied with all the etymotogical deductions, this is a very trifling ground of complaint, and appears to have originated in a right principle, that of leaving nothing unexplained. We shall anxiously expect the remaining parts.

The Modern Atlas, by William Channing Woodbridge. Whittaker.

In addition to the maps of the world, Europe, Great Britain, Asia, Africa, North America, United States, &c., this Atlas contains a moral and political chart of the world, exhibiting, in connexion with the outline of countries, the prevailing religions, forms of government, and degrees of civilization; also an isothermal chart of the world, containing a view of the climate and productions of the earth, with the mean annual temperature, and various other interesting particulars regarding the heat of the atmosphere. The map of the world is accompanied by a comparative view of the rivers and lakes on the Eastern and Western Continents, from the Missisippi and the Missouri to the Mersey. We recommend this useful Atlas, as well adapted for schools.

Travels in Russia, &c. &c. By William Rae Wilson, *Esq. F.S.A. Author of Travels in Egypt, &c.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

TRAVELLERS ought to be men of the world, and throw aside all prejudices and national habits, if they mean to write philosophically; or else, like Dr. Moore, (the first of all travellers, as to taste,) give us natural peculiarities in the elegant manner and delicate painting of Lady Mary Wortley Montague and Horace Walpole. Learned travellers form a distinct class, and have equal eminence in their exclusive way. We have gone into this proemium, because Mr. Wilson is a very copious and excellent informant, but seems to have adopted two very extraordinary notions; one, that the glory of all nations is a Bible Society; the other that solitary imprisonment is sufficient for prevention of all crimes. Both these notions are founded upon that defective reason which is the principal characteristic of sectarianism.

As to Bible Societies, it is well known, that to give away bibles, without note or comment, is only to multiply discordant opinions, and found new sects.

A caricature says, the bible is translated into five hundred *unknown* languages, and dispersed over as many *uninhabited* islands. This is irony, but Mr. Wilson (vol. ii. 286,) *seriously* informs us, that

"Ghent *must* be overstocked with *English* bibles; for we actually observed many lying on the counters of several shops, where they are sacrilegiously used for waste paper, to wrap up the articles that are sold."

Thus the good people of England subscribe their pounds sterling to send abroad bibles, in a language which the natives do not understand, viz. *English* in countries where only *French* is spoken. Now we will venture to affirm, that in the parish in which we reside, where the population is large, there may be a bible to a house, but certainly not a bible to every adult, even to those who can read. But then that is playing the cards into the hands of the parish Clergyman. No mention is made, or thought entertained, of knowing the state of education and manners in the countries where bibles are rained down in showers! But of what use are bibles to those who cannot read them? and what taste have savages for *reading?* Educate them and *bible* them simultaneously—to *bible* them only is to plant trees without roots. So superior is the Church of England plan, with its National Education, and its wise directorial Board of Management, the Christian Knowledge Society.

We come now to the second notion. Mr. Wilson says, of solitary confinement,

"It is most devoutly to be wished, that it were generally substituted in England for capital punishment. i. 137."

Now we have read in ancient history of numerous hermits and anchorets who were very happy fellows, liked a lazy life, and had no concern about the wants of the day, because they were devoted *drones*, whom devotee *bees* petted, fed, and clothed. Zimmerman also shows, that solitude may become a great luxury Nor is this all. Men have been known unnecessarily to inflict upon themselves this *tremendous* punishment of solitude. The Eddystone lighthouse is insulated from all communication. We have heard, that two men, its only inhabitants, once quarrelled, and never spoke to each other for six months. If Shakspeare's account of the "Melancholy Jaques," and De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," are

pictures founded on life, then we presume that the mind may find amusement in itself. Howard was perfectly right in humanizing punishment, and preventing bad from becoming worse, but he has not diminished crime. In our judgment, the discipline of the Navy and Army prevents more vice than all the other methods devised; because vice *must* there be prevented, or the public service ruined. A rascal ought to suffer pain, because he neither feels nor fears any thing else. We are told, that in the reign of Alfred, a man would have hanged his purse upon a tree in the high road on one day, and found it there on the morrow. Such was police, maintained by discipline, and to presume that rogues can be kept in order without discipline, we believe to be mere quackery; and to originate in too light an opinion of villainy among societies.

We now turn to the more pleasurable office of saying, that so copious is the mass of information contained in these volumes, that it would require a catalogue to enumerate the valuable and multifarious contents. We shall therefore extract one or two curious things.

Few of our readers have any idea of a leading cause of *Spindle-Shanks*. Mr. Wilson, speaking of Carlscrone in Sweden, says,

"The children here wear wooden shoes, as in the North of England, and nightcaps on their head during day; many of them are very squat and broad, resembling the Dutch. Having referred so often to wooden shoes, it may be remarked, that notwithstanding they may be adopted from motives of economy and supposed comfort, they cannot fail to be injurious, and to incumber and impede the wearer; for, as they do not yield to the bending of the foot, they are dragged along as a dead weight; nor have the muscles of the leg and the calf any play. This is the reason why so many of this class of people, and of our labourers, who wear such enormously thick soles to their shoes, are generally spindle-shanked, while the barefooted Hibernian peasant displays a convexity of calf and symmetry of leg rivalling those of a gladiator or a ballet-master. Of all persons in the world, perhaps the Turks and Arabs display the finest limbs, from wearing slippers and wide boots; and their bodies also are strong and muscular, in consequence of every part of their dress being so extremely loose and flowing." ii. 217.

At the Wool-fair at Berlin, Mr. Wilson saw

"Bags of wool piled up literally like hills, and noblemen with stars on their breasts sitting in stalls bargaining with customers for the packages they had sent to market, and in a manner too, that an English Peer would consider highly derogatory to his rank." i. 102.

There is excellent sense in the following remark of Mr. Wilson, concerning representations of God in sculpture and painting.

"Without saying any thing of the horrible profaneness of pretending to delineate the supreme Being, the absurdities into which even the greatest artists have fallen, whenever they have attempted it, are such as shock taste and propriety equally with religious feeling. Painters uniformly choose to represent the Divinity under the form of an aged man, as if age was an attribute of that Being who is eternal, and who existed before all worlds:—as if the semblance of infirmity and decay could belong to him who is all perfection—to him, who is incapable of change."

The Imperial Library at Petersburgh has received a great acquisition of French works and manuscripts, which had been collected by Dubrovsky, who was in the suite of the Russian ambassador at Paris at the period of the Revolution, when he was enabled to obtain them for almost any thing. Among these is a manuscript volume of letters from Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth.

"Her missal, which is here shewn, and which is bound in dark blue velvet, secured by clasps, consists of 230 pages. The first thirteen have the months and days of the year, where particular prayers are introduced, commencing in January with the 30th psalm. This book is illuminated with subjects from the life of Christ and the Virgin Mary. The first is a picture of the angel Gabriel, and at the bottom of the page are these words, Marie Reyne." i. 259.

We omit many sentences written by her in this missal, and copied by Mr. Wilson, because we have found things of the kind written by her, to be mere quotations, not her original composition.

To proceed with Mr. Wilson:

"In all probability this book and the letters were part of the numerous writings that belonged to the Scotch college at Douay, which was founded by Mary. Indeed I recollect, that on going over that seminary with the Rev. Mr. Farquharson, the head of the college, on his visiting it after being banished to this country during the revolution; he assured me, he had had in his possession not only the original prayer-book of Mary, but a table-clock belonging to her, the first that had been made; besides the MS. poems of Ossian, and many other

interesting papers which he had not seen since the Revolution A full-length portrait of her, which had been concealed in a chimney during that disastrous period, and which was copied from a miniature given by the Queen to Miss Curl, one of her maids of honour, at the time she was on the scaffold, was all that remained, every thing else being carried off by the mob, and committed to the flames."

We have compared the profile on the gold coin of Mary with the effigies in Westminster Abbey, and thought that the resemblance was tolerably exact. We have also heard, that the lady of an eminent Surgeon at Edinburgh, has often sat to Painters, for a portrait of this Royal beauty. Mr. Wilson, in a note, adds the following interesting particulars concerning the portrait, &c. to those already given :

"This noble picture [the portrait before mentioned] was set up in the dining hall of the college [of Douay] ; and it is a singular circumstance, that in the title-deeds it is directed, that to whatever place the seminary shall be removed, this picture was to go with it. I afterwards saw it in the Scotch college at Paris, where it will remain till it is seen, if the college of Douay is to be restored ; in which event it will be replaced in its former situation. It is said that the Queen's confidential secretary, Babington, had also an original full-length portrait of her, by Frederico Zucchero, and one of her son James, which he gave to the Drapers' company in London, and the veil which she wore on the scaffold is in the possession of an English Baronet,* who claims a descent from her Majesty. This was given him by Cardinal York, the last branch of the Stuart family, who had long preserved it in his chapel, as a most sacred relic."

We cannot leave this work, without expressing in a philosophical view our regret at the reluctance of foreigners to adopt our notions of comfort and convenience. But so things are. A savage prefers finery to utility, and habit reconciles men to absolute nuisances. We have heard a gentleman, who resided many years at Oporto say, that he tried in vain to shew the superior comfort and convenience of a scythe to a sickle in mowing grass, but in vain. Their habits were naturalized to the use of the latter; and you cannot put an English farmer out of his way in regard to evident improvements. The difficulty lies not in suggesting improvements, but in effecting the adoption of them. We presume, that Foreigners find that they cannot afford the permanent cost of several of our English improvements, and therefore decline them ; and that our countrymen reject them, because they are not educated above prejudice.

* The late Sir Thomas Coxe Hippisley, we presume.

Travels in America and Italy. *By* Viscount de Chateaubriand. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

THE Viscount is a traveller who carries, as Hotspur's fop did, a pouncet box, or pocket mirror, in which ever and anon he beholds himself, or in other words, obliges us with a diatribe abounding with every variety of the lugubrious, in which he was himself concerned ; and ebullitions about the sad necessity that he must die, like other people ; intending apparently to furnish posterity with this important information, that in such a place, and at such a time, stood in lucubration, like an animated post, the illustrious Author of this work. We shall only give one specimen to vindicate our criticism.

The Viscount set out for America, with the view of discovering the North-West passage ; and after a grave and just remark, that things in Europe would have gone on as they did, though he was absent, utters the following soliloquy :

"It is probable that I should never have been so unfortunate as to write; my name would have remained unknown, or perhaps there would have attached to it that peaceful kind of renown, which excites no envy, and which bespeaks less glory than happiness. Who knows even if I should have recrossed the Atlantic ; if I should not have fixed my residence in the solitudes discovered by me, like a conqueror amid his conquests ? It is true, that I should not then have figured at the Congress of Verona, nor should I have been called *Monseigneur* at the office for Foreign Affairs, *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*" (p. 81.)

No, certainly not, no more than he would have been called the Duke of Wellington, at *Apsley-House, Piccadilly*. However it is to be recollected, that this work is only a translation from the French, and that the French see no folly in vanity.

Although we consider the Viscount to belong in authorship only to the class "Entomology;" yet, frail and feeble as is the structure of its subject, we know that many of them make a brilliant picture, pinned upon white paper, and

by no means desire to withhold this honour from Monseigneur of the Rue des Capucins, especially as this work is published professedly that the world may not sustain a severe loss, similar to that of the Decades of Livy

Whatever may be the vanity of the Author, we by no means wish to depreciate the book, which contains lively and interesting matter, and occasionally curious things.

An exemplification of the latter, according to our rule, we shall extract for the entertainment of our readers. Every body has heard the nursery tale of *Fine Ear*, and perhaps would little suppose that it is only an exaggeration of fact; but M. Chateaubriand states, concerning the native Indians,

"This acuteness of hearing is absolutely wonderful: many an Indian can hear the steps of another Indian at the distance of four or five hours journey, by clapping his ear to the ground. In about two hours, we were actually joined by a family of savages, who set up a shout of welcome, which we joyfully answered." P. 152.

This a curious philosophical phenomenon; and we shall therefore pursue it to the utmost extent of the information, furnished by the Viscount.

"Our visitors inform us, that they have heard us for two days past; that they knew we belonged to the white skins, as the noise which we made in our march, was greater than the noise made by red skins. I inquired the cause of this difference, and was told that it arose from the mode of breaking the branches, and clearing a way. The white also reveals his race by the heaviness of his tread; the sound which he produces does not progressively increase; the European turns in the wood, the Indian proceeds in the right line. Id. i. 153.

So far as the information goes in these volumes, (and for that we feel obliged,) all is very well, but as to Monseigneur of the office of Foreign Affairs, Rue des Capucins, we presume that such office must have been given to him, merely because he had been abroad, as we call it, and therefore was deemed sufficiently qualified for the portfolio of foreign affairs. A *Frenchman*, full of national prejudice, sees nothing wise, but what Frenchmen do. For instance, our Author did not know that a Roman gossiped in the Forum for all he wanted to know of the passing times, and for the remaining hours, through the heat of the climate, chose to live in perfect shade and cloistered porticoes. We allude to the Roman mode of living in p. 206. Our Author has therefore Frenchified the Romans, because the French hate *ennui*, never considering that bustle and perspiration are intolerable nuisances in a hot day. Though (sic se res habent,) nothing is perfect but what is *French*, because nothing delights them but what implies excitement (though they do not reflect, that to subject ourselves to indiscriminate excitement, is to invite more misery than happiness,) and therefore the poor Romans were wretchedly ignorant, for

"Every thing calculated to *agitate* and *make a noise* delight us [the French;] reflection, gravity, and silence, fills us with ennui." ii. 207.

Now no person can be wise who has not reflection, gravity, and silence. But because Frenchmen are *boys* through the whole of life, no other nations are men and possess common sense. Eternal racket and frivolous amusement, converted into indispensables of existence, form in our judgment very inferior pleasures to those of wise domestic parents, surrounded with virtuous children and with happy faces. French happiness consists in never being at home—in having no *home*, only an inn for a permanent dwelling; and then besides, M. Chateaubriand, in the fullness of his political wisdom, is utterly astonished that his omnipotent nation permitted the wretched English to have a footing in America—such ignorant, such gross, such insignificant barbarians, as will never be taught to know their humble political station, until the Viscount Chateaubriand takes the supreme management of French affairs, and out-buonapartes Buonaparte.

We assure our readers, that it is with real pain that we speak thus harshly. But it is utterly impossible to bear the arrogance of the Viscount Chateaubriand. The fact is, that he has a woman's intellect, according to the principle of Fielding, that women see no difficulty in the projects which they form; and we add, that they will defame, till they create hatred. It would be in vain to tell the Viscount that it is a standing monument of his nation's inferiority that a paltry island, under the very nose of that nation, should have a power superior to the latter, and that the latter dares not to attack it, though only at the distance of twenty or thirty miles.

We heartily wish, that this book had never been translated; because, the English not having the admiration of vanity habitual to the French, it only exposes the author to contempt, and suffocates his actual merit.

The Imitation of Jesus Christ, translated from the Latin Original, ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, *with an Introduction and Notes. By the Rev.* T. Frognal Dibdin, *D.D. F.R.S.S.A. &c. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 389.

THIS is the most beautiful exemplification of genuine holiness that was ever known; and it is a most gratifying circumstance, that while fanatical and groaning jargonists load the press with trash, literary merit in theological composition is once more regarded, for that is the only means through which such edifying books will ever be read by educated men. Perfect however, and indeed divine, as is the exquisite system of this Philosophy, the truest picture known of what Christ was intellectually and morally, and evidently the work of an amiable Monastic, (to whose mode of living alone can it possibly apply,) it reminds us of one idea, which, if it be erroneous, must be laid to ourselves alone. It does not appear to us, that the physical effects of the fall of man have ever been duly considered. It is evident, that if he was condemned to get his living by the sweat of his brow, that angelic purity, and such in fact is the doctrine of this fine work, from that moment became impracticable. The attention of man from that very instant pointed to provision for the wants of the day, by an impulse of magnetism; for even the monk who wrote this work, (John Gersen of Verselli, a Benedictine Monk of the thirteenth century, not Thomas à Kempis, thinks Dr. Dibdin, an excellent judge in such matters,) forgot, that to elevate one man to a life of abstract purity, is to degrade others to mechanical and agricultural labours to supply his wants; and that such purity being incompatible with these mechanic-like modes of employ, it could never be the partial intention of Providence to confer the beatitudes of heaven upon the abstract only. That the sentiments here contained might have been those of Adam, before the Fall, (if we assume that he had theoretical knowledge of Evil) we fully believe; and in a literary view, it is a work of most extraordinary felicity; but the world as it is, and the world as it ought to be, are two distinct questions, and in a state of ignorance, such, e. g. as is that of the day-labourers of Great Britain, what becomes of the "Imitatio Christi." The first step to moral and religious improvements is the "Education of the People." An educated man does his daily work under an intellectual ascendancy, and he is no longer an engine. The desideratum is universality of "National Education," conducted upon the principles of the Establishment, i. e. of morals founded on piety, and philanthropy founded on utility. This is a digression, but it is one to the purpose. Every system of abstract perfection can be addressed only to persons *capable of abstraction.* Now savages are incapable of abstraction; and until this evil be removed by education, systems of holiness, however beautiful and perfect, can never be matters of general adoption.

To extract from this work, would be only to give a link from a chain. We sincerely congratulate Dr. Dibdin upon having done justice to it by an improving translation. A philosopher would say, that a morbid feeling alone could give birth to such aspirations of pure holiness. The divine system of Jesus Christ is here elucidated in a manner against which the gates of hell cannot prevail; and it is the only book in which the blessedness and perfection of Christianity is really developed.

The Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany. No. II. Black & Co.

THE same bold spirited writing as we praised in the first number, characterises this second *fasciculus.* We shall go through the articles *seriatim,* and give our opinions independently.

I. *Papal Domination in Spain.* Papal domination is a political disease, which shows itself by de-rationalizing government, and depletion of national wealth. Nor is it possible to disjoin spirituals and temporals; for, say our authors,

"If the dogmata of the Church of Rome be admitted, it is useless to fight against the pretensions of her court. Subtle scholars will understand how to distinguish be-

tween infallibilty in spirituals, and infallibility in temporals,—to discriminate, by nice abstractions, between the unbounded obedience due to a foreign prince in one capacity, and the qualified respect due to the same man in another; but an ignorant and superstitious mob will not be able to enter into these scholastic refinements; and it is upon the rocks of superstition and ignorance that Rome has founded her church. Protestant countries can never be sufficiently grateful to those intrepid men, who, disdaining compromise, rejected at once all communication with the implacable and crafty enemy of all religious liberty, and left it not an inch of ground on which to plant an intrigue. Roman Catholic countries must speedily come to a similar determination. In Germany they are fast approaching to a secession from the Church of Rome in every thing but name,—they will soon find, that even retaining the name is retaining too much." P. 370.

The tendency of this paper is to show, that the fears of the Romish Court, especially in a pecuniary view, occasioned the downfall of a constitutional government in Spain.

II. *Chinese Novels and Tales.* There is very little difference from those of Europe. Wooing forms the subject of all; only people marry in the end two wives instead of one, (as if it was only having twins instead of a single child); but if they can manage *one* wife, it is more than Europeans can do.

III. *History of Italian Painting.* We are very willing to admit the precedence and great merit of this school of art in Italy. Be its merit, however, what it may, we do not approve of its *taste*, for that to us is quite a distinct thing from execution. We do not admire dark back-grounds in landscapes; nor swarthy men, and yellow women. We see in them little dignity in figure, or grace in attitude, or speaking eyes, or strong expression in visage in mere Madonnas. We see a stiffness in Claude, not to be found in Gainsborough. At the same time, we refer only to the school in general. There is a sublimity in some of the heads of Raphael, which cannot be surpassed; and a character of divine youth in the angels of Guido, which exeeeds even the happiest preconceptions of a rich imagination; but taking the school as a whole, there is in our eyes a sad preponderance of insipidity. We know that we shall disturb the whole rookery of connoisseurs, but we will speak as we feel, in defiance of their cawing. We pity them. It is sad for Romans to have an irruption of Goths.

IV. *Posthumous works of Nicholas Moratin.* He was a Spanish poet; and Spanish poetry abounds in description. Now description should be simple and natural. Moratin's is forced and artificial: it appears that Lord Byron borrowed his bull-fight in the first canto of Childe Harold from Moratin. We firmly believe that the noble Lord adopted many other people's children, beside this; but we are inclined to think also, that he fed and clothed them better than their real parents, and otherwise improved them.

V. *Goethe's Helena.* To deny to Goethe the praise of genius, would be base; but, if a tale be allegorical, let it be like that of Cupid and Psyche, beautifully moral and intelligible, when the clue is acquired. We see nothing here, but fantastic, chaotic eccentricity, displayed in pantomime tricks, legerdemain, and fire-works. Faust has no dignity of character; Helen is a doll, and Euphorion is *not* Ariel. There may be some resemblance between an ill-natured man and the devil; probably there is so, but there should be a Miltonian grandeur of evil in the latter, and Mephistophiles is a mere attorney character, pitiful in malice, sentiment, and action. All this may accord with German taste. It does not with ours.

VI. *Chauteabriand's latest productions.* The Viscount is treated as the vainest of men. Johnson says, "the sorrows of vanity are never pitied." For our parts, all the vain people whom we have known, never felt an iota of sorrow on account of other people's thoughts of them. They were incorrigible idolaters.

VII. *Botta's Histories, and Historical Veracity.* It seems that this man has a particular antipathy to truth; and deems it an excellent principle of historical writing; for why? to let off a pun:—"History" is only "His Story;" and whether he writes the one or the other, it is precisely the same thing with him.

VIII. The *Records of Sweden.* In this paper is a view of the Northern Mythology in the compressed form in which he (Geijer) has compiled it from the two Eddas, and particularly from that prophecy of the Vala, which

is called Voluspa, and contained in the elder Edda. See p. 535.

Geijer has taken an elaborate and judicious view of this mysterious assemblage of mythological ideas, whose origin he traces to Asia, the source of all religions. The religion of the old inhabitants of the North was a religion of nature, allegorically and symbolically representing the elements of cosmogony, p. 541.

IX. *Modern Roman Festivities.* Sportiveness is the characteristic of some of these festivities; superstition of others, and horror of one in particular, viz. the dramatic representation of the Last Judgment, with *real* dead bodies, brought from the hospital for the purpose. The critic says, "the Romans of to-day are very like their barbarous, haughty, and luxurious fore-fathers."

X. *Republican Confederacies of the Middle Ages.* The superior power of cavalry when there was no gunpowder, rendered it easy, under the feudal system, for the rich to keep the poor in subjection. But, as the Reviewer justly says, "Uncontrolled power exercises always a demoralizing tendency; and ill-usage created rebellions. Various facts prove, that the people in the middle ages made vigorous efforts for their liberties, and would not allow themselves to be treated as a herd of sheep, by priests and noblemen." P. 560.

XI. *Oriental Literature in Germany.* This article is a succinct account of its progress in the country mentioned. The success of Dr. Grotefend of Hanover is justly lauded. He has shown that the inscriptions of Persepolis are to be referred to Cyrus and Darius, and that the Zend language, found in Zoroaster's works, is not an invention of modern times, as has been imagined. P. 571.

XII. *Niebuhr's Edition of the Byzantine Historians.* An account of the work, a good one of course, being Niebuhr's.

XIII. *Early Spanish Voyages and Discoveries.* A monosyllabic name of a disease, which Dean Swift, by adding the definite article, has anagrammatized into *Pethox*, and medical men have adopted the improvement. Its introduction into Europe is explained in this curious article.

Among the Continental Intelligence are Professor Seyfarth's "Details on the Egyptian Museum of Turin." Herein it is said that "several στηλαι (grave-stones), contain silhouettes of the kings of the 18th dynasty, the heads of which agree perfectly with the statues which have been executed. Some are very ancient, as is proved by the names of the Pharaohs inscribed upon them. One contains, instead of the hieroglyphic, a demotic text. This is of great importance, because the Egyptian grave-stones agree, word for word, with each other, the particular circumstances of the deceased excepted; those, therefore, with a hieroglyphic text, may easily be explained. The Professor has also found out the cyphering system, from one up to a million, a discovery which will facilitate future researches. Pp. 659, 660.

We are prejudiced enough to think, that the criticisms of our countrymen, if they circulate abroad, will improve foreign taste.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. J. B. Lane's Vision of Joseph.

The astonishing size of this picture; the fact that it is the largest or nearly the largest work of historic composition ever painted by an Englishman; and the sudden and singular ejection of it and the painter from the Papal Dominions, created for it an artificial interest, and produced an ardent desire in every one to see it. Mr. Lane, who is, we understand, a native of Cornwall, and a protégé of Lord de Dunstanville, decamped with his production and proceeded to London, where he is now exhibiting this, to the Romans *offensive*, picture, in a room belonging to government at the Royal Mews, Charing Cross. Upon an examination of it every one must be forcibly struck with the novel way in which the subject is treated. To us it appears an almost unparalleled sacrifice of the unities of time and place; and is so outrageously conceived that no appeal to the works of the oldest and best masters can be admitted in palliation of the offence. It is true they often committed anachronisms, made omissions, and in many other respects violated the truth of history; but it ought never to be sanctioned, though adopted to produce a greater effect. No such reason can be assigned by Mr. Lane in justification of his error, for the picture is overloaded with figures; and the harmony

of it entirely destroyed. In the centre appears the warning angel descending to communicate the intelligence of the intended massacre; and above, filling the whole of the cælum, are numberless vocal and instrumental harmonists in awkward attitudes, some approaching vulgarity. On the right is the couch of Joseph, who is awakening with restless surprise at the object of his vision. By his side is the Holy Virgin in a most placid sleep, with the infant Jesus slumbering on her breast. The left of the picture is occupied by a crowded mass of savage men, frightened women, and screaming children, intended to represent the murder of the infants, from which the vision enabled the young Christ to escape. In the front of this group lies postrate a gigantic mass of distortion, who, being about to seize the holy child, is struck down by the appearance of the angel; and in his fright ungrasps his weapon, which falls against Joseph's couch. The head of this figure is fine; but the neck is monstrously large, the folds of it projecting considerably beyond the line of the head; and the right arm appears severed from the body. A couple of children, instead of running with terror from the slaughterers, stand still; one of them, to express his surprise at the sudden fall of such a monster, and the other, to point to the descent of the angel as the cause! How rapidly must the march of intellect have been extending at that time! Ye cockney institutors of colleges, with legal and untaught heads, when will ye effect such mighty wonders; and give our babes such minds? The other aiders in the unholy cause, are more or less exposed to the influence of the vision, and hesitate to stab, though holding the bared steal in one hand and with brutal grasp retain the little innocents. To have extended the Vision of Joseph, so far as to have imagined that he contemplated the horrid deed of which he was warned, would have admitted of justification, and have tended to increase the interest of the composition; but to blend a subsequent event with another which must have preceded it, and to subject the actors in that deed to the influence of a supernatural agency, which was only directed to Joseph, is to run to the extremes: it is going beyond sublimity, and rushing into ridicule. It is wonderful how, amidst all the confusion of crying children, tumbling monsters, clashing weapons, prancing of horses, &c. that the Virgin could have slept so sweetly. There are other faults besides those of conception: the distribution of the light in the picture is bad. How superior would have been the effect had the heavenly rays, which descend with the divine messenger, extended their influence over the whole of the figures, and have lit up the picture with a holy illumination, instead of falling behind the angel and dying away in uselessness; and creating a necessity for an artificial light, for such a light as that introduced could not have existed at the time of the vision.

With all his faults, Mr. Lane is a great painter; and his works will one day exalt the character of the British artists, and bear a comparison with the best of the Italian School, if he does not adhere too mechanically to the antique.

Mr. Hobday's Gallery of Modern Art.

In exerting himself to render us better acquainted with the superior productions of the French School; and in placing them in juxta-position, and commingling them with the choicest efforts of British genius, Mr. Hobday has rendered an essential service to the Arts, and has been enabled to display a more interesting selection of modern excellencies than any now before the public. In doing this he has increased his own reputation as a judge as well as an artist, and his enthusiasm for his profession, and his indefatigability, is proved by the heavy expenses he must have incurred in the transplanting of so much talent. Such a collection of the Vernets, father and son, was never before seen in one gallery. They give us a more favourable idea of the French School than we had formerly entertained; being certainly among the best specimens of that nation, for colouring, study, effect, and expression. But the French are all mannerists: they do not look at nature with a poet's eye, and feel too self-satisfied, and imagine all their pictures to be *chef-d'-œuvres*, to take any pains to relieve this objection. They boast considerable boldness of outline, but indulge in too much minuteness of detail to produce that splendid effect which is gained by a judicious sacrifice of parts to the whole. We should say they are too mechanical, and not sufficiently original. As colorists too they are inferior to us, and seem to think that dark and heavy backgrounds, and lowering skies, are indispensable to the bringing forward of the principal figures. Such are the observations which have arisen from a view of the evidences of the French pencil; but Horace Vernet is more free from these faults than most of his countrymen. Some of those which have left his easel are very powerful splendid pictures in effect as well as colour; having a richness and volume of tone which produces very striking results. We shall not, at present, enter into a critical examination of each picture, as we purpose visiting them again, when our opinions will be more mature by a closer analysis. In the mean time we shall enumerate some of the most attractive works in the collection, and call the particular attention of our readers to them.

The punishment of Maxeppa" is the grandest effort of the pencil of Horace

Vernet, and we would advise a comparison of it with Woodward's handling of the same subject, though on a smaller scale, at the Royal Academy. The objection, noticed by us as existing in the latter, does not appear in Vernet's, which has the superiority in the delineation of the expression of the passions of the horses at so singular and unexpected an intruder. The grief and pain which Mazeppa experiences, admirably pervades his countenance, and starts out from every nerve. Carle Vernet, of whom there is a good portrait by R. Lefevre, has several good portraitures of the horse worthy notice. But the master-piece of the collection, and one which will rivet the immediate attention of every visitor, is the charming portrait of the lovely Countess of Jersey, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The contemplation of this individual picture would repay the visitor a thousand times the price of his admission. Westall's *Cape Wilberforce*, and Stothard's *Fête Champêtre* we recognised with pleasure. Of Stothard's verdant imagination, warmth of colouring, felicity of grouping, and happiness of expression, there is a rich and splendid assemblage, and with them are mixed some of Stephanoff's bold and clever sketches, and Singleton's little characteristic pieces. There are also some excessively well-executed portraits by W. Hobday, and W. A. Hobday, of ladies, and gentlemen, and little children. We particularly admire those of *Miss Foote, as Mary Queen of Scots;* the *Lady and Child;* and *J. Barrow, Esq.:* the latter is in the ante-room.

English Cathedrals.

Mr. Britton has now published the companion print to his West fronts of the English Cathedrals, (see part i. p 541) containing views of fourteen interiors; and one or two specimens of the rich embellishments of the cloisters. They are all within an architectural border, compiled from specimens existing at Henry the VIIth's chapel Westminster. This interesting pair of prints ought to be framed and suspended in the study of every architect and antiquary.

Madame Vestris, &c., a Scene in Paul Pry.—Moon and Co.

This is a very beautiful engraving by Thomas Lupton, whose Spoilt Child we had occasion to notice some time since, from an original painting by G. Clint, A. R. A., in the possession of T. Griffith, esq. Every thing that Mr. Clint paints, has charms for us. His attitudes are so correct, his lady figures are so graceful, and all of them so true, that they compel us to feel an interest in their story. The popular comedy of Paul Pry, to see which every body in London "dropped in" at the Haymarket Theatre, affords several good scenes for the painter. One of these Mr. Clint has availed himself of, and has furnished us with portraits of that fascinating all-accomodating lady's-maid and chamber-maid Madame Vestris as Phœbe; and that unlaughing laughter-exciting genius Liston, as Paul Pry; besides those of two other characters represented by Miss P. Glover, and Mr. Williams. This print is of great additional value from its containing the only portrait of Liston which he ever sat for in character.

The Beggar's Petition.—Moon and Co.

Mr. Witherington creates pleasing pictures; but they want variety. He plagiarises from himself, as in the subject now before us, in which there is scarcely an object but what he has over and over again painted. Let any one compare it with his Dancing Bear, and see whence he has stolen his cottage, and boys and girls. He has not even new clothed them. It is however an agreeable picture; and has been well engraved by A. Wm. Warren.

St. George's Palace.

Mr. W. Bardwell has just published a design for a new elevation of the western front of this palace; the centre of which is the same that is at present standing; but how long it will be suffered to retain its gew-gaw honours, now that the spirit of demolition has obtruded itself within the hoarding, we will not venture to predict. The difference of the present design consists in having lateral instead of frontal wings; and of introducing in the centre of each wing, a triumphal arch, surmounted by a dome. It certainly looks very pretty; but we shall abstain from criticism, as there cannot be a possibility of its adoption. The occupation of the frieze by a sculptured representation of the procession of the coronation of His Majesty, would be a very elegant and appropriate embellishment;—*mais pour cela où est l'argent?*

Illustrations of Virginia Water.—Bulcock, Strand.

These exceedingly beautiful views of "the favourite and frequent retreat of His Most Gracious Majesty," are executed by W. A. Delamotte, junr., in a most sweet manner, and drawn on stone by W. Gauci. The value of these interesting scenes is particularly enhanced by the circumstance of this royal spot not being open to visitors; and as resulting in a great measure from His Majesty's own taste. The number of views intended for publication are twelve in number, which will be comprised in three parts on imperial quarto paper. Besides the engraved title page, which has a vignette exhibiting a view of the castle in the distance, with some of the ruins on the banks of the water in the foreground, are the High

Bridge over the water; Ruins from the Dry Arch; and the Cascade. This artificial waterfall is extremely grand; and the ruins have been constructed, as many of our readers may remember, from antique columns once preserved at the British Museum, &c. They are certainly very interesting objects in a delightfully sequestered spot; but they have not that magic influence over the mind which a genuine ruin exercises to our delight and gratification. So well executed, and so interesting, from their natural and acquired beauties, and as the hallowed retreat of majesty from the cares and turmoils of state, are these agreeable prints, that we shall look forward with anxiety for the succeeding numbers.

Napoléon Buonaparte.

Mr. S. Gans, of Southampton-street, Strand, has just published a large three-quarter length of the Emperor of the French, from the portrait of him by M. David, generally considered to be the most faithful likeness ever taken. This print is most extremely popular with the Parisiens, and we have no doubt that it will receive the patronage of our own country. The engraving is very creditably executed.

Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities.—J. Britton.

In noticing the concluding number of Robson's series of Picturesque Views of the English Cities we announced the intention of the proprietors of that series to publish an accompaniment to it of the individual objects of interest in each city. By the favour of the proprietor we have been furnished with a specimen-number, containing three beautifully executed engravings on copper; and one on wood of great delicacy and effect. The interior of Clifford's Tower York, is one of the most pleasing pictures we have seen for a length of time. The introduction of "The Collation," amidst an assemblage of architectural ruins, and verdant shrubbery, heightens the general beauty of the whole. The figures do infinite credit to Wm. Harvey. From so fair a specimen we anticipate much; and the proprietor's good faith is a guarantee for no deterioration in the interest or execution of the subjects.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Coronation Anecdotes: or Select and Interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies. By the Rev. Samuel Walter Burgess, A.M.

Notes of a Journey in the North of Ireland in the Summer of 1827. To which is added, a brief account of the Seige of Londonderry in 1689.

A Description of all the remarkable Ruins to be found at present in Sweden, together with Lithographic Views of them. By Captain Chevalier M. G. Ankarswaerd. The first No. contains four ruins of the famous town of Wisby.

On the Administration of Justice in the British Colonies in the East Indies. By John Miller, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

An Abridgment and Translation of Viger, Bos, Hoogeveen, and Hermann, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. J. Seager, Author of the "Critical Observations on Classical Authors," &c.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. III. 8vo.

The Manuel du Voyageur, or Dialogues for the use of Travellers on the Continent, in English, French, and Italian. By Madame de Genlis.

Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy.

The last No. (39) of the New Edition of Stephens' Thesaurus, containing the general Index, &c.

The Delphin and Variorum Classics, Nos. 117 to 120, containing Livy, Manilius, and Panegyrici Veteres.

The Medea of Euripides, with English notes on the plan of the Hecuba. By the Rev. J. R. Major.

Sacred Songs; being an attempted paraphrase of some portions and passages of the Psalms. By W. Peter, Esq.

A work has lately been published at Utrecht, containing a history of the discoveries made at various periods by the people of the Netherlands, in America, in Australia, in the Indies, and in the Polar Regions. In this work other countries are charged with having changed the names given to various places by the discoverers, and with having had recourse to other means of depriving them of the honour of discovery.

Preparing for Publication.

Hermes Britannicus; a Dissertation on the Celtic Deity, Teutates, the Mercurius of Cæsar, in further proof and corroboration of the origin and designation of the great Temple at Abury, in Wiltshire, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A. M.R.S.L.

An Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Description of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, and its Environs; with Biographical Anecdotes of illustrious and eminent Persons. By Thomas Faulkner, author of the Historical Accounts of Chelsea, Fulham, and Kensington, &c. &c.

A Treatise on the Laws of Literary Property, comprising their History and present State, with Disquisitions on their Injustice and Impolicy. By Mr. Maugham, the Secretary of the New Law Institution

Alexander von Humboldt's Lectures on Physical Geography, by Cotta, under the title of Entwurf einer Physischen Wettbeschreibung. They will at the same time appear in English and French.

A new Translation of the History of Herodotus, intended for the use of general readers, with short Notes and Maps. By Isaac Taylor, Jun.

Sacred Hours: consisting of select pieces, in prose and verse. By Samuel Walter Burgess.—Also by the same Author, the Consecrated Muse: being select poems by the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay; with a biographical memoir of the Author.

A Lecture on the Structure and Physiology of the Ear in Man and Animals, as delivered at the Royal Institution. By J. H. Curtis, Esq. M. R. I. Surgeon Aurist to the King.

Occasional Thoughts on Select Texts of Scripture. By the late J. Mason Good, M.D.

Plain Advice to the Public to facilitate the making of their Own Wills. By J. H. Brady.

Hints to Counsel, Coroners, and Juries, on the examination of Medical witnesses. By Dr. Gordon Smith.

An Essay on the Science of Acting; with instructions for young Actors, wherein the action, the utterance of the Stage, the Bar, and the Pulpit, are distinctly considered. Illustrated by recollections, anecdotes, traits of character, and incidental information upon persons and events connected with the Drama.

First Principles of Arithmetic, translated from the French of M. Condorcet. With alterations and additions, by Hen. Ottley.

Library at St. Petersburgh.

The University Library at St. Petersburgh contains at the present time about 60,000 volumes, and the library at Moscow about 34,000 volumes, which have been collected since the destruction of the city in 1812. The rich anatomical museum of Professor Loder has recently been purchased for the University of Moscow for 10,000 roubles. An economical society, and a school for agriculture, have lately been established there by Prince Gallitzin; the latter has professors of chemistry, statistics, mineralogy, geography, languages, and architecture, botany, gardening, planting, mechanics, book-keeping, and the veterinary art. The Museum contains mineral specimens from the Brazils. The chemical laboratory at Moscow is, perhaps, the richest in all Europe. The botanical garden at St. Petersburgh contains 80,000 plants.

Royal Irish Academy.

May 25. At a numerous meeting of this Academy, held in Grafton Street, Dublin, the Secretary announced, that he had received three essays, which had been transmitted to him from candidates for the prize question proposed by the Academy; viz. "the social and political state of the people of Ireland, from the commencement of the Christian era to the twelfth century—their advancement or retrogression in the arts, and the character of their moral and religious opinions as connected with civil and ecclesiastical institutions," &c. &c. These essays were now under the consideration of the Council. Several lithographic plates, intended to illustrate the essay on the architecture of Ireland previous to the English Conquest—and other essays, ordered to be printed in the Transactions—were laid before the Academy. Sir W. Betham exhibited two brazen seals; one found near Guisnes, in France, on the site of le Champ de Drap d'Or, of John M'Carty, an Irish worthy, who probably attended Henry VIII. on that memorable occasion. The other was an official seal of a legate of one of the Popes to the kingdom of Ireland, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; found digging a grave in the church-yard of Clonmellan, in the county of Dublin.

The Secretary then proceeded to read an essay by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfast, on the character and disposition of King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England; accompanied with many original autograph letters of that monarch and his secretary or minister Maitland, written from Denmark while the king was in that country, where he went to espouse his queen. They were addressed to "Maister Robert Bruce, Minister of the Evangile at Endinburgh;" and are now in the possession of his descendant and representative, the said Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfast. These letters afford much information of James's character, at a period when little is known of him. They are dated in the year 1589, and are a valuable addition of historic evidence. The essay is directed to be printed in the next volume of the Transactions.

The Edrisi.

The perfect manuscript copy of the Edrisi lately discovered in the Royal Library at Paris consists of 260 leaves, and is dated in the 744th year of the Hegira, the 1343d of our era. It was written at Almeira in Spain, in the Arabic characters used by the Moors in Africa, and which are very ugly. The preface states that the work was finished in the 548th year of the Hegira, the 1154th of our era. This preface contains very curious details with respect to the pains taken by Roger II. king of Sicily, to enable him to communicate to the learned of his

day positive information as to the form and condition of the various countries of the world then known. Not contented with collecting and collating all that the Greeks and Arabs had written on the subject, he consulted a great number of the best informed persons respecting it. The discovery of this manuscript is a great acquisition to the knowledge of the geography of the middle ages. M. Jaubert has undertaken a complete translation of it.

German Literature in America.

In an historic-geographical journal, Das Ausland, the first No. of which has lately appeared at Stuttgardt, an article from New Cambridge treats at some length of the extent to which the German language is spoken in the United States; and it mentions, that in the year 1826 no fewer than twenty-eight German newspapers were in circulation there; and that at the last congress of the state of Pensylvannia, the German language had nearly been raised to be the language of the country (for the courts of law, &c.), the English language having had a majority of only one vote; in virtue of which, however, it maintains its superiority for the present.

University of Upsala.

The number of students in the University of Upsala last year was 1520, of whom only seven were foreigners. Among them were 141 noblemen, 358 sons of clergymen, 229 sons of peasants, 264 sons of civilians in office, 68 sons of military persons, and 199 of citizens. Of all these, 357 studied theology, 356 jurisprudence, 82 medicine, 403 philosophy, and 322 applied themselves to no particular branch.—*Ausland.*

Medico-Botanical Society.

July 11. The last general meeting of the eighth session of this Society took place, Sir James M'Grigor, M. D., President, in the chair. His Majesty Charles John, King of Sweden and Norway; and his Royal Highness the Prince Royal Oscar, Chancellor of the University of Upsal; Dr. James Woodforde; Benjamin Guy Babington, Esq. M. B., F. R. S., Secretary R. A. S.; David Don, Esq., A. L. S.; and John Smirnove, Esq., F. R. S., F. L. S., were elected fellows. The following gentlemen were elected to be Professors during the ensuing session; Professor of Botany, John Frost, Esq., F. R. S. Ed.; Professor of Toxicology, George Gabriel Sigmond, M. D.; Professor of Materia Medica, John Whiting, M. D.

A paper, entitled "Remarks on the doubtful identity of *Bonplandia trifoliata*, of Willdenow, and Humboldt and Bonpland, and the Angostura, or Carony bark tree," by Dr. John Hancock, was read. The paper was accompanied by fine native specimens of the bark, leaves, flowers, capsules, and seeds of the plant.

Sir J. M'Grigor informed the members that the first meeting of the ninth session would be holden on Tuesday, the 28th of October.

Dublin, *July* 18.

The gold medal for Science was adjudged to Henry Stopford Kyle, and that for Classics to Henry Pomeroy.

The Vice-Chancellor's prizes for Composition were granted to Sir M'Cay, Sir O'Shaughnessey, Gordon, Phayre, M'Ilwaine, Hardinge, Gilligan, and Monsell (John).

Downes' premiums for Divinity Students, were adjudged to the following Bachelors of Arts:—For reading the Liturgy, Jacob, Beattie. For extempore speaking, O'Shaughnessey, Bagot. For prepared compositions, Potter, Collins; and an extra premium to Fry.

Bishop Law's Mathematical premium, to Sherrard, Mulligan; and an extra premium to Armstrong.

The Primate's premiums for Hebrew, to Hemmings, De Butts, Hewson, Fry, Slator, and Kennedy.

Winchester College.

The prizes were distributed as follows:

Gold Medals.—*Prose Essay*:—Merriman, sen. "Simplicity is essential to true greatness."—*Latin Verse*:—Wilmot. "Ammonis Templum."

Silver Medals:—Bingham. "Ex primâ Ciceronis in Catilinam Oratione."—Johnson, sen. "The Speech of Galgacus to his Soldiers:"

Deverel Barrow.

The Deverel Barrow in Dorsetshire, opened by W. A. Miles, Esq. (see vol. xcvi. ii. 421, 530, 616), has been enclosed by the owner E. M. Pleydell, Esq. with a wall four feet high, a tablet on which has the following inscription;—"This barrow was opened in the year 1824: and the various urns which it contained are deposited, some in Whatcombe House, and some in the Museum at Bristol. It has been inspected by Sir Richard C. Hoare, Bart. F.A.S. who considers it to be more ancient and more curious than any barrow ever yet discovered in this island. E. M. P. 1827." It was with great disappointment that, on reading this inscription, we found no honourable testimony, nor even any allusion to the name of Mr. Miles. His exertions in investigating the secrets of this curious antiquity, an act which would probably have never been performed by the owner, surely merited such a return of simple justice. But our feelings become those of indignation, (not, we must own, unmixed with incredulity,) when we are assured that, in the interval which was allowed to elapse before the means for preserving this ancient remain were taken, not only did it suffer greatly by the meddling of the idle neigh-

bours, but the tumulus was irreverently selected as the place of interment for a favourite horse! We still hope there is no foundation for this rumour. The earth has been smoothed off in the form of a basin; and the stones, which an attempt has been made to replace in their original position, are seen to advantage above the wall, which is only four feet high.

Antiquity of Armorial Bearings.

An essay on Armorial Insignia, as used in England, from the pen of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. A. S. of Bath, was recently read before the members of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society. Mr. Hunter fixed the era of the introduction of coat armour into this country about the time of our Richard I., when the barred visor began to be used, and which, by concealing the face of the warrior, rendered it necessary to adopt some distinctive cognizance whereby he might at once be distinguished in the field of battle. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the great seal of Cœur-de-Lion is the earliest specimen extant of regular armorial devices. It appears from the plates of Montfaucon and others, that even the earliest crusaders went to fight with their faces bare; but in France, even in the time of Hugh Capet, the exercise of tournaments would seem to have rendered necessary the precaution of the face-piece, which certainly obtained great vogue in this country subsequently to the first crusade. It may be observed, that for a long time the use of armorial ensigns was confined to military chieftains; though they naturally, for many reasons, afterwards became the property of lawyers and ecclesiastics, and ultimately of ladies. The earliest instances of quartering arms, is said to be found in the shield of Edward III. who emblazoned the symbols of France with those of England. From this time, the scheme of quartering the shield by a cross dividing it into four equal parts, became common, and made way for that multitudinous diversity of bearings, in many instances so puzzling to modern heralds. Crests, which are now found almost universally to surmount the shield, are comparatively of modern adoption; and supporters more modern still: though we believe the seal of Richard mentioned above exhibits these.

Paddles for Steam-Boats.

Mr. J. L. Stevens of Plymouth has invented a new method of propelling vessels by the agency of a series of paddles attached to a three throw crank, with the aid of steam or other power; and which may be used as a substitute for undershot water wheels, &c. The machinery is so arranged that one set of paddles is always acting against the water, and sometimes two sets at the same time; and as they work in a vertical position (with sufficient allowance for the impetus of the vessel) they cause a saving of the power now consumed by the descending and ascending paddles, and produce an encreased application of power. There are other advantages obtained by this method over the common wheel, the chief of which are, 1. the avoidance of unpleasant vibration and consequent wear and tear in the vessel and engines; and also of the run of back water, which is so very dangerous to wherries, &c., and has, hitherto, been the means of preventing the introduction of steamers upon canals. 2. The capability of increased velocity, commensurate with the power applied, not being governed with that maximum of motion that limits the revolutions of the common wheel. It is presumed that, in many instances, the application of this invention to vessels already fitted with steam-engines, will increase their velocity more than one third; while for new vessels, engines of about 40 horse power will be equal to the work now performed by those of 60, thereby causing less draught of water, greater dispatch, affording more stowage for goods, and better accommodation for passengers.

Report from the Select Committee on the Office of Works and Public Buildings.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Buildings in the Department of the Office of Works, under statute 54 Geo. III. c. 157; and into the application of part of the Land Revenue of the Crown, under statute 6 George. IV. c. 77, and under 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 68, for the management and improvement of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland; and into the Works now in progress, under 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, for improving Charing-cross, and for granting Leases of the site of Carlton Palace; and to report the same, with their observations, to the House, began their inquiry into the mode of conducting the business of the Office of Works, by examining the Surveyor-General; who informed your Committee, that soon after the passing of the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 147, a code of instructions was drawn out by the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated March 10, 1815, and that no alteration of any consequence has been made since.

The regulations under which public works and buildings were previously carried on form the subject of an elaborate Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry into the conduct and business of that department, printed 3d June, 1813. It was enacted in 1782, by 22d George III., c. 82, which suppressed the then existing Board of Works, together with several other offices, that all His Majesty's buildings hitherto under the management of that Board should be under the direction of an architect or builder by profession, as surveyor or controller of the works; which office was held for many years by Sir William Chambers, and after his

death by Mr. Wyatt, but the want of punctuality and exactness of the latter in keeping his accounts, and the extreme disorder into which they had fallen, gave occasion, in 1814, to new regulations, by the introduction of the system under which that office is now conducted. The intention of the framers of that Act appears to have been to establish an efficient control and superintendence in the Surveyor-general, attaching to his office a council of three of the most eminent architects, to assist and advise him by their united talent, in all such matters, either of design or execution, as might require the knowledge and skill of persons professionally educated. A salary of 500*l.* was assigned to each of them, and their commission upon new buildings conducted under their direction was settled at 3*l.* per cent. instead of 5*l.*, which is the usual charge of architects; but they were relieved from the expense of clerks of the works, and of making out the accounts and bills of the workmen, which occur when they are employed in the usual course of their business. Upon reference to the evidence it will be seen, that for conducting the works both at Buckingham-palace and Windsor Castle, the commission to be received is the full commission of 5*l.* per cent., although the business of measuring and settling the accounts is conducted and paid by the office; the grounds of which allowance are stated in the correspondence, and the Treasury minutes contained in the appendix. Mr. Nash's salary of 500*l.* is not paid during the progress of the works at the palace. The three attached architects are certainly not excluded by the 6th section of the Act from undertaking and conducting public works, but it does not seem to have been designed or contemplated that they should be exclusively employed; nor that separate and distinct divisions of the metropolis should be allotted to them, as in severalty, so that one only of this council (if it may be so denominated) should be referred to, or consulted, within the limits of his peculiar province, without any professional competition or concurrence. Objections might undoubtedly be raised against referring the designs and plans of one of these three architects to the other two, for their examination and criticism, on account of that difficulty and delicacy which very properly exist among men of high reputation in the same profession, and belonging to the same department, who would naturally be unwilling to give opinions or suggest corrections upon the works of their colleagues; but the effect of this system has been, and must continue to be, the narrowing and limiting the choice of those who are to determine upon the general taste and character of public buildings, whose judgment ought to be assisted by some variety and diversity of design, and some increase in the power of selection. The faculty of originating and inventing what is excellent in architecture, as in every thing else, is undoubtedly confined to few; but many of those who are at all conversant in works of art, particularly if they had opportunities of observing the best examples of ancient and modern architecture, are capable of forming a correct judgment upon designs or models which are placed before them, and will seldom fail to prefer the best to the worst. The inconvenience of this want of choice, supposing no more essential change to be made in the constitution of the office, may certainly be obviated by directing each of the attached architects to give a general notion or representation, or a slight sketch, of the style and character in which he would propose any public building to be treated, which is either to be newly erected, or considerably enlarged or altered; and slight sketches might also be called for from other architects of experience or reputation, so as to afford some opportunity of competition, without incurring the inconvenience attending unlimited tenders.

In all cases where any considerable work is to be undertaken, as soon as any one general plan shall have been preferred and selected, it is indispensible that a model should be constructed, showing both the elevation, and the internal accommodation and distribution of the whole; and that this model should be reconsidered and settled (with alterations, if necessary) before the work is begun. A correct estimate should then be formed; and the commission of the architect should not in any case be allowed upon the amount of expenditure beyond the original estimate; for no mode of payment can be more absurd or contrary to economy, than that of a per centage upon the ultimate charge, which makes it the interest of those who conduct extensive works to render them as expensive as they can, and affords to them a premium upon their own unconstrained inaccuracy and extravagance.

A considerable difference of opinion exists with regard to the check and control over expense which the present system affords; and those parts of the conflicting evidence of Mr. Nash and Mr Smirke, which relates to this specific point, exhibit the defects and the advantages belonging to it. But it must be confessed that the responsibility of the architect is extremely diminished, when the examination of the several charges is taken out of his hands, as well as the measuring of the work, which is stated universally to be a source of great uncertainty and cavalling, and not unfrequently of imposition and overcharge. Mr. Nash distinctly says, that nothing is so unreasonable as to think that an architect can be answerable in any way for his estimate, when he himself does not control the prices and make out the bills; and he avows his inability of judging how nearly the expense of the Palace has come

to his estimate, because he has nothing to do with the measuring or making out the accounts. A mode of proceeding which affords so plausible an excuse or justification for excess and deviation (unless some great counterpoise can be alleged in favour of its utility in some other point of view), is hardly to be maintained or continued with advantage to the public.

For the purpose of investigating this question, and endeavouring to determine as to the present method of conducting public works, your Committee entered into further enquiries, and examined several persons of respectability and high character, as architects and builders, not connected with the Office of Works; among whom they found the same diversity of opinion as between the two architects already referred to.

The preponderance of opinion, however, among those most capable of forming a correct judgment, who have been examined upon this question, is certainly in favour of the present practice of contracts for prices as contrasted with contracts in gross.

Mr. Wyatville, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Burton, give it a decided preference; but the contracts in gross are considered by Mr. Rowles and Mr. Cubitt as more advantageous to the employer, and not necessarily liable to the objections which are alleged against them. In the evidence of Mr. Rowles are also some detailed observations upon the Code of Instructions of 1815, well deserving of attention, and suggesting some improvements in that system.

The certainty of a work being performed within the sum allotted to it, is unquestionably a powerful recommendation to contracts in gross; but if, as it is alleged, such works are more liable to be slighted in the execution, and frauds are more frequently practised in carrying on and conducting the several parts; and if such frauds and evasions of the specifications are less capable of being detected than when the works are undertaken under contracts for prices (which is the regulation in the Office for Works), the latter mode would certainly be preferable, even at an increased charge. But with the superintendance of clerks of the works and other men bred to the profession, belonging to and dependent upon the office, and with such accuracy in the specifications as the ability and experience of the attached architects cannot fail to ensure, your Committee consider that the method which appears the most prudent and economical for individuals to adopt, could not prove disadvantageous to the public; and they are therefore inclined to think that with precise specification and careful superintendence, and where all deviations from the original plan are avoided, the system of contracts in gross might be found to be the least expensive.

Within the last fifteen or twenty years a larger field has been opened for architectural talent and exertion than at almost any other period of our modern annals; a greater number of bridges and churches, and of both public and private works upon an extended scale, have been completed, than in a hundred years before. The appearance and convenience of the parts of this metropolis to the north of Pall Mall and Piccadilly have been much improved by the grand line of Regent-street, and the buildings leading to and connected with it; of which the general design and many of the details are excellent; but on the other hand it may be observed, with regret, that the taste and style of some of the public edifices do not indicate such a state of improvement as might have been desired and expected from the increased opportunities which have been thus afforded.

It would be an invidious and unpleasant task to criticise the labours of living architects, who have deservedly risen to a distinguished station in their profession; and it is only with regard to such parts of their productions as they profess themselves dissatisfied with and condemn, that your Committee venture to express their full concurrence in those unfavourable opinions; but in some of these it must be observed, that much of the defect is to be attributed to changes and alterations in their plans, even during the execution of the buildings, and to a want of due consideration and determination upon the entire edifice, before any portion was begun.

The inconvenient line of the new Council Office, both in Downing-street and Whitehall, discordant from the lines of those streets, and encroaching most awkwardly and incommodiously upon the foot pavement of the latter (if it should be continued), could hardly have been resolved upon, if all the consequences attendant upon that design, in relation to the line of street and the height of the adjoining and neighbouring buildings, had been laid before the Lords of the Treasury at one view, and the objections pointed out to them. The addition of the Pavilion, towards Downing-street, was entirely an after thought; and it now seems to require a corresponding and ornamented projection, which, if it be placed before the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and kept in the same alignment, will essentially disfigure the fine street of Whitehall; or if turned upon an obtuse angle towards Melbourne House, will excite in every observing passenger, a sentiment of regret that this inconvenience was not foreseen in the beginning, and obviated. It will be noticed in the evidence of Mr. Soane, that a second pavilion, towards the Home Office, was never in his contemplation; but he produced to your Committee a design for erecting a corresponding pavilion on the other side of Downing-street, at the angle

of King-street, with a building extending into King-street, similar to that in Whitehall.

The *Council Office* should have been much higher, if taste only were considered, as Mr. Soane acknowledges in his evidence, and his first design for a much less decorated building was made accordingly; but a desire of restricting the expense, which must have been incurred by making the rooms unnecessarily high, was one of his reasons, as he alleges, for not carrying the building to a more dignified elevation. A balustrade connecting the line of chimneys was, during a short time, placed upon the roof of this dwarfish front; but the architect states that he had nothing to do either with the putting it on or taking it off. Such is the unsatisfactory state in which this large and costly structure stands, from being begun without a plan which had been maturely considered, from injudicious alterations and changes which have been made during its progress, and contrary, as it appears by his own statement, to the opinion of the architect; but under whatever direction this work may have proceeded there can be only one opinion of the work itself; and although your Committee cannot clearly ascertain to whom the blame attaches, the system cannot be good which has produced such a result. It therefore now remains a question, how it can either be left as it is, or how it can be completed on the end towards the north: for as to the project of balancing it by a symmetrical and similar range of pavilion and building on the other side of Downing-street in King-street, with a decorated arch connecting those two streets, such an addition will probably never be required for public utility, nor does it seem desirable that it should be ever carried into effect.

The name of Lord Visc. Goderich having been frequently mentioned in Mr. Soane's evidence relating to the new Council Office, your Committee requested his Lordship to inform them as to his recollection of the circumstances connected with that building, which is given at length in his evidence. In this place it may be sufficient to observe, that with the exception of the line so inadvertently taken, the other defects could not have occurred, if the suggestion made by Lord Goderich in one of his conferences with Mr. Soane had been adopted, which was, to refer to the general design of Inigo Jones for the Palace of Whitehall, and to select such a division or portion from it as might be adapted, in the interior distribution, to the purposes of the Trade and Council Offices, and might adorn the street, by a front not discordant from the style and character of the only portion of that grand building which now remains and decorates the opposite side.

Another larger and much more expensive building, which is in progress for *His Majesty's Palace* in St. James's-park, is now undergoing very considerable alterations, not originally contemplated, for the purpose of rectifying a defect, which scarcely could have occurred if a model of the entire edifice had previously been made and duly examined. Mr. Nash says, in answer to a question relating to the two detached three-windowed houses at the extreme angles of the wings, "I was not at first aware that the effect would have been so bad; and I am sorry to say that I was disappointed myself in the effect of them." The consequence of this alteration, thus occasioned, will increase the interior accommodation by adding twenty-seven new apartments to the present numbers, but it is estimated at no less a sum than 50,000*l.* With regard to the dome above the roof of the palace, Mr. Nash deems it unfortunate that it is visible from the park side, which was not intended by him, nor was he aware that it would have been seen, except as belonging exclusively to the garden front.

It was proposed when this great work was first undertaken in 1825, under the title of repairing and improving Buckingham House (6 Geo. IV. c. 77), that the expenses, then estimated at 252,690*l.* should be defrayed out of the land revenue of the Crown, in the department of the Woods and Forests; but in consequence of extraordinary charges upon that revenue to a very considerable amount, some of which had not been foreseen or ascertained at the time of passing that act, and also from the unexpected rapidity with which the alterations had proceeded at the Palace, the work must soon have been suspended for want of funds to continue it, if a supply from a source wholly unlooked for and unexpected had not been advanced by orders from the Commissioners of the Treasury in aid of this deficiency. Your Committee conceive that it does not come within their province to do more than to notice this transaction, as having enabled the Office of Woods and Forests to meet the heavy charge by other resources than those which were by law appropriated to it. This supply amounted to 250,000*l.* What has hitherto been actually paid from the land revenue is 27,760*l.* in addition to that sum; and there is a probability that the surplus of that revenue will in this year be capable of affording about 60,000*l.*, and in 1829 about 100,000*l.* The land revenue varies from year to year, in consequence of fines upon renewals; but the whole, including that of the woods and forests, may be taken at about 200,000*l.* a year.

The estimated charge for completing the palace is 432,926*l.*, including the above sum of 277,767*l.*, which has been already paid.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

To J. JACKSON, *Esq. R. A. in return for a Print from his Portrait of General the Hon.* EDMUND PHIPPS, *M. P., &c. By* JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq.*

ARTIST, with thanks thy print I take,
Much valu'd for the subject's sake,
The subject which thy skill has shewn,
By all esteem'd for worth where known.
A member of the MULGRAVE* train,
But not of noble kindred vain,
Unless to noble minds ally'd,
And hence imbu'd with honest pride.
A MULGRAVE was great DRYDEN'S friend;
In verse we find their talents blend,
And thus with mingled honours shine
The noble and poetic line.
A MULGRAVE, in more recent days,
By vent'rous Science gather'd praise,
And, urg'd by an intrepid soul,
Risk'd life to seek the Northern Pole.
The present MULGRAVE, bred to arms,
Forsook the Court's alluring charms,
To fight 'gainst Gaul's ferocious cause,
For PEACE and ORDER'S sacred Laws;
And ably could the Senate grace,
Where NORMANBY† adorns the race,
And by his pen, judicious, chaste,
Gives scenes of life, describ'd with taste.
Artist, I had the group‡ before
The gift of BEAUMONT§—Ah! no more—
Beaumont possess'd of taste refin'd,
A lib'ral heart and cultur'd mind:
That group where friends in order sit,
Combining taste, good-humour, wit,
And where AUGUSTUS‖ stands behind,
Augustus cheerful, frank, and kind,
Whose loss his friends sincerely mourn—
But to the subject to return:
I knew him whom thy skill pourtrays,
In his and in my youthful days;
At first in martial garb array'd,
Where he to Beauty homage paid,
Where Wits and Bards were wont to meet,
Firm without pride, though gay discreet;
And while bright sallies spread around,
He equal to the rest was found.
'Tis now full thirty years and more,
Indeed I might augment the score,
Since, Artist, I thy subject knew,
Whose faithful lineaments we view,
And in the vivid work we find
Th' expression of a manly mind,
And such, from her impartial lips,
TRUTH must assign to EDMUND PHIPPS.

* Brother of the present Lord Mulgrave.

† The son of Lord Mulgrave, and author of some admired works of fancy.

‡ A Picture representing Lord Mulgrave, his two brothers, and the late Sir George Beaumont.

§ The late Sir George Beaumont, bart.

‖ The late Hon. Augustus Phipps.

HOPE AMIDST SORROW.

WANDERING in Life's more dreary paths,
Perplex'd with many a care,
We sometimes hear a voice exclaim,
You must not yet despair!

When thickest dangers hover round,
This voice exclaims, "forbear!"
And saves us from the yawning gulf
Of fathomless despair.

If life in sables should be dress'd,
And tempests fill the air;
Hope is the remedy prescrib'd
To cure us of despair.

Throughout this avenue of thorns,
Let Hope your journey share,
Rememb'ring though you sorrow still,
That Hope excludes despair.

S. C. A.

THE ITALIAN'S LAMENT.

O LAND of tuneless hearts and nerveless arms,
Where love and valour deign no more to dwell;
O Land of faded strength and wither'd charms,
Once brave, once beauteous Italy, farewell!
Spirit of old, rekindle, 'ere thou die,
The pealing warrior's shout, the tender maiden's sigh!

Round Milan's tow'rs the Vulture feeds his brood,
Mute is the clash of brave Colonna's sword;
Still barrier Naples checks the raging flood,
But owns no Doria for her naval Lord.

Still beams the moon on Adria's rippling breast,
Yet speaks no more to Zoe's wakeful eye;
And Vaucluse lulls her woods and streams to rest,
Not vocal now to Petrarch's tuneful sigh.

Man, man alone, is chang'd; unalter'd see
The swelling torrent, and the verdant grove;
Again, ye sons of Rome, be fond and free,
Still foes invite to war, and maids to love.

Q. J.

EPITAPH

ON AN ABANDONED CHARACTER.

In imitation of Martial's "Non amote," &c.

To realms of torment, well I know,
Perdus' departed ghost must go;
The reason why, I need not tell,
But sure I am, he'll go to h—ll.

Q. J.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

OCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 1.

On Earl *Grey* presenting a petition against the withdrawal of the small note currency, Earl *Stanhope* defended the measure of the Bank Restriction of 1797.

The Duke of *Wellington* said, that the King's Servants, in proposing the adoption of the measure of 1826, had considered it to be one founded upon true policy; and he believed, for his own part, that by carrying it into effect the currency of the country would not be injured.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Stanley* presented a petition from the Baron de Bode, a British subject, claiming for losses suffered under the confiscatory decrees of the French Government in the year 1793; and moved that the petition be referred to a select committee.—The *Attorney-General* opposed the motion.—After some discussion the House divided:—For the motion 54; against it 91; majority 37.

A motion by Sir *F. Burdett*, "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the supply of water to the metropolis, and the rates paid by the inhabitants," after some discussion, was agreed to.

July 4. Sir *H. Hardinge*, in a Committee of Supply, made a statement of the great savings effected in the Ordnance Department by the Duke of Wellington. Besides the reduction of 3,000,000*l.* there was no less than two millions of old stores, savings, rents, &c., credited to the public since the year 1817, in diminution of the votes. The military branch of the Ordnance was reduced as low as it could possibly be, there being only one artilleryman for every five hundred other soldiers; whereas, in France, the number was as one to three hundred. The civil branch of the Ordnance was equally reduced; and, in salaries alone, the saving would be above 40,000*l.*, or, in the whole branch, a sum of nearly 174,000*l.* On the division which took place upon the question for abolishing the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, it was carried by a majority of 109 in favour of its continuance.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 7.

On the motion of the Duke of *Wellington*, the SCOTCH AND IRISH PROMISSORY NOTES BILL, was read the third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the following sums were granted on the motion of Sir *H. Hardinge*:—18,900*l.* for the Civil Establishment of the Ordnance.—1,846*l.* for Master-Gunners.—37,409*l.* for the Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners.—130,920*l.* for the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—14,793*l.* for the Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Rocket Corps.—614*l.* for the Director-general of the Field Train Department.—4,559*l.* for the Medical Establishment of the Ordnance Medical Department.—2,023*l.* for the Establishment of the Professors, Masters, &c. of the Royal Military College, at Woolwich.—78,849*l.* for the Office of Ordnance.—For the Ordnance expences, 4,359*l.*—Office of Ordnance in Ireland, 58,554*l.*—Office of Ordnance for Pensions, Superannuations, &c. &c. 150,241*l.*—Retired Allowances in the Ordnance, and Widows' Pensions, 22,688*l.*—Barrack Department, 50,237*l.*—Irish Barrack Department, 42,640*l.*—Military Store Branch, 52,658*l.*—Military Works and Barracks in the Colonies, 80,612*l.*—1000*l.* for Ordnance Fees.—30,000*l.* for the expense of Military Works in Kingston and Halifax.—135,000*l.* for the expense of improvements in the water communication between Montreal and Kingston.

July 11. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to lay before the House a statement of the Finances of the country. He said that the total revenue of 1827 was 49,581,576*l.* In addition to this, there was received from the Bank of England the sum of 1,245,000*l.*; and under the head of Miscellaneous, a sum of 660,081*l.* which made the total revenue of 1827 amount to 54,486,657*l.* In 1827 the expenditure for the interest of the National Debt, excluding the Sinking Fund, but including the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounted to 28,239,848*l.* For naval and military pensions the expense was 2,800,000*l.* The charges on the Consolidated Fund were 2,218,218*l.* The other charges of that year made the total expenditure for 1827 of 33,258,066*l.*, but as the expenses of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, did not exceed 19,969,069*l.* the actual expenditure of 1827 was, in fact, 52,690,037*l.*, which left a surplus to meet the Sinking Fund, of about 1,796,000*l.* There was to be deducted from that amount the sum of 663,793*l.* advanced for the Board of Works, leaving an

actual surplus of 1,182,000*l.* He then proceeded to state the expenditure and increase of 1828; and in doing so, it gave him great satisfaction to state that he anticipated an increase of the revenue for this year, of about 800,000*l.* He looked forward to the Customs as yielding an increase of 600,000*l.* as compared with the revenue of the same department in 1827.

Upon a comparison of the revenue of this year, as compared with that of the last, the result of his calculations was, that the total surplus of 1828 would be 3,797,503*l.* or an increase of this year's surplus over that of 1827 of about 2,000,000*l.* In adverting to the subject of the Sinking Fund, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that the true principle of that fund was the application of a real, not a fictitious, surplus to the liquidation of the National Debt. Borrowing money, for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, was nothing but a delusion. He would therefore recommend Parliament to reduce the amount of the Sinking Fund to the actual surplus revenue of the country. The reduction of the National Debt would now be a real not a nominal reduction. With respect to the surplus for this year, he had to say that 8,049,938*l.* was the estimate for the Army; 6,000,000*l.* for the Navy; 1,384,900*l.* for the Ordnance; and 1,597,200*l.* for miscellaneous estimates:—making a reduction, as compared with the estimates of last year, of 1,941,014*l.* The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving a resolution voting 3,012,000*l.* for the payment of Exchequer Bills, which was put and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 14.

Lord *Holland* put several questions to the Duke of Wellington in regard to the intention of Government relative to our foreign connections. The illustrious Premier said that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to ask for a vote of credit for the service of the year; neither was it the intention of his Majesty's Government to bring forward any measure which would require any explanation, or be calculated to excite any discussion as to the state of the foreign relations of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 15.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to forty-seven public and private Bills; among which were—the Stamp Duties Regulation Bill, Promissory Notes (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, the Corn Acts' Amendment Bill, Packets' Regulation Bill, Church Briefs Repeal Bill, County Lunatic Asylum Bill, and Cities and Boroughs Polls Bill.

Lord *Wharncliffe* called their Lordships' attention to the Wool trade, and asked if Ministers intended to impose an increased duty on foreign wool? The Duke of *Wellington* felt himself called upon to say, that he thought it improbable that Government would make any change. As far as he had been able to collect from the papers on the table, they proved that a great fall had taken place in the price of wool, which had been in a great measure occasioned by the improvements in agriculture. A change had meanwhile taken place in the tastes of individuals: men who formerly were content to wear inferior cloths, insisted now upon wearing superior cloths, which could only be manufactured of foreign wool.

The Bill for regulating the sale of GAME, was lost by a majority of 30.

July 16. Lord *Holland* rose, in pursuance of a previous notice, to call the attention of their Lordships to the state of our relations with foreign countries, particularly as connected with the treaty of triple alliance, and the situation of Greece, Turkey, and Russia, and also with our ancient ally, the kingdom of Portugal. In the King's speech at the opening of the session, the battle of Navarino had been designated an "untoward event;" but the Emperor of Russia and the King of France had declared the event to be glorious to the arms of the three allied powers—Consuls had been sent to Greece by the Russians and the French, but he had not heard that any had been sent by this country. It was particularly important that we should know what were the causes that led to the present melancholy and unfortunate results in Portugal. The Noble Lord concluded with moving for certain documents connected with the above affairs.—The Earl of *Aberdeen*, in adverting to the affairs of Portugal, contended that nothing had been shewn in the part the English Government had taken, which could be construed into a leaning in favour of Don Miguel. He believed firmly that the disposition of Portugal was against the Constitution; but be that as it may, it was not our business to interfere. As to the treaty of the 6th of July, he maintained that its object was the preserving of the Turkish power in Europe, and not its destruction or dismemberment. In his opinion, the existence of Turkey as an independent power, was essential to the preservation of that balance which it had always been the policy of this country to preserve.—The Duke of *Wellington* begged to assure the House that it had always been the anxious object of our Government to maintain peace between Russia and Turkey. As to the conduct of Don Miguel, his Grace said that in a very few days after that Prince's arrival in Portugal, he broke through all those engagements by which he was bound to his sovereign and his brother; he manifested a determination to forfeit all the pledges he had given; upon perceiving which, his Majesty's Ambassador

did all that, under the circumstances, he could do. No man living regretted more than he did the situation in which Portugal was now placed; but at the same time, we had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of that kingdom.—After some further discussion, the motion was negatived.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *O'Brien* presented a petition from a number of electors of the county of Clare, setting forth, that at the late election for their county, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been declared their representative. He, the said Daniel O'Connell, being disqualified by the statutes of the realm from sitting in Parliament, they humbly submitted that such return was illegal, and prayed that the House might declare the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald duly elected.—The *Speaker* said, the only tribunal before which the document could properly come was an Election Committee. If the Honourable Member wished to present it as an election petition, he was perfectly at liberty so to do, and it would be of course disposed of according to the practice of Parliament in all cases of Election Petitions. The petition was then withdrawn.

July 22. The *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had that day received from Dublin, a petition, signed by Sir Hugh Dillon and others, complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the county of Clare, he being disqualified by law from taking his seat, and praying that the name of the Right Hon. William Vezey Fitzgerald, the other candidate, who had been duly elected, be inserted instead of that of the said Daniel O'Connell. The petition having been read, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday, August 21.

The House then adjourned to Friday, the 25th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the National Debt Bill, the Naval and Military Pensions Bill, the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, the Public Charities' Land Bill, the Lunatic Estates Bill, the New South Wales Criminal Justice Bill, the Irish Promissory Notes Bill, the Irish Butter Trade Bill, and several Private Bills.

The same day, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, a variety of petitions were presented; and Mr. *Tennyson* gave notice that he should, next Session, move for leave to bring in a Bill to exclude East Retford from returning Members to Parliament, and enabling the town of Birmingham to send two Members.

July 28. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued by commission; and the *Lord Chancellor* read the speech of the Lords Commissioners, as follows—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that the business of the Session having been brought to a close, his Majesty is enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

His Majesty commands us at the same time to return to you his warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

The provisions which you have made for the regulation of the import of corn, combining adequate protection for domestic agriculture with due precaution against the consequences of a deficient harvest, will, in the confident expectation of his Majesty, promote the inseparable interests of all classes of his subjects.

We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

The endeavours of his Majesty to effect the pacification of Greece, in concert with his Allies, the King of France and the Emperor of Russia, have continued unabated.

His Imperial Majesty has found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds concerning exclusively the interests of his own dominions, and unconnected with the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July 1827.

His Majesty deeply laments the occurrence of these hostilities, and will omit no effort of friendly interposition to restore peace.

The determination of the Powers, parties to the treaty of the 6th July, to effect the objects of that treaty, remains unchanged.

His Imperial Majesty has consented to waive the exercise, in the Mediterranean Sea, of any rights appertaining to his Imperial Majesty in the character of a belligerent power, and to recall the separate instructions which had been given to the commander of his naval forces in that Sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte.

His Majesty will therefore continue to combine his efforts with those of the King of France and his Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of carrying into complete execution the stipulations of the treaty of London.

His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that his Majesty had every reason to hope, when he last addressed you, that the arrangements which had been made for administering the government of Portugal, until the period at which the Emperor of

Brazil should have completed his abdication of the throne of Portugal, would have secured the peace and promoted the happiness of a country in the welfare of which his Majesty has ever taken the deepest interest.

The just expectations of his Majesty have been disappointed; and measures have been adopted in Portugal, in disregard of the earnest advice and repeated remonstrances of his Majesty, which have compelled his Majesty, and the other Powers of Europe acting in concert with his Majesty, to withdraw their representatives from Lisbon.

His Majesty relies upon the wisdom of the august Sovereign, the head of the House of Braganza, to take the course which shall be best calculated to maintain the interests and honour of that illustrious family, and to secure the peace and happiness of the dominions over which it reigns.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; his Majesty will apply them with the utmost regard to economy, and will continue a deliberate revision of the several public establishments, with a view to any further reductions which may be compatible with the dignity of the Crown, and the permanent interests of the country.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country, and upon the satisfactory state of the public revenue.

His Majesty contemplates the increase of our financial resources with peculiar gratification, on account of the decisive proof which it exhibits, that the condition of his subjects is one of progressive improvement.

His Majesty commands us, in conclusion, to assure you, that his unabated exertions will be directed to inculcate among Foreign Powers a spirit of mutual goodwill; and to encourage the industry, to extend the commerce, and advance the general welfare of his own dominions.

Parliament was then prorogued to the 28th of August.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies have been lately occupied in arranging the new system of public instruction. In a late debate, M. Dupin described the separation of the Department of Public Instruction from the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, as an incontestible amelioration; it deprived the clergy of their monopoly, and instead of confining the benefits of education to the professors of one worship alone, spread it amongst all citizens. He contended, however, that the universities still enjoyed an injurious monopoly. The budget of the Catholic Church, which was only twelve millions in 1801, and eighteen millions in 1814, was now upwards of forty millions. A number of donations had also been received; in 1827, they amounted to eight millions and a half. In order to guard against misappropriation on the part of the hierarchy, he thought it would be prudent for the Chambers to regulate the distribution of the sums voted to the Church. The Minister of Public Instruction thus explained the monopoly complained of:—There exist thirty-eight royal colleges; there are three hundred communial colleges, which are establishments voluntarily erected by the communes, and the aid granted by the communes is quite spontaneous. There are besides, one thousand three hundred boarding-schools held by individuals. In what does the monopoly consist? In this, that these establishments can only exist in virtue of the authorization of the King, and that they are subject to a superintendence, to the examination of Inspectors-General Private establishments could not compete with public establishments, because they could not hold out the same rewards.

PORTUGAL.

On the 25th of June, the Cortes which had been assembled by Don Miguel, declared him to be lawful king of Portugal, and that he had a right to marry whom he chose; and he has accordingly assumed the sovereign title.

This event was celebrated with all religious ceremonies and military demonstrations of joy; and repeated general illuminations took place at Lisbon on the occasion. The Lisbon Gazette of the 4th July contains a long article, descriptive of the extraordinary enthusiasm which pervades the people in all parts of the kingdom to enlist in the army. The first consequence of the decree in which the acceptance of the crown was announced, was the immediate departure for their respective Courts of the different Ambassadors resident at Lisbon.

By intelligence of the 5th of July, it appears that the Miguelites are triumphant, and have obtained possession of Oporto. Saldanha, the Constitutional general, on reaching the army, found the men in the power of the Priests—they would not fight, but retired from each line of defence as Miguel's troops advanced. In consequence of the dastardly conduct of the Constitutional force, the Provisional Junta at Oporto had their last deliberations on the 3d of July, when the

cause of the Constitution appeared so hopeless, that it was agreed that all members of the government should be considered at liberty to provide for their personal safety; the consequence of which was, that they dispersed in various directions. The advanced guard of King Miguel entered Oporto on that day, and on the following (the 4th) the main body, consisting of 10,000 men, accompanied by 30 pieces of artillery, also entered, amidst the ringing of bells, and the firing of guns, and the acclamations of the populace.—Windows in all the streets through which they passed were ornamented with drapery, and flowers were flung from them upon the soldiers. According to recent advices, Oporto was perfectly tranquil, and the British residents considered themselves in the most perfect state of safety, as well with respect to their persons as their property. The Marquis de Palmella, Saldanha, Villa Flor, Stubbs, Taipa, and many more, got away in a steamboat—and the Constitutional Army dispersed and fled towards the Spanish frontier.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Important intelligence respecting the progress of the Russian army has been received. An official bulletin dated from the Ramparts of Tragan, 20th of June, contains the details of the siege of Brailow, which surrendered after an assault, in which the Turks fought with great bravery. The attempt to take the place was made on the 15th June. It was agreed that all the mines should be sprung at once, and the troops were immediately to mount the breaches.—One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up. The third did blow up. The columns rushed to the assault. Those on the right, to the amount of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls; but not being supported, they were all killed, except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared; and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to retreat, which was effected in great order, but with considerable loss. The Turks, desirous of profiting by their success, made six sallies against the regiment of Cazan. General Wolf, one other general, and 649 men, were killed. Among the wounded were 1 General, 3 Colonels, 16 superior officers, 75 other officers, and 1,340 subalterns and privates. On the 17th, Turkish envoys came to ask an armistice for ten days; the Grand Duke granted them only a truce for 24 hours, and at the expiration of the truce, the town of Brailow surrendered.—At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchin, where the Russians took 87 pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, a considerable quantity of powder, bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards.

A naval action was fought near Brailow on the 9th of June. The vessel of the Turkish admiral, four sloops, and seven brigs were captured; the other vessels were destroyed. Above 200 prisoners were taken on board the 12 captured vessels. At the moment of the attack the Captain Pacha was at Brailow, whence he might have witnessed the destruction of his fleet.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 15th July gives the following view of the Russian campaign. "The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and up to the 1st July we have occupied Moldavia and Wallachia: passed the Danube at Issaktchi under the fire of the Turks; and destroyed their flotilla on that river; advanced on the right bank of the river to the wall of Trajan; taken seven fortresses, namely, Issaktchi, Brahilow, Matchin, Hirsova, Kustendtchi, Anapa, and Tulcza; and taken in those places, and in various actions with the enemy, above 800 cannon."

The Grand Seignior has issued a Declaration in reply to the Russian Manifesto; see Part i. p. 460. After an appeal to Europe, as to the fidelity of the Turks in the observation of Treaties, their international justice, and pacific spirit, it declares that Russia has invaded Turkey without any motive whatever. To demonstrate this, it enumerates the grounds of complaint by Russia, and goes over them in detail. Russia, it says, in her Manifesto, accuses the Porte of not having executed the condition of the Treaties of Bucharest and Ackermann—of having punished and ruined the Servians after having promised them pardon and amnesty—of having, without regard to the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, punished with death the most distinguished men of Greece—of having, while publicly declaring that Russia is a natural enemy of the Mussulman nation, endeavoured to provoke to vengeance, and direct against her the bravery of all the Mussulman people—of having signed the treaty of Ackermann with mental reservation—seized the cargo of Russian ships—and instigated the Court of Persia to make war upon Russia. Every one of the charges it declares to be destitute of foundation; and discusses, *seriatim*, after first accusing Russia with the attack upon Chotzim and Bender, the duplicity of her Ambassadors at Ackermann, and her refusal to renew the Tariff of Commerce. The charge of having punished the Servians, it meets by a justification in virtue of the irresponsible power of a Sovereign over his subjects. The same reply is made in the question of the Greeks, coupled with a complaint against Russia, that she did not deliver up Ypsilanti and the Hospodar of Moldavia, as she was bound to do. The non-execution of the Treaties of Bucharest and Ackermann

it retorts upon Russia; and denies that the Porte ever entertained a mental reservation upon the latter, or that it instigated Persia to make war upon Russia. The seizure of the Russian ships, it justifies as a measure forced upon the Porte in consequence of the blockade; stating, at the same time, that no injury was done to the Russian merchants, inasmuch as for all the corn seized the full price was immediately paid. As to stirring up the Mussulmans' vengeance against Russia, it attributes the arousing of that feeling purely to the encroachments of Russia against their country and government. The Porte concludes the Declaration with avowing it to be made, that "none may say any thing against her," and "to be able to keep clear her conscience of an event which may occasion now and henceforward trouble to so many beings, and perhaps may shake the tranquillity of the whole world."

AMERICA.

Brazils.—The speech of the Emperor of Brazils at the opening of the Session, has been received. He concludes the enumeration of the relations of his empire with the European States by announcing that he had completed the Act of Abdication of the Portuguese crown, which, unknown to him, his infamous brother, on the 23d of the same month, with the parade of an assembly of the Cortes, had placed on his own head.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

A considerable sensation has been excited in the County of Clare by Mr. O'Connell's contest for the representation; Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald having vacated his seat in the House of Commons, for Clare, by accepting the office of President of the Board of Trade, a new election for that County was to take place on June 30, at Ennis. Though the Rt. Hon. Gent. has always voted for Catholic Emancipation, the Catholic Association resolved to oppose his election, ostensibly because he joined the Duke of Wellington's administration, but really and truly for the purpose of displaying the power of the Association, and the influence which it exercises over the minds of the ignorant and superstitious peasantry of Ireland. The number of freeholders in the County of Clare amounts to 8,000. Of these, 7,800 are 40*s.* freeholders; and among the remaining 200 are to be found the 20*l.* and 50*l.* freeholders and rent-chargers, among whom are to be found the gentry and wealthy shopkeepers. At a meeting of the Catholic Association it was determined that Mr. O'Connell should oppose Mr. Fitzgerald's return. The learned gentleman declared, "If the electors of Clare return me as their representative, I shall take my seat in the House of Commons, and I will defy any man or body of men to expel me from thence. I will rest my claim upon the Act of Union, and I will contest my right, and that of the Catholics of Ireland, inch by inch, with the most unflinching perseverance. I shall demonstrate my right, grounded on the Act of Union. I shall show that there is no law in existence excluding a Catholic from Parliament, and that if I am excluded it will be a violation of the Act of Union. It will require an Act of Parliament to put me out, and I shall have the pleasure of speaking and voting against that Act."

Subscriptions were accordingly entered into, and Mr. O'Connell's canvass commenced with great spirit and determination. The progress of the learned gentleman through Kildare, say the Irish papers, was a triumphal procession. He was dressed in pure unmitigated green; the livery of his servants was green; green boughs were carried before him. At Nanagh, 74 miles from Dublin, the green hero and his green friends went to the chapel to mass. He addressed the people from the foot of the altar. He called on them to assist by their prayers the success of the great event which was that week to take place in the County of Clare. At Shannon O'Brien's bridge the parish priest headed 5000 of his flock. At Tulla there was another and a similar ovation, but the multitude had here increased to 12,000. On the road to Limerick the multitude was innumerable. Mr. O'Connell arrived at Ennis on the 30th of June, accompanied by more than 50,000 people. Mr. Fitzgerald, the opposing candidate, had also arrived, and on Tuesday the polling was carried on with great spirit. Mr. O'Connell was supported by the Priesthood, and 40*s.* freeholders, and Mr. Fitzgerald by all the respectable gentry. Mr. Fitzgerald's own tenantry arrived in Ennis for the purpose of voting. He went a short way out of the town, to address them, and they all promised him their votes. A Priest, however, afterwards harangued the tenants, who immediately forsook their landlord, and voted for Mr. O'Connell. The priests attended at the entrance to the booths, and harangued the electors; the consequence was, that scarcely a single tenant could be found who had the courage to set at defiance the anathemas of the Church. On Saturday the 5th of July, Mr. O'Connell was declared to be duly elected. The votes for Mr. Fitzgerald were completely exhausted; and the gross state of the poll stood thus,

For Mr. O'Connell..... 2057
Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald..... 982
Majority for Mr. O'Connell ——1,075

July 12. At Ballynamore, in the county of Leitrim, an armed body of insurgents appeared on Sunday the 15th, in order, in the first instance, to prevent the execution of an intention which had been already very prudently relinquished,—namely, that of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by the Protestants—Government was acquainted with the movements of the disaffected, and prepared to suppress them. The rebels were described as amounting to 500 in number, and certainly chose a good position, for they had a bog in the rear, which might be passed on foot, but which would not sustain cavalry. They in consequence looked at a troop of Lancers which was brought against them without dismay; but on seeing these file off to make way for a body of infantry and police, they fled with rapidity. Fifteen prisoners were taken, together with a number of pikes and other offensive weapons, such as pieces of scythes and reaping hooks, carefully sharpened and fixed upon long poles. Two other bodies of pikemen were subsequently known to have been assembled in the vicinity of the village, where they remained some time, and dispersed after firing some shots, some of them being armed with muskets.

Order of Liberators.—This Association, whose costume of green Mr. O'Connell assumed during his late contest, had its origin in the success of the Catholics at the election for the county of Waterford in 1825, (see vol. xcvi. i. 635.) Lord George Beresford, brother to the then Marquess of Waterford, who had considered his return as a matter of course, was opposed by Mr. Villiers Stuart, a young man just come of age, grandson of the celebrated Marquess of Bute, and also of the late Earl of Grandison, whose only daughter and sole heiress was Mr C. Stuart's mother, from whom he inherits considerable estates in the county of Waterford; but his only chance of succeeding to its representation in opposition to the Beresford interest, depended entirely on the support of the Catholic electors, given in opposition to their Protestant landlords. The experiment was tried, and after a struggle of ten days' continuance, which astounded the Ascendancy Party in Ireland, Lord G. Beresford was compelled to retire. The chief actors in emancipating the country from what was called the "Beresford bondage," were hailed by the title of "Liberators," and Mr. O'Connell, taking advantage of the feeling, proposed to form an "Order of Liberators," to be distinguished by a medal and ribbon; the qualification for which was to be, having rendered some service towards the liberation of Ireland. The Catholic Association approved of the suggestion, and the Order of "Liberators" are now spread all over Ireland.—On Friday the 18th of July, this Order held their Chapter at the Association Rooms, Dublin, John Lawless, esq. (a Companion of the Order) in the chair, when it was resolved that 4000 medals of the Order should be struck off and sent to the 40*s.* freeholders of Clare. Mr. O'Connell strongly recommended the formation of liberal clubs in every county, city, and town in Ireland. "By this means (said he) we shall be able to afford ample protection to the forty shilling freeholders If we now exert ourselves we will soon have the representation of Ireland in our possession."

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

During the greater portion of the present month, the fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, has not been exceeded for many years; and unfortunately, the most incalculable damage has, in many instances, been sustained. In Lancashire and the northern counties, the effects have been severe. It is stated that just beyond Warrington, hundreds of acres appeared to be completely deluged. Vessels were at anchor in places where it was impossible to trace the line of demarkation between the river and the fields, for the hedges were covered with water. A boat and its crew were moving about between the trees, &c. We regret to add that nearly every county, especially in low lands, has suffered in a greater or less proportion.

The ancient pageant of *Shrewsbury Show*, was this year celebrated with unusual splendour, and in the true spirit of those times when men enjoyed life vigorously and heartily. In the course of the day, the worshipful the Mayor of the town and a respectable company of the Body Corporate visited Kingsland, where they were handsomely entertained by the Incorporation Companies in their respective arbours.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 24. The foundation stone of the new church in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, was laid by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Mess. Harvey, Hale, Tomlinson, and Pheneas.

The Act repealing the 4th of the present King, by which five millions were to be issued annually for the reduction of the National Debt, enacts that in future the sum applied shall, with the interest on the stock held by the Commissioners on the 5th instant, amount to three millions—that half a million having been paid on the 7th instant, under the former Act, shall be taken as part of the payment due on the 5th instant under this new Act—and that consequently only 250,000*l.* shall be issued

between the 5th July and the 10th October, to complete the sum of 750,000*l.* (one-fourth of three millions.)

The following is an abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of July 1827, and the 5th of July 1828.

	Years ended July 5, 1827.	1828.
Customs	16,067,164	16,608,856
Excise.....	17,289,471	17,939,379
Stamps.....	6,219,297	6,584,484
Post Office	1,423,000	1,394,000
Taxes	4,762,665	4,850,231
Miscellaneous ..	465,297	724,595
	£46,226,894	£47,501,545

Increase on the year, £1,274,651.

According to the new Turnpike Act, it is enacted that the tolls which shall be made payable by any local Turnpike Act hereafter to be passed, for and in respect of any horses or beasts drawing any stage-coach, diligence, van, caravan, stage-waggon, or other stage-carriage, conveying passengers or goods for pay or reward, or for or in respect of any stage-waggon, coach, diligence, van, or caravan, used for the same purpose and propelled by machinery, shall be payable and paid every time of passing and repassing along any such turnpike road.

July 4. The *Wellesley Appeal Case* was decided in the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale expressed his decided opinion of the propriety of the judgment that had been pronounced in the case by Lord Eldon. A single extract from a letter written by Mr. Wellesley to Mr. Pitman, the tutor of his children, would abundantly satisfy their Lordships:—it was as follows:—"There are many things which ought to be let alone—a Court of Chancery had no business to interfere between a father and his children; they had a right to be allowed to go to the *Devil* in their own way." His Lordship concluded by moving that the judgment be affirmed. Lord Manners seconded the motion, and the Lord Chancellor was decidedly of the same opinion. The question was then put, and carried *nem. dis.*

July 5. A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends and subscribers of the *Thames Tunnel* took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. Amongst the company present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and several other noblemen. C. N. Pallmer, Esq. M. P. for Surrey, in the chair. —The Duke of Wellington arose amidst continued cheering, and observed it was a magnificent undertaking, and one which he trusted would be commemorated in future histories of this country, and of its importance in a civil and military point of view. The original estimate was 200,000*l.*, out of this 180,000*l.* had been expended in prosecuting the work. He now held in his hand an estimate for 200,000*l.*, which was proposed to be raised upon debentures. The Resolutions were then read and agreed to, after which the Secretary read the list of those who had already put down their names:—The Duke of Cambridge 500*l.*; the Duke of Wellington 500*l.*; the Earl of Aberdeen 300*l.*; the Duke of Somerset 300*l.*; — Smith, Esq. 100*l.*; Earl Powis 300*l.*; Viscount St. Vincent 200*l.*; C. N. Pallmer, Esq. M. P. 500*l.*; Mr. Woolaston, 100*l.*; B. Hawes, Esq. 200*l.*; B. Hawes, jun. Esq. 100*l.*; Mr. Gray, 100*l.*; Mr. Franks, 100*l.*; J. Maudslay, Esq. 500*l.*

July 17. In the House of Lords, judgment was given in the case, the King *v.* Lord Yarborough. The following question was submitted for the consideration of the Judges; Whether land formed by the reclining of the sea was the property of the Crown, or of the owner of the adjoining land? Lord Chief Justice Best read the opinion of the Judges:—their Lordships were unanimously of opinion that lands so formed belonged to the owner of the adjoining lands, and not to the Crown. The judgment of the Court of King's Bench was then affirmed.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 28. Dr. Herbert Jenner, his Majesty's Advocate, knighted.

War-office, June 30. 3rd Foot: Captain Maurice Barlow, to be Major.—36th ditto, Major Chas. Rowley, to be Major.—43d ditto, Capt. James Forlong, to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. by purchase; Major James Considine, 43d Foot.—To be Lieut.-col. of Inf., Brevet Lieut.-col. Leslie Walker, 54th Foot.

July 1. Lord F. Leveson Gower, and the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, were sworn Privy Councillors.—Earl of Westmorland to be Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.—Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B. to be Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty.

July 4. Major-Gen. D. Stewart to be Governor of St. Lucia.

Commissions signed by Lord Lieutenants.

July 15. Geo. Rous, and John Hammond, Clerks, to be Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Somerset.

July 18. Marquis of Tichfield, to be Deputy Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Co. of Clare.—Daniel O'Connell, esq. *vice* the Rt. Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, who has accepted the office of President of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Naval Preferments.

Lieuts. Campbell Lock, W. Turner, and George Flower Herbert, to be Commanders, R. N.

Captain F. Hunn, R. N. to be Harbour-master at Malta.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. Thynne, sub-Dean of Lincoln Cath.
Rev. H. V. Bayley, Preb. in Westminster.
Rev. H. Hoskins, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. E. Bower, Closworth R. Somerset.
Rev. T. Corser, Norton V. co. Northampton.
Rev. J. East, Croscombe R Somerset.
Rev. E. Egremont, Wroxeter R. Salop.
Rev. A. Foster, Mudford V. Somerset.
Rev. J. C. Gordon, Loughlin Island R. Ireland.
Rev. F. Gottwaltz, Coughton V. co. Warwick.
Rev. C. Heath, Gunton R. with Hanworth V. annexed, and Suffield R. Norfolk.
Rev. A. Huddleston, Bowness R. Cumberland.
Rev. J. Forbes Jowett, Kingston R. Berks.
Rev. H. Legge, East Lavant R. Sussex.
Rev. E. G. Monk, Newport V. Essex.
Rev. T. W. Morley, Birkby R. co. York.
Rev. J. M. Munden, Northover V. Somerset.
Rev. B. Scott, Priors Salford V. with Bidford annexed, co. Warwick.
Rev. J. Vane, Wrington R. Somerset.
Rev. J. N. White, Rushall V. Norfolk.
Rev. N. Wylde, Claverton V. with the chapelry of Norton Lindsay annexed, co. Warwick.
Rev. J. L. Crosbie, Chap. to the Duke of Cumberland.

Civil Preferment.

Rev. J. Adcock, Head Master of Lincoln School.

BIRTHS.

June 26. The Lady of Col. Gwynne, of Glanbran Park, Carmarthenshire, a son.——At Burton Constable, the wife of George Clifford, esq. a dau.——27. At Woodcot, Oxfordshire, the wife of E. L. Bulwer, esq. a dau.——28. At Widford Rectory, near Ware, the wife of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, a dau.——29. At Bath, the wife of T. H. Graham, M.D. a dau——30. At Brighton, the wife of Sir T. Clifford Constable, bart. of Burton Constable, a son and heir.——At Forest-hill, near Worksop, Notts, the wife of J. Fullerton, jun. esq. a son and heir.

July 2. The lady of the Right Hon. H. W. Williams Wynn, Envoy Extraordinary at Copenhagen, of a dau.——At Exeter, the wife of J. Clieveland Green, esq, a son.——6. At Esher, the wife of Major-Gen. G. Cookson, a dau.——7. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. G. Dawson, a dau.——8. In Upper George-street, the wife of Major White, E I. C. a dau——At Pentonville, the wife of Dr. Giffard, a dau.——9. In Lower Berkeley-street, the wife of Edm. Chas. Macnaghten, esq. a son.——10. At Basingstoke, in Hampshire, the wife of J. R. Birnie, esq. a dau.——In Portland-place, Lady Jane Peel, of twins.——At Court Herbert, Neath, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Gronow, a dau——At Tidworth, the wife of the Rev. F. Dyson, a dau.——11. At Boulogne-sur-mer, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Aston, of Wood Stanway, co. Gloucester, a son.——13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. Mayne, a son.——14. In the Belvidere, the wife of Col. Allen, of Inchmartine, a son.——15. At Beech-hill, Berks, the wife of Whinfield Round, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.——16. At Bathampton House, Wilts, the wife of the late Henry Moody, esq. a dau.——The wife of Peter Mac Evoy, esq. of Great Cumberland-place, a son.——17. In Tavistock-square, the wife of J. Evans Riadore, esq. a son.——18. In Queen Anne-street, the wife of C. Pepys, esq. a dau.——At Elton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, the wife of Geo. Wm. Sutton, esq. a son and heir.——19. The wife of the Rev. S. W. Burgess, a son.——27. In Parliament-street, the wife of John Burder, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 24. James Alderson, esq. M.D. son of Dr. Alderson, of Hull, to Mary, eldest dau. of Peter Berthon, esq.——26. At Bath, the Rev. James Acland Templer, vicar of Piddeltown, Dorset, to Anne, third dau. of the late Bryant Mason, esq.——28. At Clifton, P. D. Sherston, esq. of Stoberry Hill, near Wells, to Juliana Frances Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Yorke, of Clifton.——30. At Bedminister, Lt. Illingworth, of Knowle, to Anne, only child of the late G. Adams Stocker, esq. of Whitchurch, Somerset.——At St. George's, the Rev. G.

Sivewright, of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, to Cath. Sarah, youngest dau. of Lady Morres Gore.——Rev. J. Egerton, to Ellen, dau. of T. Gould, esq. of Northaw-place, Herts.

July 1. At St. George's, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C. B., to Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of Edw. Ind, esq. of Eastbury Lodge, Essex. ——At St. George's, F. Beckford Long, esq. to Maria, fifth dau. of Jas. Daniell, esq.—— J. Craven, esq. of Clapton, to Cath. Maria, dau. of David Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex.——At Bathwick, Rich. Tho. Welbank, esq. of the Madras Army, to Margaret Sophia, eldest dau. of John Lee Allen, esq. of Errol Park, Perthshire.——At Edmonton, the Rev. Thos. Bissland, to Emma, only dau. of the late Thos. Borton, esq. ——2. At Worcester, Charles Lloyd Harford, of Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, to Martha, youngest dau. of Edm. Barrett, esq. of Worcester.——3. At Halifax, Yorkshire, Capt. Wellesley Ashe, 93d Highland Reg. grandson of the late Sir Thos. Ashe, to Miss M. W. Haigh, only dau. of Geo. Haigh, esq. of the Mount, Halifax. ——At Hull, the Rev. C. Joseph Camidge, Incumbent of Nether Poppleton, near York, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Mr. Hustwick, of Hull.——At Richmond, Fred. Sturmer, esq. to Mary, second dau. of John Norris, esq.——At Dover, John Henry Cockburn, Lieut. R. A. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Harvey, Rector of Upper Swell, Gloucestershire.——At St. Peter's, Marlborough, the Rev. T. Bullock, of Castle Eaton, Wilts, to Ellenor, third dau. of T. Maurice, esq. of Marlborough.——5. At Paris, Geo. Cornwall Legh, esq. to Louisa Charlotte, second dau. of E. Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, Kent.——At Burrington, Rev. J. Walter Phelps, of Blagdon, Somerset, to Sarah, dau of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins, of Sidmouth.——At St. George's, Capt. Rawdon, of the Coldstream Guards, to the Right Hon. Lady Cremorne.——At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Sir Astley Cooper, bart., to Catherine, dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire. ——At Kensington, James Malcolmson, esq. to Georgiana Cecilia, eldest dau. of Jas. Battye, esq. of Camden-hill, Kensington.——8. At Hampstead, Fred. Joseph Keene, esq. to Emma, second dau. of Burrage Davenport, esq.——9. At Ragland, in Monmouthshire, Michael W. Hansby, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Geo. Sharp, esq. late of Camberwell, Surrey.——At St. Mary-le-bone Church, G. C. Mostyn, esq. of Kiddington, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Arthur Vansittart, esq. of Shottesbrooke and neice of Lord Auckland and Lord Bexley.——10. At Westerham, Alex. David Inglis, esq. to Cecilia Wolseley, eldest dau.;—and John Jones, esq. of Portland-pl. to Charlotte Eliz. 2d dau. of Thos. Jesson, esq. of Hill Park, Westerham, Kent.——At Camberwell, J. R. Payne, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Eliza Mary, third dau. of the late James Gay, esq. of Champion-hill.—— 12. At St. James's, Capt. R. F. Rowley, R.N. third son of Adm. Sir Cha. Rowley, to Eliz. Julia, youngest dau. of John Angerstein, esq.——15. At Melbury Abbas, Lewis Geo. St. Lo, of Fontmell House, Dorset, esq. to Mary Anne, dau. of the Rev. W. F. Grove.——At St. George's, Capt. Edward Saurin, R.N. son of the Right Hon. W. and Lady Mary Saurin, to Lady Mary Ryder, second dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.—— At St. Mary's, Cha. Brownlow, esq. M.P. of Lurgan, co. Armagh, to Jane, dau. of late Robert Mackneil, esq. of Barra, Inverness-shire——At Lewisham, Chas. Aug. Smith, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary Jane, only dau. of the late John Grayson, esq. of Crosby-square.——At Christ Church, Surrey, Capt. Geo. Hammett, of Appledore, Devon, to Frances Sarah, eldest dau. of James Bult, esq. of Great Surrey-street.——16. At St. George's, the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Teynham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sir Ant. Brabazon, bart. of Brabazon-park, co. Mayo.——At All Souls, Mary-le-bone, Robt. Ward, esq. of Chesham Woburn Hall, Bucks, and formerly M.P. for Haslemere, to Mrs. Plumer Lewin, of Gilston Park, Herts, and Cheston Hall, Suffolk.——At Ramsbury, the Rev. Tho. Hawkins, of Sherstone, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Nalder, esq. of Berwick Bassett.——At Caversham, Oxfordshire, Capt. Waterfield, of the Bombay Army, to Mary, third dau. of John Pullen, esq. of Fore-street, London.——17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl Brownlow, to the Lady Emma Edgcumbe, dau. of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.——At Donnington, Herefordshire, the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, Vicar of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Agnes Sarah Blizard, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jos. Shaw, Rector of High Ham, Somerset. ——At Islington, John Laurence, esq. of Birchin-lane, to Louisa Guest, only dau. of A. A. Miles, esq. of Northumberland-street. ——21. At St. George's, Capt. Henry Hope, R.N. to Jane Sophia, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Herb. Sawyer, K.C.B. of Dalby Old Hall, Leicestershire.——22. At St. Margaret's, the Rev. Geo. Cowell, of Fitzroy-square, to Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, Precentor of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.—— At St. George's, Tho. Mills Goodlake, esq. of Wadley House, Berks, to Emilia Mari.., dau. of the late, and sister to the present Sir Edw. Baker, bart. of Ranston, Dorset, and niece to the Duke of Leinster.——23. At New Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Horatio Nelson Noble, esq. of the E. I. C. to Fanny, youngest dau. of Sam. Smith, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

OBITUARY.

Countess of Lanesborough.

Lately. At Florence, aged 90, the Right Hon. Jane Isabella, Dowager Countess of Lanesborough.

She was born Oct. 30, 1737, the only daughter of Robert 1st Earl of Belvedere, by Mary daughter of Richard third Viscount Molesworth; and was married to Brinsley the 2d Earl of Lanesborough, June 26, 1754. She had issue by him two sons, Robert the 3d Earl, who died in 1806, (leaving Brinsley the present Earl his only surviving child,) and the Hon. Augustus Richard, who assumed his wife's name of Danvers; and six daughters, of whom the eldest is widow of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

After the death of the Earl her husband in 1779, her Ladyship married secondly, John King, esq.; he died in 1824.

On the death of her brother George, the second and last Earl of Belvidere, in 1814, her Ladyship inherited, by her father's will, the estates of her paternal family the Rochforts, surrounding the mansion of Belvedere, co. Westmeath. They now devolve on her grandson, the Earl of Lanesborough.

Lord Forester.

May 22. In Belgrave-square, aged 60, the Right Hon. Cecil Weld Forester, Lord Forester of Willey Park, Shropshire; brother in-law to the Duke of Rutland.

His Lordship was great-grandson of Sir William Forester of Dothill, in Shropshire, Knt. who married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James third Earl of Salisbury, by Lady Margaret Manners, daughter of John eighth Earl of Rutland. From hence the family derive the name of Cecil. William, M. P. for Wenlock, the offspring of this alliance, married Catharine, daughter of William Brook, esq. and had two sons, Brook also M. P. for Wenlock, who married the heiress of Weld of Willey Park; and Cecil, father of the peer now deceased.

His Lordship sat for many years in the House of Commons. He was first elected for the old family borough of Wenlock at the General Election in 1790; and was returned at all the subsequent Elections till called to the House of Peers.

In early life he resided at Ross Hall near Shrewsbury. On the 16th of June 1800, he married Lady Katharine Mary Manners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland, K. G., and in 1811, on the death of his uncle Brook, unmarried, he succeeded to the Weld property. He was created a Baron of Great Britain, on occasion of the Coronation of his present Majesty, July 17, 1821.

Lord Forester was a nobleman highly esteemed for his pleasing manners and amiability of disposition, and enjoyed from early life in an especial manner the favour and friendship of his present Majesty, with whom he had frequent interviews, and who visited him when Prince of Wales, during his residence at Ross Hall.

To the poor and distressed, his Lordship held out, on all occasions, a liberal and bounteous hand; and in every situation of public and private life, his conduct was characteristic of the real gentleman and true Christian, which latter character, severe suffering from gout, and consequent ill health for several years, borne with astonishing firmness of temper, fully demonstrated.

The distinguished respect in which his Lordship was held, was evinced by the number of carriages of the nobility and gentry which followed his remains from his late residence through London. Among the carriages (of which there were upwards of forty) were those of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Portland, the Marquesses of Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Cleveland, Earls Powis, Shaftesbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

On the arrival of the body at the family mansion, it was placed in state in the great gallery, and on the 4th of June removed for interment in a vault in the parish church of Willey. The procession was preceded by one hundred and eighty tenants on horseback, and the pall supported by ten gentlemen of the county, followed by fourteen mourners, and twenty-eight of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Bates, M. A., his Lordships domestic chaplain, and it is considered that there were no less than 10,000 spectators assembled to witness the solemn ceremony of consigning to his kindred dust the remains of one who was justly honoured through life, and in death equally lamented.

His Lordship left issue, 1. John-Geo.-

Weld, born in 1801, late M. P. for Wenlock, and now Lord Forester; 2. Anne-Elizabeth; 3. Elizabeth-Katharine, married in 1822 to the Hon. Robert-John Smith, eldest son of Lord Carrington, and Knight in Parliament for Buckinghamshire; 4. Isabella-Elizabeth-Annabella; 5. George-Cecil-Weld; 6. Henrietta-Maria; 7. Charles-Robert-Weld; 8. Orlando-Watkin-Weld; 9. Emilius-John; 10. Selina-Louisa; and 11. Henry-Townshend. All these, the youngest of whom was born in 1821, survive their father.

LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.

June 14. At Windsor, in consequence of an accident nine days before, aged 23, the Right Hon. Henry Sandford, 2d Lord Mount Sandford of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

His Lordship was born March 10, 1805, the only son of the Rev. William Sandford, by Jane, second daughter of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, co. Limerick. He succeeded to the peerage in 1814, on the death of his uncle Henry Moore Sandford, the first Baron, who was created shortly before the Union, with remainder to his younger brothers.

His Lordship was with some friends at Windsor during the week of Ascot races, and met his death from indulging the idle curiosity of witnessing a night brawl in the streets. A party of shoemakers had been quarrelling over their liquor, and were likely to have a fight: Lord Mount Sandford joined the crowd, and innocently became the victim of an attack from a man named Brinckley, who knocked him down, and afterwards most brutally kicked him on the head. The culprit has since been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to transportation for life; and two accomplices to imprisonment and labour for two years.

His Lordship was one of the mildest, most amiable, and best-tempered men that ever lived; of handsome and prepossessing person, nearly six feet high, and very active. His estates (about 15,000*l.* a-year) are chiefly in the county of Roscommon. His chief seat was Castlereagh, in that county, a populous and thriving town, entirely his own property. As he has died unmarried, his uncle George, the youngest brother of the first Lord, succeeds to the title; but it is uncertain whether the estate goes with it, or to the two maiden sisters of the deceased Lord.

HON. MRS. DAMER.

May 28. In Upper Brook-st. in her 80th year, the Hon. Anne-Seymour Damer, so celebrated as an amateur sculptor, and as the legatee of Horace Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill.

She was the only child of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway (brother to Francis first Marquess of Hertford) by Lady Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Argyle, and widow of Charles Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin. She was married, June 14, 1767, to the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of Joseph, first Lord Milton, and brother to George Earl of Dorchester. Her marriage was an unhappy one. Mr. Damer was heir in expectancy to 30,000*l.* a year, but was of a turn too eccentric to be confined within the limits of any fortune. He shot himself at the Bedford-Arms in Covent-Garden, Aug. 15, 1776, leaving Mrs. Damer, his widow, without issue. From this period, Mrs. Damer appears to have devoted herself to the cultivation of her talents, particularly to her chisel; and became afterwards as eminent in sculpture, as her contemporaries Maria Cosway and Angelica Kauffman were in painting.

In 1797, on the death of her father's intimate friend Horace Walpole (for by that name he is far better known than by the Earldom which he possessed for the last six years of his life), Mrs Damer found herself owner of his pretty toy-room, called Strawberry-hill, with a legacy of 2000*l.* to keep it in repair, on condition that she resided there, and did not dispose of it to any person, unless it were to his great-niece the Countess dowager of Waldegrave, on whom and her heirs it was entailed. All his prints, books, and furniture, were made heir-looms. His niece, the Duchess of Gloucester, preferred 10,000*l.* to this villa; see vol. LXVII. p. 260. Mrs. Damer's portrait by Hamilton is at Strawberry-hill. Mrs. Damer resided at this celebrated house from Lord Orford's death till about the year 1810, when she gave it up to the late Countess dowager Waldegrave, who died there in January 1816. When the Duke of Richmond patronised Private Theatricals, he was glad to avail himself of Mrs. Damer's assistance. She was the Thalia of the scene. She appeared in the character of Violante in "The Wonder," when Lord Henry Fitzgerald supported the part of Don Felix. She also was eminent as Mrs. Lovemore in "The Way to Keep Him;" and Lady Freelove in "The Jealous Wife." At a later period, during her residence at Strawberry-hill, she herself fitted up an elegant little theatre. Here the comedy called "Fashionable Lovers," (which has been attributed to the pen of Lord

Orford) was first represented. Mr. Kemble obtained permission to transplant this comedy to Drury-lane, but there it was not successful.

In the art of sculpture Mrs. Damer undoubtedly took the lead of all amateurs. In early life she received lessons from Ceracchi, and also from the elder Bacon; and she even followed the example of professional artists in taking a voyage to Italy to improve herself. Her elegant, tasteful, and classical productions are widely scattered as presents. At the suggestion of her relative Sir Alexander Johnston, with a view to aid the advancement of European arts in India, she sent a bust of Lord Nelson to the King of Tanjore; and she presented another bust of Nelson to the Corporation of London, which is placed in the Common-Council Room at Guildhall. A statue of George the Third by Mrs. Damer adorns the Register Office at Edinburgh, and her beautiful bust of Sir Joseph Banks at the British Museum is well known. But perhaps the most public of her works are the colossal heads of the Thames and Isis, on Henley Bridge. Several of her busts are in the hands of private individuals. Mrs. Damer possessed one of the best-selected and most valuable libraries that was ever formed by a female collector. She has, we hear, directed that her apron and tools should be buried with her; as also the bones of a favourite dog that died before her.

Sir G. B. Brograve, Bart.

Lately. Aged 56, Sir George Berney Brograve, second Baronet, of Worsted in Norfolk of the last creation in 1791, and the last known male descendant of that ancient family.

From Sir Roger Brograve, who lived in the reign of Edward I. was descended Sir John, who was knighted in 1603, and was Attorney-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. His great-grandson Thomas was the first Baronet, so created in 1662; but that creation expired with his son Sir Thomas in 1707. Sir Berney, of a younger branch, was elevated to the same dignity in 1791.

The deceased was born Feb. 4, 1772, the eldest son of Sir Berney by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Matthew Hallcott, esq. He succeeded his father in 1797; and married May 7, 1800, Emma-Louisa, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Whitwell, esq. which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in 1809, and the lady immediately re-married to Marsham Edwin, esq. Sir George's brother, Capt. Roger Brograve, shot himself in 1813; and the title has expired.

Sir Joseph Scott, Bart.

June 17. At Leamington, aged 76, Sir Joseph Scott, Bart. of Great Barr, Staffordshire, formerly M. P. for Worcester.

Though the first Baronet of his name, Sir Joseph was descended from a family which has for centuries been seated at Great Barr. The Scotts of that place are no recent arrival from the North; but their first ancestor that settled in England, came as early, it is said, as in the train of John Balliol in 1296. The story is that, being forbidden to repass the Trent, Thomas the Scott settled as near that stream as the thick forest of Cannock, at present stripped of its woods, would then allow. From that period downwards, the family has lived in a substantial and honourable independence, and intermarried with several families of note, occasionally dividing itself into various heads and collateral branches. In 1690 there were not less than nine freeholders of the name; but their lands were for the most part centred in Sir Joseph Scott, whose children also now form the only branch of the family possessed of property in Staffordshire.

Sir Joseph served High Sheriff for the county of Stafford in 1779; sat in the House of Commons for the City of Worcester in the Parliament which lasted from 1802 to 1806, and was created a Baronet April 1 in the latter year.

He married, in 1777, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Whitby of Sheet End in Staffordshire, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1822, had two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, now Sir Edward Dolman Scott, married in 1815, Catharine-Julia, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. who having been created a Baronet with remainder to his daughters, died Jan. 28, 1824, and was succeeded on the 25th of the following month by his posthumous grandson, Sir Francis-Edward Scott—so that the present Sir Edward has for the last four years had a Baronet for his father, and a Baronet for his son, being himself an Esquire only. Sir Joseph's second son is the Rev. William Scott, who married, in 1818, Maria, the third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gabell, Master of Winchester College.

Lieut.-Gen. Backhouse.

May 22. In Wimpole-street, Lieut.-General Thomas Joseph Backhouse.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 13th foot in March 1780, and commenced his military career in the West Indies under Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Vaughan, with whom he served at the capture of St. Eustatius and some other islands. He was promoted in 178- to a Lieutenancy and Adjutancy in the 64th foot, and in 1788 to a company in the 47th. He obtained the brevet of Major in 1796; and the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 47th foot in 1798. His services throughout these years were mostly in the West Indies; and being on his way thither, in command of the 47th, in August 1806, he was detained by Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and immediately sent, with the regiment under his command, as part of the reinforcement intended to assist Major-Gen. Beresford in South America. On his arrival in the Rio de la Plata, he had the mortification to find that officer, together with the troops he commanded, had been overpowered by the superiority of the enemy's numbers, and made prisoners of war to the Spaniards. By this unlooked-for event, he became the senior officer at the head of a small force, (consisting of three squadrons of dismounted dragoons, with the 38th, 47th, and a company of the 54th regiments, not in the whole exceeding 1,900 men,) without artillery and without any specific instructions in a trying situation. In co-operation with Sir Home Popham, who commanded the squadron in the river Plata, a project was formed of assaulting and endeavouring to carry the town of Monte Video, on the side bounded by the river; but the ships were not able to approach sufficiently near to silence the batteries, so as to permit the troops to enter. For the troops to remain much longer in transports, when many had been several months at sea, and without the opportunity of procuring refreshments, might have been attended with unhealthy, and perhaps serious consequences. He therefore formed the resolution of immediately making himself master of some position in the enemy's country, where he might keep a communication open with the shipping, command supplies for his men, endeavour to mount his cavalry, and, if possible, to retain it until he could receive instructions from the Cape, or a reinforcement might chance to arrive from Europe. Maldonado appearing the most eligible position for these purposes, he directly proceeded with Sir Home Popham in the Diadem, and with such of the troops (a part of the 38th regiment, the 54th Light Company, and a few of the dismounted dragoons) as could be conveyed in that ship and a frigate, landed without loss of time, on the evening of the 29th of October, crossed the sand hills, and after a fruitless opposition from the enemy, in which they lost numbers of their men, together with their guns, he made good his position, which he had the fortune to maintain amid many difficulties, in the face of the enemy, with whom he had mostly to fight for his supplies, until the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty with the troops from England, in January following. By this means, in consequence of Major-Gen. Backhouse not having evacuated the country, Sir Samuel's force became strong enough immediately to proceed to the attack and conquest of Monte Video. After the arrival of Sir Samuel, Major.-Gen. Backhouse could only act in his capacity as commanding the 47th; but the measures he had pursued were not only approved by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, whose thanks he received in public orders, but were also honored with the express approbation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief.

After the evacuation of South America the deceased went to the East Indies, where he was Commandant of the garrison of Bombay, &c. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

LIEUT.-GEN. STEVENSON.

June 22. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after only two days illness, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Stevenson.

This officer served almost all the American war; was in the battles of Long Island, York Island, King's Bridge, Fort Lee, White Plains, Prince Town, Delaware, subsequently at the capture of St. Lucie, and in five naval actions under Adms. Parker and Rodney, where the 5th regiment served as marines. Subsequently he served as Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief, the late Sir Henry Clinton, and brought home the dispatches of the disastrous termination of Lord Cornwallis's campaign at York-town. He acted as Quarter-master-general to the late Gen. Simcoe, in Upper Canada, and was sent by that officer to Gen. Washington, to do away the jealousy and suspicion which the United States attached to England on the subject of Gen. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, and our retaining the post of Upper Canada.

He was Adjutant-general to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, whilst he commanded the London dis-

trict. He was under the Duke of York, on the expedition to the Texel, commanding two battalions of the 5th regiment, in the division of Prince William of Gloucester. In this expedition he was severely and dangerously wounded. He was appointed Colonel of the York Rangers, which was raising with other forces for service in Africa, as connected with the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to extend his protection to the late Mungo Park; but events on the Continent of Europe suspended the expedition.

The deceased was appointed Colonel in the army and of the late York Rangers, Sept. 25, 1803; Major-General in 1810; and Lieutenant-General in 1814.

MR. ARCHDEACON COXE.

June 8. At his Rectory of Bemerton, aged 81, the Rev. William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts.

Mr. Coxe was the eldest son of Dr. William Coxe, physician to the King's household in London. He was born in Dover-street Piccadilly, on the 7th of March, 1747, O. S.; and in his fifth year, was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, who kept the Grammar School at Mary-le-Bone. In 1753 he was removed to Eton, and continued his education there under the Rev. Dr. Bernard, till 1765; when he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. In 1768 he was chosen a Fellow of that College, and during his residence at that University he distinguished himself by his classical attainments; and twice gained the Bachelor's prize, for the best Latin Dissertation.

Dr. Glynn, whose worth and excellence need no other recollection than his name, was at that time Senior Resident Fellow at King's College, and was pleased to honour Mr. Coxe, as a young man of ability, with his peculiar favour. His advice was, that he should immediately enter upon some work of useful information, with a view to publication. It may be, he said, that you will not succeed at first, but you must have a beginning: practice in composition is every thing. It was this advice, that induced Mr. Coxe to direct his attention, at an earlier day than usual, to the attainment of literary reputation: and which subsequently raised him to the high consideration to which he aspired as an author.

Having devoted himself to the church, in 1771 he was admitted to Deacon's Orders, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. The Thesis, which he wrote on that occasion, was so highly approved, that, when he presented himself for Priest's orders in the succeeding year, the Bishop declined subjecting him to any further examination.

In March 1771 Mr. Coxe was appointed to the Curacy of Denham, near Uxbridge; but in the course of a few months he received an invitation from the late Duke of Marlborough, to whom he had been recommended by the learned Mr. Bryant, to be tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, the present Duke. In this situation he remained two years, but was obliged to relinquish it by reason of indisposition; the continuance of which was the cause that he could not re-asssume that appointment, though for some time it was graciously kept open for him, in the hope of his recovery.

In 1775 Mr. Coxe accompanied the late Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert, in a Tour on the Continent. During that journey, which embraced a considerable portion of Europe, Mr. Coxe's attention was particularly struck by a country so interesting, and then comparatively so little known, as Switzerland. The result of his observations there was his first publication, intituled, "Sketches on the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," in one vol. 8vo. and which appeared before his return to England; but being enlarged and improved by his further researches during a second tour in the summer of 1779, it was reprinted under the title of "Travels in Switzerland; and the Country of the Grisons," in 3 vols. 8vo. and to which has been added, in the fourth and last edition of that work, a very accurate historical sketch of the revolution in Switzerland in the year 1798. When, in the further prosecution of this tour, Mr. Coxe was in Russia, his inquiries were directed to the discoveries that had been made by the Russian navigators, in the seas which divide the two continents of Asia and America; a subject to which the then recent Voyage of Cook had given a considerable degree of interest. On this point he collected much valuable information, particularly from those celebrated Naturalists, Muller and Pallas; and in 1780 he gave to the world his "Russian Discoveries," containing not only a sketch of different voyages, undertaken by the Russians; but also a brief narrative of the Conquest of Siberia; and an account of the Commercial intercourse between Russia and China. This work has since been much improved and augmented; so as to present a comparative statement of the progress of that branch of maritime discovery, to the time of Van-

couver. In 1784 appeared "Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," in five vols. 8vo.

Soon after the publication of this last work, Mr. Coxe made a new tour on the continent, with the late Samuel Whitbread, esq.; and travelling through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the Low Countries, and the northern kingdoms of Europe, he returned to England in May 1786; and shortly after he again visited the continent with H. B. Portman, esq., eldest son of W. H. Portman, esq. of Bryanston, Dorset, and having passed through Switzerland and France, spent the winter at Paris and the Hague; he concluded his engagement with this gentleman, visiting in his company the most interesting parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

In 1786 Mr. Coxe was presented by the Society of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Kingston on Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on being presented to the Rectory of Bemerton by the Earl of Pembroke. Here he chiefly fixed his subsequent residence; and to this agreeable retreat he was always strongly attached, being used to say, "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit."

In 1794 he again repaired to the continent, with Lord Broine, eldest son of the Marquis Cornwallis; and spent five months in travelling over Holland, Germany, and part of Hungary. The Marquis presented to him the Chaplaincy of the Tower.

In the course of his different travels, Mr. Coxe had made extensive collections for an Historical and Statistical Account of Europe, and the work was even advanced to a considerable degree of forwardness; but the disturbed and uncertain state of public affairs induced him to relinquish his design. He then commenced the "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, illustrated with Original Correspondence, and Authentic Papers," &c.; which work was first published with those papers in 1798, in 3 vols. 4to.; afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo. without them; and finally in 4 vols. 8vo., with a selection of the most curious documents.

In the autumn of 1798 he accompanied his friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare in an excursion into Monmouthshire. The natural beauties and historical associations of that small but interesting county, appeared to him to furnish a fertile subject of description; and having extended and corrected his first observations in subsequent journies, he published the "Historical Tour in Monmouthshire," illustrated with plates from the drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to.

Soon afterwards he was presented by Sir Rd. Hoare, to the Rectory of Stourton, which he held till he was presented to the Rectory of Fovant, Wilts, by the late Earl of Pembroke, in 1811.

In 1802 he published, in one vol. 4to., the "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole," as a continuation to those of his brother, Sir Robert Walpole.

In 1803 he was elected one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1805 appointed Archdeacon of Wilts by the venerable Bishop Douglas, to whom he had first become known, by the publication of his Russian Discoveries, and whose memory he greatly revered.

In 1803 he espoused Eleanora, dau. of Walter Shairp, esq. Consul General of Russia; and widow of Thomas Yeldham, esq. of the British Factory at St. Petersburgh.

The researches connected with the Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, diverted for a time the attention of Mr. Coxe to the study of antiquities; and he purposed to undertake an Historical account of Wiltshire. But he relinquished that intention, and resumed his usual pursuits, by preparing for the press the "History of the House of Austria," of which he had sketched the outline in his intended Historical and Statistical View of Europe. This work appeared in 1807, in three vols. 4to. It procured him considerable credit, and the honour of a visit from the Archdukes John and Leopold of Austria, who were then on a tour through the western counties of England; these Princes, in terms highly flattering to the author, not only bore ample testimony to the general truth and accuracy of the history, and to the impartial delineation of the characters of the respective Princes of their house, and for which they requested him to accept their thanks; but expressed also great surprise that he should have obtained possession of certain facts, given in that work to the public, which they conceived were known only to themselves.

The extraordinary events which about this period occurred in Spain, induced Mr. Coxe to undertake the Historical Memoirs of the Bourbon Kings of Spain. These Memoirs appeared in 1813, in 3 vols. 4to.; and subsequent to that publication Mr. Coxe commenced the "Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough," principally drawn from the rich collection of papers preserved at Blenheim. Of this elaborate work, the first volume appeared in 1817, the second in 1818, and the third in 1819. Before it was completed, a second edition in 8vo. was called for.

While in the progress of this arduous undertaking, Mr. Coxe first experienced symptoms of that approaching decay of sight, which eventually terminated in total darkness; as heavy a calamity in the catalogue of human infirmities, as could fall to the lot of a literary man; who, from his earliest years, was engaged in unremitting literary pursuits. Considerable, indeed, at first was the depression of his spirits, by this heavy visitation; but his constitutional fortitude, and his religious feelings, always awake when called into action, were powerfully operative to reconcile him soon to his misfortune. As sight became weak, intellect, in proportion, became strong; his memory, at all times good, was then remarkably tenacious; and so powerful was its operation, that it was not uncommon to observe when he referred those who assisted him in his labours to identify certain historical facts and dates, that he rather directed them to the objects in question, whose business it was to direct him; hence he prosecuted with the same unabated ardour and exactness the work in which he was engaged, as before his loss of sight; and was enabled to prepare for the press; first, the "Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury, illustrated with Narratives Historical and Biographical," and which was published in 1821, in 1 vol. 4to.; and then to leave also for the press, wanting only the necessary attention of revision, "The Memoirs of the Administration of Mr. Pelham," drawn from the papers in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Chichester; and intended as a sequel to the "Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole."

Of the publications of Mr. Coxe, which, strictly speaking, may be considered as of a minor character, the following may be noted: "The Literary Life, and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq.," in 3 vols. 8vo.; the Lives of Handel and Smith, in 4to.; two Pamphlets, addressed to J. Benett, esq., M. P. for Wilts, on the Nature and History of Tithes; A Vindication of the Celts; a small edition of the "Fables of Gay," with notes; a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts, comprising an Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," "a Letter on the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia;" and "Sketches of the lives of Correggio and Parmegiano." These publications (as already said) are of a minor character, but they bear their suitable and appropriate place in the scale of interest; and are no less marked with that intelligent investigation which constitute the merits of his more finished works; and are also strikingly expressive of that peculiar facility with which he could direct his mind to any object of enquiry. The religious compositions of Mr. Coxe, are these: "An explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England." "An Abridgement of Secker's Tract on Confirmation, for the Use of Young Persons." A Sermon on the Excellence of British Jurisprudence; preached before the Judges of Assize at Salisbury." And "a Sermon delivered at St. Paul's, at the Anniversary of the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy."

But here it must be mentioned with regret, and it is a regret that was felt and confessed by no one more than by Mr. Coxe himself, that his historical and other publications surpassed considerably in numbers those on religion. Nor did this proceed from inattention: for various, as we are informed, are the theological disquisitions, tracts, and sermons, that have been found scattered among his numerous manuscripts; and which distinctly shew, that he was as indefatigable in his search after religious knowledge and truth as after any other branch of literature; and that, if he permitted not these papers to meet the public eye, it arose, probably, from diffidence; say rather, from that sensitive apprehension inseparable from an author, lest, by entering on a road distinct from that on which he usually travelled, he might rashly hazard a reputation already established. Of the character of Mr. Coxe as a writer, the judgment rests with the public, though that judgment may be considered as partly pronounced, by the honourable selection made in his favour, of the Gold Medal, presented to him by the Royal Society of Literature. But of Mr. Coxe's character as a man, never did any character stand higher, or draw around him when living, or carry away with him dead, a more abundant testimony of respect, veneration, and love. Feelingly alive to distress, in whatever form it met his knowledge, or his view, his interest, his services, his purse, were ever ready to relieve; and in singleness of heart, he was pre-eminent; truly a christian, in action as in persuasion, all that he thought, said, and did, was so built and grounded on christian principle, that it constituted as it were a part of his nature.

Mr. Coxe was of middle stature, corpulent and erect in person, and even in his advanced years he seemed to have preserved the strength of earlier life, by

the firmness of his step, and the alertness of his motions; his countenance was the index of his mind, gentle and benevolent, and when impressed by any sentiment or feeling more than usual, it beamed with benignity. Till nearly the close of his valuable life, Mr. Coxe had the happiness to enjoy almost uninterrupted health; when, therefore, the disorder which preceded his dissolution came, he did not at first consider it as alarming, still less as fatal; nor when it increased did it occasion affright; he was long prepared by meditation and prayer for death, and when death arrived he met it without dismay. He died as he lived, rich in faith and good works; and thus piously and meekly rendered up his soul into the hands of a merciful and indulgent Creator.

The remains of Mr. Coxe were, on Monday the 16th June, deposited in the chancel of his church at Bemerton; in conformity with his own wish, to repose under the same sacred roof with his distinguished predecessors, Herbert and Norris.

REV. JEREMIAH JACKSON.

May 31. At his Parsonage-house, Offord Darcy, in Huntingdonshire, in his 78th year, the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M. A. for 13 years Rector of that parish.

This exemplary clergyman was born at Fanningstown, near Limerick in the kingdom of Ireland, being the second and youngest son of Jeremiah Jackson, esq. of that place. He was in early youth sent into England, and was educated under the Rev. E. Markham at Oakham School. At the usual time he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his first degree in 1771. His merit as a scholar and a gentleman, recommended him to a fellowship in that society, which, however, he soon resigned for the College Living of Ospringe in Kent; and being about the same period elected head master of the school at Uppingham, he took up his residence there, and shortly raised that seminary to great celebrity.

His reputation attracting pupils from distant counties, he here educated some of the first men in the kingdom for talents and fortune. As an instructor, he was eminently successful. Many of his pupils were and are distinguished in the walks of elevated society, and many more are honourably discharging the duties of middle life in the learned professions; and of nearly all of them it may be truly said, that they owe more than probably themselves are aware of, to the urbanity, integrity, and erudition of their accomplished preceptor. Though no mean master of the abstruse and exact sciences, for he obtained the honour of sixth Wrangler in a year of uncommon ability, it was a favourite maxim of his, that the classical authors are the proper, and should be the peculiar study of the school-boy, and that mathematical reading is best deferred to a maturer age; for that, if an accurate acquaintance with the former be not attained at school, it is seldom attained at all, while an adequate knowledge of the latter may be secured in the few years well-employed which are usually spent at the University. His rules of management were few and simple, but no deviation whatsoever from them was either allowed or attempted. The hours at which the studies of the school commenced, or at which the boys when out of school were expected to make their appearance, were required to be observed, and were in fact observed, with even military strictness; and thus habits of punctuality and of business were imperceptibly instilled into the mind at a time when all impressions are most deep and lasting. The appointed composition, whether in verse or prose, and a reasonable knowledge of the lesson, whatever it might be, was so much a thing of course, that neither stupidity or indolence ever thought of evading it; while every aid that the most extensive and accurate scholarship could supply, was freely and cheerfully communicated by him, the prime mover and regulator of the system. His assiduity never flagged, his vigilance never slept. Little, if any, positive instruction was given as to propriety of behaviour, but so courteous was his own address, invariably taking off his hat to return the salutation of the least boy in the school, that all caught something of the sweetness and dignity of his demeanour; and he perhaps never sent out a pupil of any standing into the world, whose manners did not in some degree partake of the same conspicuous elegance. And such was his delicacy with regard to oral communications and fidelity to secrets, that he used to admonish his boys never to mention in one company what they had heard in another. This laborious, and, for the most part, ill-requited employment, he held for seventeen years, and sighing for the hour at which he could be more completely *sui juris*, he at the close of 1793 retired to his living of Ospringe. He there entered largely into society, was received with open arms into the first families of that neighbourhood, and was

the ornament and delight of every company. Here he lost the dearly cherished wife of his youth, Frances, the daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq., of Duddington in Northamptonshire. A sincere mourner for the loss that seldom, if ever, was fully repaired, he withdrew himself in a great measure from the world, and soon after receiving the offer of the rectory of Offord Darcy, through the friendship of John Heathcote, esq. of Connington, one of his early pupils, he accepted it, chiefly, because his quitting of Kent would extricate him from the round of society which now for him had lost its charm. He accordingly removed into Huntingdonshire, and there devoted partly to his friends, but chiefly to his books, the last few years of his life.

From the time he left Uppingham, theological studies engrossed his leisure, and a vast collection of annotations on the sacred text remain to attest his depth of knowledge and unwearied industry, and which it is devoutly to be wished will yet be given to the world. That nothing might be wanted, to his various intellectual endowments were added singular beauty of features, and a fine well-proportioned person; and the mild dignity of his look excited respect in the most indifferent beholder. No man living could insult him. His temper, naturally warm, was chastened and subdued by politeness and christian feeling. His voice was pleasing; his conversation clear, argumentative, and forcible, without pedantry and without assumption. He had a noble independence of spirit, not only free from, but incapable of, meanness in any kind or degree. His views of the state and interest of the christian world were large and exact; and, although attached from conviction to the established church, he was candid and liberal towards believers of all denominations, interfering with none unless to do them service. And to crown his character, his charities, limited but by his means, were exempt from ostentation, his morals were pure without austerity, his piety deep and fervid, without the least tincture of fanaticism; he was an admirable parish priest, and a truly enlightened and conscientious minister of the gospel. It might be supposed that such a man would infallably arise to eminence in the church; but his qualities, as the event has proved, were better adapted to rivet the attachment of the wise and good, than to advance him in his profession. In an establishment abounding with honours and emoluments, his was the exaltation of virtue, not of rank or wealth; and with qualifications calculated to dignify the highest place, he was content and thankful in one of the lowest. His health had for the last two or three years gradually declined. A few days before his death, he sank into a state that left no hope of his recovery; and on the day abovementioned, without a struggle or a sigh, he closed his eyes for ever, on a world, which, in his narrow sphere, he had adorned by his manners, and edified by his wisdom and his example, leaving one only daughter, married many years since, to mourn with her husband and family their irreparable loss.

SIR WM. DRUMMOND.

March 29. At Rome, the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, of Logie Almond, North Britain, Knight of the Crescent, a Privy Councillor, and Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; formerly His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Sir William was well known as an author, and a profound and elegant scholar. His first work in 1794 was "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," large 8vo. At the close of 1795 he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy in the representation of the borough of St. Mawes; and in the two following Parliaments, which met in 1796 and 1801, he sat for Lostwithiel. At the time of his second election he was Envoy-extraordinary at the Court of Naples.

In 1798 he publised in 8vo, "The Satires of Persius, translated:" which happened to appear about the same time as the translation of the same poet by Mr. Gifford, the late Editor of the Quarterly Review.

In 1801, being Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, Mr. Drummond was honoured with the order of the Crescent, which was confirmed by licence in the London Gazette, Sept. 8, 1803.

In 1805 Sir William published in 4to. "Academical Questions;" in 1810, in association with Robert Walpole, esq. "Herculanensia; or Archæological and Philological Dissertations; containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculaneum," 4to; in 1811 an "Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta," royal 4to; in 1818 "Odin, a poem," 4to; and in 1824 "Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 2 vols. 8vo. reviewed in vol. xcv. ii. 44.

Sir William also printed, but not for sale, a work entiled "Œdipus Judaicus." In this an attempt was made to consider certain of the histories and other parts

of the Old Testament as allegories,—some of them as astronomical allegories. It elicited an answer from Dr. D'Oyley, under the title of "Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in defence of particular passages of the Old Testament against his late work entitled 'Œdipus Judaicus.'" We believe some reply was returned in a pamphlet by Sir William or one of his friends.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 24. At Lyndon, Rutlandshire, aged 66, the Rev. *Wm. Baker*, Rector of that parish and South Luffenham; and an active magistrate for the county. He was grandson of Henry Baker, esq F. R. and A. S. author of works on the Microscope; nephew of David Erskine Baker, esq. author of the Biographia Dramatica; and son of Henry Baker, esq. who was also an author, (see the memoirs of the family, to which the deceased contributed, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. pp. 272—278.) Mr. Baker was presented to his livings in 1796 and 1797. He was much addicted to science and mechanics, and particularly excelled in turnery. He has left two sons, one a clergyman, and the other a physician lately resident in London.

May 24. At Chaddleworth vicarage, Berks, aged 42, the Rev. *J. K. Rundell*, M. A. eldest son of the late Joseph Rundell, esq. of Gussage in Dorsetshire. He has left five children.

May 25. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Wm. Leeves*, Rector of Wrington in Somersetshire, to which church he was presented in 1779 by Mr. and Mrs. Pulteney. This gentleman was the author of the favourite plaintive air of Auld Robin Gray. He composed it in the year 1770; but its author was not known until so late as 1812, when it appeared in a volume of Miscellaneous Songs, published by Birchall and Co. under the author's sanction, and dedicated to Mr. Hammersley, the banker. It is related that, when Mr. Leeves lately heard Miss Stephens sing this ballad, he was so affectingly delighted with her expression and melting tones, that he shed tears. The songstress was much gratified on learning the effect her singing had produced on the venerable author, and was indulged in her wish for an introduction to the composer of the air which had contributed to her own celebrity. Mr. Leeves composed much sacred music; and his poetical productions, whether playful or serious, always combined taste and feeling. At his advanced age, his voice, though feeble, was harmonious, and could not be heard without deep emotion. Having held for nearly fifty years the rectory of Wrington (a village remarkable as the birth-place of Locke), he died beloved and respected by the whole neighbourhood.

May 30. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 32, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord *George Henry Spencer Churchill*, third son of the Duke of Marlborough. His lordship was admitted to the degree of M. A. at Emanuel coll. Camb. in 1822. He married July 13, 1824, his cousin Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Nares, D. D. Professor of Modern History at Oxford, by Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, K. G. By this lady, who survives him, his lordship has left no issue. His remains were interred at Penbury near Tunbridge Wells.

June 5. At Whitley Rectory, Worc. aged 36, the Rev. *William Andrew Foley*, of Newport House, Heref. Rector of Whitley, and Vicar of Claverdon with Norton Linsey; cousin to Lord Foley, and brother to Col. Foley, late M. P. for Herefordshire. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. A. Foley, M. P. for Droitwich, by his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Boulter Tomlinson, esq. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B. A. 1815. M. A. 1819; was presented to Claverdon in 1818 by his brother-in-law the Ven. R. F. Onslow, as Archdeacon of Worcester; and to Whitley in 1820 by Lord Foley.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 4. Aged 34, Edw. Quin, esq. M.A. barrister, of Hare-court, Temple.

May 23. In Gloucester-place, King's-road, aged 72, Mary, widow of Sir Wm. More, fifth and last baronet of More-hall, Lancashire.

June 5. At Brompton, Harry Stoe Van Dyke, esq. author of several poetical effusions, which appeared in the first series of the present London Magazine. In 1824 he united with Mr. Bowring in editing the Batavian Anthology, containing some truly beautiful translations from the Dutch lyric poets; and in the early part of last year he published The Gondola, a collection of light and entertaining stories, after the manner of Boccaccio.

June 28. In Highbury-place, aged 82, Eliz. relict of Cha. Wilkinson, esq. late of the Customs.

Lately. In Clarges-st. Lt.-Col. the Hon. Robt. Clotworthy Clements, brother to the Earl of Leitrim. He was the second and youngest son of Robert, the first and late Earl, by Lady Eliz. Skeffington, eldest dau. of Clotworthy, first Earl of Massareene. He entered the 1st foot guards as Ensign in 1806; became Lieut. and Capt. 1812, brevet Major 1815, Lt.-Col. 1823. He served in Flanders and at Waterloo. The Colonel held the office of searcher, packer, and gauger, at the Port of Dublin. He has died unmarried.

July 1. In Bread-st. And. Walsh, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 58, John Crowther, esq. of Regent-street.

July 2. On Wandsworth-common, Wm. Willis, jun. esq. of Lombard-street.

July 3. Aged 40, Harriett, wife of James Lys Seager, esq. of Palace-yd. Westminster.

At Twickenham, in her 30th year, the Rt. Hon. Eleanora, Countess of Uxbridge. She was the second dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. by Lady Char. Campbell, dau. of John, 5th Duke of Argyle; was married to Lt.-Col. the Earl of Uxbridge, in Scotland Aug. 5, 1819, and in London Feb. 8, 1820; and has left issue, a son, Lord Paget, and two daughters.

July 4. In South Audley-street, the infant dau. of Edward M. Foxhall, esq.

July 5. In Cavendish-square, the infant son of Visc. Duncannon.

In Cecil-street, aged 30, Marcus Somerville Garston, esq.

At Hampstead, Major David Reed Parker. He became Captain in the 14th dragoons, in 1794; Major in Nugent's Levy. 1800, and was on the half pay of that corps.

July 6. At Cannon-house, Little Chelsea, Eliz. relict of the Rev. John Mitchell, late Rector of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks.

In the Albany, aged 68, Clement Cartwright, esq. Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and uncle to the Knight in Parliament for Northamptonshire. Mr. C. took the degree of M. A. in 1785.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Elliott, Charter-house-st. aged 21, Anne, dau. of Mr. Bradley, of Hernfield.

July 7. In Great Duke-st. Westminster, aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Suffolk and Berkshire; aunt to the Earls of Aylesford and Dartmouth. She was the eldest dau. of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Char. Seymour, sixth dau. of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. Her Ladyship became the second wife of Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk, Aug. 14, 1777. She had by him two sons, Henry Viscount Andover, who died when three months old; and Henry, who was born Earl of Suffolk in 1779 (for his father had deceased five months previously), but lived only two days. On her infant's death the titles devolved on his great uncle, and afterwards in 1783 on his cousin, father of the present Earl, who succeeded in 1820. Her Ladyship's charities have been widely experienced.

Mr. J. R. Griffin, solicitor, of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square.

Aged 62, Kemys Radcliffe, esq. and on the same day, his only surviving dau. Emilia Anne Radcliffe.

July 8. Aged 12, Eliz. Jane, dau. of Mr. Thos. Pocknell, of the Blackheath-road.

July 9. At 85, Goswell-road, Matthew Mendes, esq. surgeon, and for many years assistant-surgeon in the E. I. C. Bengal Establishment.

At Salisbury-place, Regent's-park, in his 24th year, Duncan Forbes Duff, esq. eldest surviving son of Hugh Robert Duff, esq. of Muirtown, Inverness.

July 10. At Islington, Eliz. relict of the late Capt. Joseph Street.

Geo. Hoskins, esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall.

July 12. At Fulham, Mat. Burchell, esq.

July 13. In Thayer-st. Manchester-sq. Esther, youngest dau. of Abraham Maling, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

July 14. At Dartmouth-terrace, Blackheath, Mrs. Burn, relict of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Burn, Royal Marines.

July 15. Aged 6, James, second son of Sir Sandford and Lady Graham.

July 16. In Tavistock-place, Mary Gertrude, infant dau. of N. H. Nicolas, esq. barrister-at-law.

July 17. Aged 20, Charlotte Frances, third dau. of Mr. Thornton, late of Fenchurch-street.

At Newington-green, in her 56th year, Anne, wife of John Rotton, esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Excise.

At his house in Charles-squ. Mr. Swainston Harrison, of Mark-lane, wine-merchant.

At Walworth, in his 60th year, John Idle, esq.

July 18. Charlotte, wife of Bruno Silva, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, Caroline, wife of Charles Nicholson, esq.

BERKS.—*Lately.* At Windsor, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Lewis, R. A. This officer was appointed from the Academy at Woolwich to a 2d Lieutenancy in the Royal regiment of Artillery in 1776; he became 1st Lieutenant 1779, Captain-Lieut. 1787; Captain 1794, Major in the army 1795, Lt.-Colonel 1800, Major of Artillery 1801, Brevet Col. 1810, Major-Gen. 1813, Lt.-General 1825. His services were chiefly confined to the West Indies, whither he first embarked in Nov. 1778. From ill health he retired from the active duties of his profession at the peace of Amiens.

BUCKS.—*June* 30. At High Wycombe, Georgiana Maria Hutchinson, wife of Gen. Sarrazin, and youngest dau. of late Capt. Samuel Hutchinson, of the Horse Guards, and Deputy-Consul at the Brille, in Holland.

CORNWALL.—*June* 30. At Padstow, Charlotte, dau. of the late Tho. Rawlings, esq.

DEVON.—*July* 14. At Plymouth, Dr. Wm. Bremner, late of Dominica.

DORSET.—*July* 4. At Sturminster, Newton, aged 74, Thomas Colbourne, esq. banker.

July 15. At her uncle's, R. Alner, esq. Piddletown, Emma, dau. of Mr. J. Miller, late of Alton.

ESSEX.—*July* 13. At Wanstead, of the hooping cough, Walter Wilson, only child

of the late Rev. Walter Mayers, of Worton, Oxon, aged 17 months.

July 18. At Witham, aged 48, Hannah, wife of W. H. Pattison, esq.

July 20. Aged 58, Samuel Daniell, esq. of Colchester.

Lately. At Wickham Bishop's, in her fourth year, Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Tho. Leigh, Rector of that parish, and of St. Magnus, London Bridge, surviving her mother only nine months (see our Magazine for October last, p. 380).

GLOUCESTER.—*June* 23. Aged 23, Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr. Cha. Soulbieu Desprez, of York Crescent, Clifton.

June 30. At Clifton, in her 81st year, Eliz. widow of J. Rodon, esq. of Jamaica.

Lately. At the Ordnance Barracks, Bristol, aged 51, Cap. T. Wilkinson, late of the 3d Garrison Battalion.

July 1. In Lower College Green, Bristol, J. Ballard, esq.

July 8. Aged 84, Alice, relict of the late Capt. Jas. Lambert, 52d foot.

July 16. At Redland, near Bristol, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Parsons.

July 18. At Bristol, in her 50th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Beadey, of Wotton Astleredge.

HANTS.—*July* 2. At Southampton, Margaret, relict of Humphrey Osborn, esq. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Newton, esq. of the island of St. Christopher's.

July 10. At Fareham, aged 69, Mary, Esther, relict of the late Edw. D'Auvergne, esq. nephew of the late Gen. D'Auvergne, of Salisbury.

July 13. At Rounhams House, near Southampton, aged 97, the Hon. Helen, widow of the late Oliver Colt, of Auld Hame, co. East Lothian, and aunt to Lord Blantyre. She was the 2d dau. of Robert 7th Lord Blantyre, by his 2d wife Margaret, daughter of William Hay, of Drumelzier, esq. cousin to the 1st Marquis of Tweedale.

July 16. At the Preventive Station, Christchurch, Eliz. wife of Lieut. Butcher, R.N.

HERTS.—*July* 11. Eliz. wife of Wm. Kay, esq. of Tring Park.

July 17. Mr. John Brickwell, surgeon, of Sawbridgeworth, leaving a widow and 14 children.

KENT.—*July* 6. In his 76th year, Mr. Woollett, of Gould-square, and Chislehurst.

July 9. Mary, wife of the Rev. John Mossop, Rector of Hothfield.

July 12. Aged 39, Mr. E. V. Shott, of Lee.

LANCASHIRE.—*July* 1. Eliz. wife of Robt. Wm. Hopkins, esq. solicitor, Preston.

July 5. At Ardwick-green, Manchester, Robert Slack, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 25. At Clarence Cottage, Homerton, Margaret, wife of Wm. Judson Bantock, of Doddington-grove, Kennington, and only child of the late Mr. Brockus, of Nine Ash Farm, Ongar, Essex.

July 2. At Southgate, aged 62, Tho. Sowerby, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July* 13. At Gunton-park, aged 11 months, the infant son of Lord Suffield.

July 19. At Cromer, in her 41st year, Sophia, wife of Sam. Tyssen, esq. of Yarborough-hall, and youngest dau. of the late John Baker, esq. of Deal.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*July* 5. At Newark, aged 72, Mrs. Hannah Rowland Litchford.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*July* 5. At Oxford, aged 85, Rich. Curtis, esq. brother of the late Rev. Dr. Curtis, Fellow of Magdalen College.

July 19. At Stadhampton, aged 62, Mr. Spenlove.

July 23. At Oxford, aged 66, of water in the head, John Gilpin. For the last twenty-five days previous to his death, he lay in a profound sleep, from which he could not be raised without much difficulty, and if spoken to replied incoherently, and again sank into the same state of torpor and apparent insensibility.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* At Moorland, near North Petherton, aged 103, Mr. T. Macey.

July 2. At Bath, Marian, wife of Dan. Ward, esq. of Brewton.

July 8. At Backwell Hill, John Robert Lucas, esq.

July 9. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Martha Farran.

July 17. At Bath, advanced in years, Sarah, widow of the late Ald. Brookes, of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

SURREY.—*July* 13. At Croydon, at her father's, Geo. Steinman, esq. Louisa Bastin, wife of Mr. P. H. Byrne.

SUSSEX.—*July* 2. Aged 51, Anne, wife of Major Philip Stewart, of Devonshire-place, Brighton.

July 8. At Northiam, in his 18th year, Edw. third son of the Rev. Dr. Lord.

July 20. At Hastings, Anne, wife of John Parkinson, esq. of Skinner-st. and second dau. of Wm. Row, Esq. of Tottenham.

WARW.—*July* 1. At Leamington, aged 88, the relict of the late Rev. Alex. Cromleholme, Rector of Sherrington, Bucks.

YORK.—*July* 2. At Huddersfield, Mrs. Madden, mother of the Rev. Wyndham Madden, incumbent of Christ Church Woodhouse.

July 6. At Whitby, aged 86, John Holt, Esq.

July 8. At Woodhall, near Leeds, aged 65, Joseph Thackrah, esq.

July 17. Aged 60, Mr. James Hartley, of Halifax, merchant.

SCOTLAND.—*June* 22. At Nottinghamhouse, Caithness, aged 74, John Campbell Sutherland, esq. of Forse.

July 5. Aged 83, Dr. Andrew Duncan, Senior Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* In Grafton-st. Dublin, aged 4, the Hon. Henry Joseph Blake, eldest son of Lord Wallscourt.

ABROAD.—*March* 4. At the Mauritius, on board the George Canning, aged 22, William, only son of Wm. Wadd, esq. of Park-place, St. James's-street.

April 16. On board the Acorn, which foundered, Lieut. J. O. Bliss, R. N. youngest son of the late Rev. Philip Bliss, Rector of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire (of whom an account appeared in vol. LXXIII. p. 284); and brother of Rev. Dr. Bliss, Registrar of the University of Oxford.

June 1. At Zante, aged 34, Captain Francis Abney-Hastings, brother to Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart. M. P. for Leicester. He was the younger son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Hastings, by Parnell, dau. and sole heiress of Thomas Abney, of Wellesley, co. Derby, esq.; and received with his brother the royal licence to use the name of Abney.

June 3. In Dominica, after a short illness, John O'Driscol, esq. late Chief Justice of that colony. His remains were consigned to the grave on the following day, attended by the Governor and all the public functionaries. Mr O'Driscol was on the eve of returning to England to take out his family.

June 19. At Malta, in his 27th year, Major Fred. Culling Smith, 80th Reg.

July 2. At Beauvoir, Guernsey, Wm. Kershaw, esq. late of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

July 17. At Paris, of an aneurism of the heart, aged 65, the Duke of San Carlos, Ambassador from Spain to France. The Duke was a native of Lima, but was very early employed in the Spanish army, and became shortly afterwards the tutor of the present King of Spain. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Count del Puerto, an officer in the Royal Guards of Spain.

Lately. Near Torgau, of apoplexy, aged 72, Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. He had reigned longest of all the Sovereigns of Europe now living, having succeeded to the Dukedom at the age of eight months, on the death of his father, Duke Ernest Augustus Constantine, May 28, 1758. He was declared of age, Sept. 3, 1775, and married a month after, Louisa, sister to the present Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. He had issue by that Princess, who survives him, two sons, Charles Frederic, now Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, who married in 1804 a sister of the Emperor of the Russias, and has a son and heir, born in 1818, and other children; and Duke Charles Bernard, who married in 1816, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Meiningen, only sister of the Duchess of Kent, and has also a family.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 25, to July 22, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.					
Males - 779	1532		Males - 721	1343		2 and 5	130	50 and 60 106
Females - 753			Females - 622		Between	5 and 10	56	60 and 70 111
Whereof have died under two years old		426				10 and 20	65	70 and 80 88
						20 and 30	98	80 and 90 36
						30 and 40	108	90 and 100 2
						40 and 50	117	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 28.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
78 0	34 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	36 0

PRICE OF HOPS, July 25.

Kent Bags..... 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* Farnham (seconds) 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
Sussex Ditto..... 2*l.* 8*s.* to 2*l.* 16*s.* Kent Pockets 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*
Essex..... 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.* Sussex..... 2*l.* 16*s.* to 3*l.* 8*s.*
Farnham (fine) 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* Essex 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef..... 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* Lamb..... 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* Head of Cattle at Market July 25:
Veal..... 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* Beasts 441 Calves 432
Pork..... 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Sheep 12,700 Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, July 25, 34*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 38*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 74*s.* Mottled 80*s.* 0*d.* Curd 84*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, July 21, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	288 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	115	6 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2¼	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	65 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	106 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	307 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	26½ 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29¼ 0	1 5
Lancaster	25 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	406 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	11 0
Leic. and North'n	87	4 0
Loughborough	3900 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	230 0	11 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	350 0	15 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	113 0	4 0
Regent's	26¾ 0	—
Rochdale	102 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	45	1 10
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	270 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	28½ 0	1 2
Thames and Medway	5 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	820 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	57 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	1½ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	87½ 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	215 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	79 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	81 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	34 0	1 10
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 15	
—— Ann. of 8l.	24½ 0	1 4
—— Ann. of 7l.	21½ 0	18 8
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	39 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	116 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	—	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	66 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9½ 0	4 p.ct.
Albion	60 0	2 10
Atlas	9⅞ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4½ 0	5½p.ct.
County Fire	42 0	2 10
Eagle	4½ 0	0 5
Globe	155 0	7 0
Guardian	20¼ 0	—
Hope Life	5⅛ 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	100 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8¼ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 4 0	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	2 19 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	258 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	62½ dis.	—
Bolanos	35 dis.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	47 pm.	—
British Iron	35¼ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	5¼ dis.	—
General	8¾ pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	14s.	—
Real Del Monte	340	—
Tlalpuxahua	270 dis.	—
United Mexican	18½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	53½ 0	3 0
Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	14½ dis.	—
Phœnix	¾ pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	17 dis.	—
British	8 dis.	—
Bath	14½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	70 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	par	—
Brighton	10 dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	5 p.ct.
Liverpool	292	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	9½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	17 0	—
Annuity, British	25	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	2 dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	80¼ 0	3 0
Margate Pier		10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From June 26, to July 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
June	°	°	°			*July*	°	°	°		
26	70	76	68	30, 28	fine	11	69	72	64	29, 93	cloudy
27	71	78	70	, 17	fine	12	61	61	57	, 48	rain
28	75	79	62	, 05	cloudy	13	62	65	55	, 48	showers
29	65	76	61	29, 93	fine	14	65	66	54	, 52	fair [thund.
30	68	75	65	, 96	fine	15	64	64	58	, 49	h.showers&
Ju. 1	72	74	65	, 89	fair	16	64	71	61	, 75	fair
2	69	77	67	, 88	fair [thunder	17	68	72	64	, 70	cloudy
3	72	80	75	, 88	heavy rain &	18	70	71	64	, 55	showers
4	76	79	68	, 85	cloudy	19	69	69	57	, 58	cloudy
5	73	77	62	, 86	fair	20	64	67	55	, 29	rain
6	68	71	59	, 86	showers	21	67	71	56	, 50	showers
7	66	73	63	, 86	cloudy	22	66	72	60	, 54	cloudy
8	75	81	65	, 68	cloudy	23	68	73	61	, 67	showers
9	67	64	56	, 54	heavy rain	24	65	69	65	, 64	showers
10	61	70	62	, 75	cloudy	25	69	68	59	, 56	showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to August 28, 1828, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
27	——	88¼	——	95⅝	95⅝	——	104¾	——	——	——	64 66 pm.	64 66 pm.
28	——	88½	——	95¾	95⅝	——	105	19⅞	——	102 pm.	65 67 pm.	65 67 pm.
30	——	88⅝	8	95⅝	95⅝	——	105	19⅞	——	103 pm.	66 67 pm.	66 67 pm.
1	210½	88	——	95½	95⅝	——	105	19¼	——	103 pm.	67 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
2	——	87⅞	8	95⅝	95¾	——	104¾	19¼	——	102 pm.	68 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
3	209¼	88	——	95½	——	——	104⅞	19¼	——	103 pm.	68 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
4	210¼	88	——	95⅝	95½	——	105	19¼	——	103 pm.	67 69 pm.	67 69 pm.
5	——	88⅛	8	——	95¾	——	——	19⅝	——	103 pm.	68 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
7	——	88⅛	8	87⅝ ¼	95⅝	95¼	102 1¼	——	——	104 pm.	68 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
8	210	88	7⅞	87⅜ 7	95⅝	95½	101⅞ ½	104⅝	19⅝	104 pm.	68 70 pm.	69 70 pm.
9	——	87⅞	⅞	87⅛ 6¾	95¼	95¼	101¾ ¼	104¼	19¼	104 pm.	69 70 pm.	69 70 pm.
10	209	87	6¾	86¼ 6	94½	94⅝	100⅝	103⅜	19¼	248¼ 105 pm.	69 70 pm.	69 70 pm.
11	——	86⅜	⅝	85⅝ ⅞	94⅜	94½	100¼ ¾	103½	19½	246¼ 105 pm.	70 68 pm.	70 68 pm.
12	——	86¼	7	85¼ 6¼	——	95	100⅜ 1	——	19¼	246¾	68 69 pm.	68 69 pm.
14	——	87½	¾	86¼ ½	——	95½	101⅛ ⅜	103⅞	19⅝	—— 105 pm.	68 70 pm.	68 70 pm.
15	210¾	87⅜	⅜	86¾ 7	95½	95⅝	101⅜ ¼	104⅛	19¼	245¾ 105 pm.	69 71 pm.	69 71 pm.
16	211½	87⅞	8	87 ¼	95¾	95¼	101½ ⅜	104¼	19⅞	—— 105 pm.	70 72 pm.	70 72 pm.
17	210½	87⅞	8	87⅜ 7	95¼	95⅜	101½ ⅜	104½	19¼	—— 105 pm.	72 73 pm.	72 73 pm.
18	——	87⅞	8	87¼ ⅛	95⅞	95⅞	101½ ⅜	104½	19⅞	—— 106 pm.	72 73 pm.	72 73 pm.
19	Hol.											
21	210¼	87½	⅜	86¾ ⅞	——	95⅜	101½ ¼	104⅜	19¾	244½ 107 pm.	73 74 pm.	73 74 pm.
22	210½	87½	⅜	86⅞ ⅛	95¼	95¼	101⅜ ⅛	104½	19¼	245 ——	73 74 pm.	73 74 pm.
23	211½	87½	⅜	86¾ ¼	95½	95¼	101½ ¼	104⅜	19¾	—— ——	73 74 pm.	73 74 pm.
24	210¼	86⅞	7⅞	86⅛ ⅜	95¼	95	101 ¼	104⅛	19⅞	244 112 pm.	73 74 pm.	73 74 pm.
26	211¼	86⅞	7⅞	86 ⅜	——	95⅛	101 ¼	104⅜	19⅞	243 112 pm.	72 73 pm.	72 73 pm.
28	211¼	87⅛	⅜	86¼ ⅜	——	95½	101¼ ½	104⅞	19⅞	—— ——	73 71 pm.	73 71 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 24, 95¾.—28, 95¾. Old South Sea Anns. June 27, 88¼.—28, 88⅜. —July 24, 86⅛. New South Sea Anns. July 9, 86½.—18, 86⅞.—24, 86⅛.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Coventry 2 Cumberl.
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Devenport--Devizes
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Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2 Hull 3
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Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield. Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk .Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton ..Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
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AUGUST, 1828.

[PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1828.]

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Embellished with a View of ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Battersea Fields;
And the Representation of CUPS presented to JAMES I. and II. at Coventry.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Forster, in his "Letters on the Scientific Knowledge of the Religious Orders," has shown that the Abernethian doctrine which relates to the twofold cause of diseases from indigestion and repletion, was known to the Monastic Orders, who wrote on fasting and abstinence, and particularly to the Jesuits of the 16th and 17th centuries. Some particulars relating to which will be found in the Catholic Journal, vol. II. No. 24, p. 16. The author does not pretend that Mr. Abernethy is a plagiarist, and did not make the discovery himself, but urges it is a case of curious coincidence, that Mr. Abernethy, who professes no historical knowledge, and evidently never saw the early writings above alluded to, should have hit on the same discovery, and that too almost the only one of any importance made since the days of Hippocrates. Mr. Abernethy has, however, added from his own experience some useful rules for the administration of the alterative remedies that have since been generally adopted, and which were peculiar to himself before they became the basis of general practice of the profession.

Deverel Barrow (p. 66). We have authority to state, that the very few stones in this barrow, which were moved from their original position by the idle neighbours, were properly replaced when the wall was erected; and that the report of a favourite horse having been buried in or near the barrow is wholly void of foundation.

William Augustus Miles, in answer to D. (p. 2.) informs him, that "Toland's Letters to Serena" were published in 1704, 8vo, and are to be found in the library of the British Museum. He may see an engraving of an altar to the *Oingæ* of the Lacedemonians, in Count Caylus, vol. ii. p. 153. There is also authority for her being found in Ireland. An enormous artificial mound at New Grange (Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 251), is mentioned in the Chronicon Scotorum (Vallancey, vol. iii. p. 300), as the cairn or mound of *Aongus*—also a river named *Oingæ*, fell under the displeasure of St. Patrick, "and he cursed the rivers *Oingæ* and *Saele*, because two of his boys were drowned in them." Vide Sir William Betham's Irish Antiq. Researches, part ii. p. 381.—W. A. M. hopes that these references may prove a link to the chain, and that the general commerce of the Phœnicians to Irish and to British shores, may not be considered as an antiquary's dream.

G. W. remarks: "The late Lord Mount Sandford's sisters are erroneously stated, in p. 83, as unmarried. The elder of these ladies, Mary Sandford, is the wife of —— Wills, esq. of Wills Grove, co. Roscommon; the younger, Eliza Sandford, is now the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, wife of the Hon. and Venerable Henry Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly, brother to the Earl of Longford and the Duchess of Wellington."

Page 83, for Castlereagh read Castlerea. Castlereagh is a barony in the county of Down, giving the title of Viscount to the Marquess of Londonderry; Castlerea, the seat of the Lords Mount Sandford, is situated in the county of Roscommon, and adjoins the town of the same name, which is entirely the property of that noble family.

The old poesy, on which J. P. P. has founded so serious a charge of "imposition," "plagiarism," &c. is not one of unfrequent occurrence.

S. R. asks, "Where any account of those ancient foundations, and their respective values in land, is to be found, which are commonly called the Roodings of Essex, a name which has been erroneously ascribed in Morant's Essex to the river Rothing. The mistake seems natural enough from the similarity of names; but as there were nine stations for pilgrims in the respective parishes, still bearing the surname of Rooding, or as it is sometimes spelled Ruding, and as these stations were formerly called "Rood stations" (a term derived from the word Holy Rood or Holy Cross), it is more than probable that Rooding means the place of the Holy Rood. To the stations above mentioned, there were very lucrative emoluments attached; but what is very remarkable, though these facts are currently reported in the country, no mention of them is made by Camden. Any further information on the subject will oblige."

A Correspondent would feel much pleasure in being informed the exact period in which the penitential and other colours, used for the paraphernalia of the high altar, and for the vestments of the officiating priests, were introduced into the Roman Catholic Church.

A Constant Reader is referred to Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints."

A Correspondent begs to ask where he may find a description of the plate of the "Siege of Rhode Island," given in the Gent. Mag. for May 1779. There are several letters of reference, which the present enquirer does not find explained.

Erratum.—P. 2 a, line 9, *for* or, *read* on.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

On the Ancient Division of Counties into Hundreds.

Mr. Urban, *Biggleswade, Aug. 2.*

THERE is scarcely any subject connected with topography that has caused so much controversy as the division of Counties into Hundreds, and of what those Hundreds consisted. It is a subject which has engaged the most eminent antiquaries in attempting to elucidate. Some have considered it as relating to the number of heads of families, or the number of dwellings situate in the division¶, others to the number of hides of land therein contained; and there are not wanting those who have left it a doubt for others to determine. Among the last is Chauncy the historian of Hertfordshire, who says, "an hundred is part of a county; so called, as some hold, either because it consisted of an hundred hides of land, every hide containing an hundred acres of ground, or because one hundred assessors, pledges, or sureties of the King's peace, resided there." It is not my intention to review authorities, since they present so many conflicting opinions; but to detail the circumstances as they have presented themselves in my progress, in analysing the Domesday record as it regards the county of Bedford, by which it appears, almost beyond a doubt, that *the Hundred anciently consisted of a hundred hides of land.*

Bedfordshire, at the time of the Doomsday survey, contained nine Hundreds and three half Hundreds, independent of the town of Bedford, which was rated as a half Hundred in the time of Edward the Confessor.

"Bedeford. T. R. E. p' dimidio hund' se def'deb'. et m' facit. in expeditione et in navibus. Terra de hâc villâ nunq' fuit hidata, &c."†

where, having said "Bedford was rated for a half hundred in the time of King Edward," it goes on to state, "the land of this vill was never hided." Now I conceive that, having said it was rated for half a hundred, it would not have said the land of this vill was never hided, unless it was *the hides* that constituted the Hundred in other places; indeed there is scarcely a vill that has not the following, or a similar passage accompanying it, "p' x hid' se def'd';" in lieu of which, this has "p' dimidio hund' se def'deb'." I shall now lay before your readers the different Hundreds in this county which favour my hypothesis, with the vills, &c. therein situate, and their respective contents in hides and virgates, and then proceed to those which appear at first sight opposed to it, accompanied with remarks, tending to reconcile the difference.

I.

Hundred of Barford: in Domesday Bereford and Bereforde.

Present names of Vills, &c.	*Names in Domesday.*	*Hides and Virgates.*	
Great Barford	Bereforde	11	3½
Chawson §	Chauclestorne & Calnestorne	10	
Colmworth	Colmeworde	5	
Eaton Socon	Etone	20	
Goldington	Goldentone and Coldentone	10	1
Ravensden	——‡		
Renhold			
Roxton	Rochestone and Rochesdone	10	
	Salchov	5	
Shrubbery	Subberie	0	
Wilden	Wildene	5	
Wyboston	Wiboldestone & Wiboldestune	20	-
——‖	——	2	3
		100	0½

¶ Gent. Mag. vol. xc. pt. i. p. 495; vol. xcii. pt. ii. p. 611; vol. xciii. pt. i. p. 112.
† Domesday Book, vol. i. fol. 209ª. § The vills in italics are not parishes.
* Not in being at this time. ‡ Parishes not in being at the survey.
‖ No name affixed in Doomsday.

II.

Hundred of Biggleswade:
in Domesday Bicheleswade, Bicheleswada, and Bichelesword.

Astwick	Estwiche	2	2
Little Barford	Bereforde	8	0
Biggleswade	Picheleswade	10	0
———*	Chenemondewich	3	3
Dunton	Domtone and Daintone	10	0
Edworth	Edeworde	10	0
Eyworth	Aisseworde and Aieworde	10	0
Holme	Holma and Holme	7	1½
Langford	Langeford	10	0
Millo	Melehou	10	0
Stratton	Stratone	7	2
Tempsford	Tamiseforde	9	8½
Wrestlingworth	———‡	0	0
———‖	———	½	0
		99½	0

III.

Hundred of Clifton:
in Domesday Clifton and Clistone.

Arlsey	Alricesei and Alriceseia	14	2½
Campton	Chambeltone	7	0
Chicksands	Chichessane and Cudessane	10	0
Clifton	Clistone	13	2½
Henlow	Hanslaw, Haneslau, & Haneslawe	12	0
Holwell	Holewelle and Holewella	10	0
Meppershall	Malptesselle and Mapteshale	4	0
Shefford	———‡	0	0
Shitlington	Sethlindone	10	0
Stondon, Upper and Lower	Stanedone	3	0
Stotfold	Stotfalt	15	0
		99	1

IV.

Hundred of Wixamtree:
in Domesday Wichestanestou and Wichestavestov.

Beeston	Bistone	10	2
Blunham	Blunhā and Blunehā	5	0
Cardington	Chernetone	9	3¾
Chaulton	Cerlentone	10	0
Cople	Cochepol	10	0
———*	Herghetone	10	0
Northill	Nortgive, Nortgivde, & Nortgible	10	0
Southill	Sudgivele and Sudgible	9	3
Stanford	Stanford and Stanforde	9	1
Warden	Wardone	9	3½
Willington	Welitone	10	0
		104	1¼

V.

Half Hundred of Weneslai:
(now included in Biggleswade Hundred.)

Everton	Evretone	5	0
Cockayne Hatley	Hatelai	9	0
Potton	Potone	10	2
Sandy	Sandeia	16	1
Sutton	Suttone and Sudtone	9	2½
		50	1½

VI.

Hundred of Willey:
in Domesday Wilga and Wilge.

Carlton	Carlentone	5	2¾
Chellington	———‡	0	0
Farndish	Fernadis	3	0
Felmersham	Flamerestrā and Flmerestrā	11	0
Harrold	Harewelle	10	0
Hinwick	Henewic and Hanewich	8	0
———*	Lalega	5	0
Odell	Wadelle and Wadehulle	9	3¾
Puddington	Podintone	4	0
Radwell	Radewelle	10	0
———*	Risedene	0	3
Sharnbrook	Sernebroc and Serneburg	10	3½
Souldrop	———‡	0	0
Stevington	Stiventone	3	0
Thurleigh	Tornai, Tornei, and Torneia	6	0½
Turvey	Toruei & Torueie	5	2
Wimmington	Wimentone	10	0
———‖	———	4	2
		107	1½

VII.

Hundred of Stodden:
in Domesday Stoden, Stodden, and Stodene.

Bolnhurst	Bolchestre and Bulchestre	4	2
Clapham	Clopehā	5	0
Dean, Upper and Lower	Dena and Dene	10	0¼
———*	Eluendone	1	1
———*	Estone	9	1¼
———*	Hanefelde	1	0
Keysoe	Chaisot and Caissot	5	0
Knotting	Chenotinga	5	0
Melchbourn	Melceburne	10	0
Milton Ernest	Middeltone and Mildentone	10	0¼
———*	Newentone	0	1
Oakley	Achelei and Acheleia	5	0
Riseley	Riselai	10	0
———*	Segresdon	0	1
———*	Stanewiga	2	2
Little Staughton	———‡	0	0
Tillbrook	Tilebroc	5	0
Yielden	Giveldene	10	0
———‖	———	0	2
		94	3¼

VIII.

Half Hundred of Bochelai:
(is now dismembered, and the component parts distributed through the Hundreds of Stodden, and Willey.)

Biddenham	Bidehā and Bidenhā	9	3½
Bletsoe	Blachestrou and Blechestrou	5	0
Brumham	Brimehā and Brunehā	9	3½
———*	Chainhalle	5	2
Pavingham	Pabenehā	10	0
Pertenhall	Putenehou	4	0
Stagsden	Stachedene	10	0
		54	1

IX.

The Hundred of Flitt:
in Domesday Flictham.

Barton	Bertone	11	0
Biscot	Bissopescote	5	0
Caddington	Cadendone	5	0
Cainoe	Chainehou and Cainou	5	0
Clophill	Clopelle	5	0
Flitton	Flictha'	5	0
Upper and Lower Gravenhurst	Cravenhest	3	2
Hawnes	Hagenes	5	0
Higham Gobion	Ectra'	8	0
Luton	Loitone	30	0
Pegsden	Pechesdone	10	0
Pulloxhill	Polochessele	10	0
Silsoe	Siwillessou and Sewillessov	6	0
Stopsley	———‡	0	0
Streatley	Straillei and Stradlei	9	3½
Sundon	Sonedone	10	0
		128	1½

X.

Hundred of Redbornstoke:
in Domesday Radeburnesoca Radbernestoch, Radburnestoc, Radborgestov, and Ratborgestog, &c.

Ampthill	Ammetelle	5	0
———*	Brume	5	0
Cranfield	Cranfelle	10	0
Elstow	Elnestov	3	2
Flitwick	Flictewich	5	0
Houghton Conquest	Houstone and Oustone	10	0
Kempston	Cameston	10	0
Lidlington	Litincletone	10	0
Marston, Moretaine	Merestone and Merstone	10	0
Maulden	Meldone	9	3
Millbrook	Melebroc	5	0
Ridgmont cum Segenhoe	Segenehou	10	0
Shelton	Esseltone	10	0
Steppingley	Stepigelai	5	0
———*	Wescote and Wescota	3	0
Wilshamstead	Winessamestede	3	0
Wootton	Otone	10	0
		124	1

XI.

Hundred of Manshead:
in Domesday Manesheve and Mansheve.

Aspley Guise	Aspeleis	10	0
Battlesden	Badelestone and Badeles-done	11	0
Chalgrave	Celgrave	8	0½
Husborn Crawley	Crawelai	10	0
Dunstable	———‡	0	0
Eversholt	Evresot and Evreshot	10	0
Harlington	Herlingdone	5	0
Hockliffe	Hocheleia	10	0
Holcutt	Holecote	4	0
Houghton Regis	Houstone	10	0
Leighton Buzzard	Lestone	47	0
Milton Bryant	Mildentone and Middeltone	10	0
Potsgrove	Potesgrava and Poteagrave	10	0
———*	Prestelai	2	2
Salford	Saleford	5	0
Sewel	Sewelle	3	0
Tingrith	Tingrei	2	1
Toddington	Dodintone	15	2
Woburn	Woburne	10	0
————	————	1	0
		184	1½

XII.

Half Hundred of Stanburge:
now included in the Hundred of Manshead.

Eaton Bray	Eitone	12	1
Edgeburrow	Edingeberge	10	0
———*	Gledelai	2	2
Studham	Estodha'	6	0
Tilsworth	Pileworde	10	0
Totternhoe	Totenehon	17	2
		58	1

In D. B. vol. I. fol. 217 a. there is the following passage:

"In Wardone ten' isd' Radulf' in Wichestanestov H'd' de rege . 1 . virg' & dim'. H. t'ra jacet in Bicheleswade . & ibi est ap'p'ciata."

Now were this 1½v. to be carried from Wixamtree Hundred, it would leave that 103h. 3¾v. and increase the Hundred of Biggleswade from 99½h. to 99h. 3½v. being ½v. short of the sum required.

Upon looking to a map of Bedfordshire, it will be perceived that Pertenhall is quite an insulated spot, as it regards the track of land which constituted the Half Hundred of Bochelai; again, it is the only place in the present Hundred of Stodden which was in that division: and if I may be al-

lowed to presume that it was incorrectly stated to be in that Half Hundred, it will be reduced from 54 h. 1 v. to 50 h. 1 v.; and by adding it to the Hundred of Stodden, in which it is now situate, will increase that to 98 h. 3¼ v. a sum so near the number required, as to need no further conjecture.

After stating the quantity of land, &c. in Hanefelde, there is the following extract:

"H' t'ra jacuit se'p' in Chenebaltone s' Warra' ded' se'p' juste in Bedefordscira."

From which I conclude that, although *the land* was actually in another county, viz. Kimbolton in Hunts, yet *the Ware*, i. e. the measure or quantity thereof, was necessary to be retained as of this County, to prevent any defalcation in the Hundred it adjoined.

"..... Totenehov p' xv . hid' se def'd' . T. R. E. sed postq' rex . W . venit in Anglia . n' se def'd' nisi p' x hid'."

D. B. vol. I. fol. 215 b.

"In Stradlei ten' p'fect' de hund' In Flictha Hund' . II . part' uni' virg' ad op' regis . quæ m° jacent in Lintone M' regis . sed n' jacuer . ibi T. R. E. Bondi Stalr' apposuit in hoc M' . et Radulf' tallgebosc appositas ibi invenit."—D. B. vol. I. fol. 218 b.

"Sewelle p' . III . hid' se def'd' T. R. E." &c.

"..... In Odecrost hund' jacuit T.R.E. Radulf' u° taillebose in M' houstone eam apposuit c'cedente . W . rege p' crem'tu' q'd ei dedit, &c."—D. B. vol. I. fol. 209 b.

"Flictha' Hund' . Bissopescote . p' v. hid' se def'd . T. R. E. &c.....Hanc apposuit Radulf' talliebosc in Loitone M' regis . p' crem'tu' q'd ei dedit et foris misit de hund' ubi se defendeb' . T. R. E. Econt' su'psit alias . v . hid' de alio hund' . et posuit in Flictham hund'."—Ibid.

I imagine it was the arbitrary power exercised by the Sheriffs (accompanied with the cultivation of wastes, draining of marshes, and felling of woods,) which in the first case would occasion a diminution (and in the others an increase) of the number of hides in the respective Hundreds, several instances of which are noticed above.

It is obvious, that in the Hundred of Manshead there was a surplus of more than 80 hides; now to what could so great an increase be owing? it might be the union of two Hundreds, after the original cause of division had subsided; and in the extract concerning *Sewelle* it is said, that this land laid in *Odecrost* Hundred: in Domesday there is no other notice of such a Hundred throughout the whole county of Bedford; neither is there in the adjoining counties of Herts and Bucks: from which I conclude that such surplus was occasioned by the Hundred of Odecrost having previous to the Survey devolved to, or formed a part of, the Hundred of Manshead.

In the last extract I have made, it is said that Ralph Tallibosch transferred the 5 hides in Bissopescote from the Hundred in which they were rated T. R. E. to the manor of Luton, in lieu of which he took 5 hides from another Hundred, and laid them to Flitt: now if Luton was at the time of the survey (as it now is) in the Hundred of Flitt, there would be an increase of 5 hides to that Hundred: though Luton is not recorded as lying in any Hundred, yet, since it was comprised under Terra Regis, am I to conclude that the King's demesne was not computed in the hides forming the Hundred? If so, by setting Luton out of such computation, it will leave the Hundred of Flitt with 98 h. 1½ v. certainly not far short of the sum required. This (pari ratione) will invalidate the remark made respecting Odecrost Hundred, and reduce the number of hides in Manshead Hundred from 184 h. 1½ v. to 124 h. 1½ v: Leighton Buzzard, Houghton Regis, and Sewelle, being ancient demesne, and not recorded as of any Hundred in the survey.

If the contents of the different Hundreds be taken collectively, they will amount to 1205 hides. Perhaps some of your readers acquainted with Saxon antiquities, will say, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to which of the *divisions* of this country in the Saxon times, as given by Camden,* this was incident; it is well known it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and might have been included in the one called Myrena, which contained 30,000 hides. But there are amongst the other divisions three which are stated to contain 1200 hides, and as the country was then classed into divisions containing an indefinite number of hides previous to its division into counties, it is to this subject I beg to call their attention.

Yours, &c. C. C.

* Gibson's Edition, vol. I. p. ccxxvi (anno 1722.)

Mr. Urban, *August* 18.

In your last Supplement (p. 627) is a notice of the crypt beneath Bow Church, Cheapside, abstracted from Mr. Gwilt's memoir on that subject, recently read before the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Gwilt is made to say that "Its style of architecture very nearly resembles the crypt of St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford." We are not told in what particular this resemblance consists. In truth in little more than that *a groined ceiling is common to both examples*. The columns, indeed, in both instances are cylindrical, but the capitals vary exceedingly: in the Oxford specimen many of them are ornamented with grotesque carvings, but in Bow crypt they are uniform, or nearly so, and of a form common to buildings of the eleventh century. In fact, the two specimens are the workmanship of different æras, the Oxford crypt having been constructed by Grimbald in the year 885, the London one in the reign of William the Conqueror, two centuries later. Mr. Gostling, (the author of the most pleasing cathedral guide ever written) who was a judicious and well-informed antiquary, though no architect, found a similarity to exist between a crypt below Canterbury Cathedral and Grimbald's at Oxford, the justice of which must be admitted by all *. But no antiquary will be found to concur with Mr. Gwilt in his comparison: had he taken the trouble to look out for contemporaneous specimens of a style of architecture resembling Bow crypt, he would have found a much closer resemblance existed between the aisles of St. Bartholomew's priory church in Smithfield, and the crypt in question: the former is posterior in point of date to the crypt, and this is indicated by a variety in the capitals of the columns; but the style of architecture is in every respect decidedly the same. That there is every reason for giving credence to the chronicler who records its erection in the reign of William the Conqueror I am ready to admit, because the evidence afforded by the existing remains corroborates the statement; but, were Mr. Gwilt correct in his comparison, the vault must be dated two centuries earlier.

* Walk, ed. 1825, pp. 98—9.

In a subsequent paragraph Mr. Gwilt observes, that he saw good reason for believing that St. Mary de Arcubus derived its name from this crypt rather than from the tower, which had arches similar to the present St. Dunstan's in the East,* and which he concludes might have been a sort of "architectural pun" on the name of the church. No historian, I believe, before Mr. Malcolm, fell into the anomaly of supposing that a steeple erected in 1512, could have given to a church a name by which it had been previously known for several centuries. Conjecture can never decide the question; but probability is in favour of the suggestion that the present church was the first parochial church in London which had aisles, the parish churches anterior to the Conquest consisting of a single nave.

A brief description of the Bow crypt will not, I trust, be unacceptable to your readers.†

The crypt is divided in breadth by two stout partition walls into a centre and two lateral divisions, the former being considerably broader than the others. The central portion is again divided by two ranges of columns into three aisles, making in the whole five aisles in breadth; when perfect, the entire plan was nearly square, at present it has been greatly interfered with by burial vaults. The southern aisle, with its vaulted ceiling, is in a very perfect state. The communication with the central division is effected by means of circular arches in the partition walls, the excellence of which might excusably deceive Sir Christopher Wren into an idea of the building possessing higher antiquity than it can lay claim to. The columns have a base and capital common to buildings of the period above assigned; the shafts are cylindrical, the capitals may be described as formed of a cube rounded at its base, to meet the form of the column, the convexity being in one instance divided; they are covered with a massive abacus, which serves as an impost to the arches which sustain the ceiling. The capitals of the four columns at present existing, are nearly uniform; one has been restored,

* See vol. xciii. part i. p. 305.

† For an historical account and full description of the church, see Allen's London, vol. iii. pp. 432—41.

I believe by Mr. Gwilt. The arches of the vault are received on triplicated pilasters attached to the side walls, the counterpart of which may be seen in St. Bartholomew's. In the exterior aisles, the arches of the ceiling spring above from the pilasters, the groined compartments between each arch dying into the side walls. Sir Christopher Wren undoubtedly believed this crypt to be in its essential parts Roman; and the southern aisle, which is the most perfect portion, might truly deceive so excellent a judge: indeed, I cannot help thinking, whenever I view the church built above these remains, that Wren actually had the architecture of the crypt in his eye in the construction of the superstructure.

However interesting this specimen may be to the antiquary, as a vestige of ancient London, it will be seen by the above description that it only possesses, in common with numerous other specimens of the architecture of the period existing above ground, the well-known features of the style of the Conqueror's reign. The vault at Oxford, on the contrary, is one of the few relics of a style which can only be found in obscure situations, in very few instances in a perfect state. It is therefore doubly valuable, not only on account of its antiquity, but as affording an example of a class of buildings almost obliterated.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Toasts given at the celebration of Dr. Parr's Birth-day, 1820—24.

Dr. Parr celebrated his birth-day regularly, for some years previously to his death. The company consisted of those friends who were resident in his own neighbourhood, with many other occasional guests from a distance. The feast was sumptuous, the wines were rich and various, and the Master always in his glory. The List of Toasts intended to have been printed in the Appendix to the Memoirs by Dr. John Johnstone, was by accident omitted. We vouch for the authenticity of the following copy. "It will be amusing to the reader," says Dr. Johnstone, "to observe how delicately the choragus introduced his own political sentiments into a company materially differing in their opinions. The waters of the Rhone and the Arve never passed in current together more agreeably without mingling, than did these meetings, notwithstanding."—EDIT.

1. Many and happy returns of the day to Dr. Parr.

2. The founders of our feast:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Earl and Countess of Blessington, Lord Viscount Tamworth, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh of Stoneleigh, Mr. West of Alscot, Mr. and Mrs. Denman, Mr. Philips and his son, Mr. Holyoake of Studley Castle, and Mr. Robert Foster, Dr. Parr's cousin.

3. A patriot King and an uncorrupt Parliament.

4. The memory of Queen Caroline and her Daughter.

5. The memory of Charles Fox.

6. Liberty to subjects, and independence to nations.

7. The cause of Greece, South America, and the Peninsula.

8. May the Lion of Old England never crouch to Russian Bears or French Baboons.

9. Destruction, defeat, and disgrace to all the members of the Holy Alliance.

10. The agricultural, commercial, and political interests of the United Empire.

11. May servility be far banished from our Universities, and intolerance from our Church.

12. The cause of the Birch,—and the learned masters of Eton, Winchester, Shrewsbury and Harrow.

13. The noble Houses of Russell, Cavendish, Seymour, Spencer, Grafton, Shirley, Arundel and Holland.

14. The very respectable and respected families of Stoneleigh Abbey, Guy's Cliff, Alscot, Badderley, Toddington, and Studley Castles.

15. Lord Althorp, Lord Milton, and Lord John Russell.

16. Sir Francis Burdett, and Sigismund Trafford Southwell, Esq. the enlightened champions of Liberty, and the honoured patrons of Dr. Parr.

17. Mrs. Parr, John Lynes, his wife Caroline, and Augusta Wynne.

18. Our absent friends:—Lord Tamworth, Francis Canning, James West, Edward Willis, Archdeacon Butler, Dr. Marsh, Francis Holyoake, Elias Webb, and John Bartlam.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XVIII.

St. George's Chapel, Battersea Fields.

Architect, Blore.

IN the best modern examples of the Pointed style, the common defect is the neglect of assimilating the *ensemble* of the building to some given period in the history of English architecture. In many instances the features of every description of Pointed architecture are blended into a style which our forefathers never witnessed; hence, however good in detail such a building may be, its want of character prevents it from being viewed by the critical eye with unmixed satisfaction. Mr. Blore has avoided this fault in the present building, and in consequence, his design, humble as it is in point of dimensions and decoration, possesses merit, which the most expensive and spacious building, designed in the false taste we have just deprecated, can never claim.

The style adopted in the present instance is the lancet, or acutely Pointed arch of the thirteenth century, prevalent when Pointed architecture was perfected; and however, as a matter of taste, some connoisseurs may prefer the more regular, but on that account more tame, buildings of the school of Wykeham, it must be admitted by all, that for a simple unostentatious parochial Chapel, the architecture of this period is more suited than any other; it allows of an almost total absence of ornament, without the least depreciation of its grandeur, a merit which belongs to no other variety of this style of architecture. Pinnacles, tracery, and niches, are so interwoven with the essential members of all structures posterior to the thirteenth century, that the omission of them infallibly deprives the building of its character; it looks no better than a tree stripped of its foliage. Exclusively, therefore, of the intrinsic beauty of early Pointed architecture, Mr. Blore could not have acted more judiciously, with a limited estimate and confined dimensions, than by the adoption of the style he has chosen.

The accompanying Engraving *(see Plate I.)* for which we are indebted to the kindness of the architect, shows a north-west view of the structure. The plan is simply a parallelogram, having a small chancel and vestry attached to the eastern end. The walls are built of brick, with stone dressings, and the roof is covered with slate. The west front has three lofty lancet windows, the central one being higher than the others. The elevation finishes with a gable, in which is a window lighting the roof; the form of this window is the *vesica piscis*, the well-known figure formed by the segments of two intersecting circles cutting each other at the centres, which is found in the buildings of this period. At the angles are square buttresses in two stories, splayed at their division; they are finished with octangular pedestals, capped with a simple cornice, and crowned with plain obelisks of the same form. Above the point of the gable rises a small square turret, with buttresses at the angles, and arches in each side; the east and western ones are pierced, and surmounted with pedimental canopies; the others are blank: a square pinnacle ending in a fleur de lis, surmounts the whole. It has on the whole an unpleasing effect, appearing like an attempt at something beyond the architect's means; and is, moreover, at variance with the picturesque open bell turrets, to be found in so many country churches of the same period, and which finish, like the main building, with gables; the addition of a spire being any thing but an ornament, unless constructed on a large scale.

The flanks of the Chapel are uniform; they are respectively made into divisions by buttresses in two heights, the first being finished with angular heads, canted off in manner of gables. The second divisions from the west are occupied by porches of a very picturesque character. The entrance is by a Pointed arch, and the upright is finished by a larger gable between two smaller ones, harmonizing with the buttresses; the first has a niche with a trefoil head in the tympanum, and is crowned with a fleur de lis on the apex. All the other divisions have single lancet windows, the heads bounded by simple sweeping cornices, having their imposts on the peculiar blockings found in buildings of this period. A cornice runs along the wall above the points of the windows, and the elevation is finished with a parapet and coping. The east end has a ga-

ble like the opposite one; in the tympanum a loop hole. There are no buttresses at the angles; and on the point of the gable is a small but very neat cross flory.

The chancel projects from the centre of the east end to the extent of one division. At the angles are square buttresses, of a corresponding character with those at the west end of the Church. At the extreme end is a triple lancet window, above which is a quatrefoil lighting the roof; the elevation, like that of the Church, finishes with a gable. In the flanks are single lancet windows. On the south side is a small vestry, which occupies the angle between the church and the chancel. In the east wall of this apartment is a Pointed doorway, and in the southern a lancet window.

The interior is exceedingly plain. The ceiling is plastered, and is divided in length by trussed ribs springing from corbels attached to the piers between the windows, into compartments corresponding in number with the exterior divisions, and in length by mouldings at right angles with the ribs, into square pannels. Of the ceiling we can say nothing in praise; it has a modern appearance ill suited to the building. If the timbers of the roof had been exposed, and sprung from the present corbels, the plaster ceiling being omitted altogether, the interior would have displayed a more correct character. The windows are splayed inwardly to a greater breadth than their exterior proportions, and above the heads are blank arches springing laterally from the corbels, and forming a kind of finish to the walls. The area is occupied by free seats in the centre, with a walk on each side, and a row of pews against the walls. A gallery, sustained on iron columns, occupies the west and two side walls; the front is ornamented with blank trefoil arches. The pulpit and desks are placed in one group at the eastern extremity of the nave; the former is square, and is not remarkable for ornament. The Chancel is separated from the Church by a Pointed arch, more obtuse than the period adopted strictly allows. This depression is occasioned by the ceiling, and in consequence it interferes with the east window, a defect which would have been avoided, had a timber roof been adopted. The archivolt mouldings spring from a triple cluster of columns attached to each of the piers. The floor is raised one step above the nave. The ceiling is a low Pointed vault, crossed by ribs from side to side, which spring from corbels. The triple eastern window is comprehended within a single Pointed arch, an arrangement which was the parent of the mullioned window of after ages. Below the sill is the altar, covered with crimson velvet. In two long niches, crowned with angular canopies, are inscribed on one side the window, the Creed and Paternoster; and on the other, the Decalogue. Much is it to be regretted, that this merely literal adherence to the canon is insisted on; in this case the two tables of the Law are both crowded into one compartment, and the height, as well as the closeness of the writing, prevents the inscriptions from being conveniently read. According to the present construction of the canon, it appears that the subjects must be written up in all cases; whether intelligibly or not is little considered; and as deviations from the canon still exist as precedents for the omission altogether, how far better it would be to allow of these inscriptions being discontinued, at least in any churches where the character of the building is essentially injured by the introduction of them.

The font is situated in a pew below the western gallery. It is octangular, and consists of a large basin sustained on a pedestal and moulded base, the material of which it is composed is an excellent imitation of Sussex marble, of which the churches of the period were in general built. It is a plain but excellent specimen of the fonts of the period. Indeed, it is but justice to Mr. Blore to say that the keeping of the design is exceedingly well preserved, with the exception of the turret and the ceiling; the latter was perhaps forced upon the architect, by the necessity, which is sometimes insisted on to a greater degree than necessary, of suiting ancient architecture to modern convenience: the omission, however, if once made, would not have been complained of for the future.

The paucity of ornament in the interior detracts from the dignity of a consecrated Chapel of the Establishment, and it is to be hoped that even now the parish will allow the architect to add such embellishments as the nature of the structure imperatively

demands,—its present appearance being almost plain enough for a Quaker Meeting.

To the taste of Mr. Blore, the design, with the trifling exceptions before noticed, does the highest credit; and his judgment is evinced not only in the choice of the architecture he has selected, but in the uniform accuracy and correctness of the detail. We hope at some future period to be able to bring before our readers' notice a design, the estimate of which may be sufficient to allow full scope to his abilities and his genius.

The congregation belonging to this Chapel have assembled for some time in a neighbouring one, which was formerly a Dissenting Meeting. The friends of the Established Church will learn with pleasure from this fact, that her members are on the increase, while the ranks of Dissent are evidently thinned. The cause of this alteration is alone to be attributed to the excellent provision for building New Churches, the benefit of which is now manifested in all parts of the kingdom, but more especially in the environs of the Metropolis.

The present Chapel was commenced in Sept. 1827, and was consecrated by the Bp. of Winchester, on the 5th Aug. in the present year, having been completed in the short space of eleven months. The Rev. Mr. Weddell is appointed the first Minister.

A Chapel Path, to lead to it from Hope Town on the Wandsworth Road, would be a great accommodation to an increasing neighbourhood.

E. I. C.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 7.)

THE American Government, after having been for a long time on ill terms with England, and favourable towards France, declared war against us on 18th June, 1812. They did not possess a single ship of the line, and only a very few frigates, but they were powerful ships, carrying from 50 to 60 guns, of large calibre, and were therefore equal perhaps, on the whole, to a common 64 gun ship; and they were fully and ably manned, having many English deserters among their crews. One of these frigates (the Constitution) fell in with his Majesty's ship Guerriere, of 38 guns, in August, when a close action ensued, and she soon had the misfortune to lose her mizen-mast, and, in about an hour after, her main and fore-masts went over the side, leaving the ship an unmanageable wreck: thus circumstanced, after Captain Dacres had made a brave but ineffectual attempt to place the ship so as to continue the engagement, he was under the necessity of striking his colours. The enemy, however, gained nothing but credit by this action, the Guerriere being so disabled, that she could not be towed into port, and was therefore burnt.*

This unfortunate affair, which the public was by no means prepared to expect, by reason of the immensity of our naval force, and the long and unbroken series of triumphs over the ships of every other State, was but the prelude to other disasters of the kind; the first of which happened in October following, when the Macedonian, of 38 guns, Capt. J. S. Carden, was captured by the United States, an American frigate, after a very gallant action, maintained for two hours, notwithstanding the very superior force of her antagonist.†

The Alert sloop, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, was taken in August by the Essex, American frigate.

In the course of the current year orders were given for building at Bombay two ships of 74 guns, two of 38, and four brig-sloops; and at the latter end of the year it was determined to build at home, with great dispatch, a considerable number of very large frigates and sloops. The frigates were to be built chiefly with pitch pine, but some with red pine, the whole of both descriptions of timber to be furnished to the merchant-builders from the King's yards at a given price. The ships were to be constructed for carrying 28 guns, 24 (instead of 18) pounders on their main deck, and 20 carronades, 32 pounders, on their quarter-deck and forecastle (48 in the whole), which constituted them an entirely new class of ships in the British Navy. There being at this time a slackness

* The *Constitution* mounted 30 guns, 24 pounders, on her main deck; 24 thirty-two pounders, and 2 eighteen pounders, on her upper deck; and had a complement of 476 men.

† The *United States* mounted 54 guns, 22 of which were 42-pounder carronades, and she had a complement of 478 picked men.

of work in the private yards on the river Thames, both the ships and sloops were soon contracted for, to be built within short periods, the longest by Dec. 1813.

The Bellette brig-sloop was lost in the Cattegat in Nov. and nearly the whole of her crew perished. She was commanded by Captain Sloane.

About the end of the current year it was also ordered that six of the 74 gun ships lying up in ordinary, in want of repair, should be cut down to frigates, as a match for those of the Americans. Three of them were accordingly treated after that manner, and registered as *Razees*, but the others were found to be in too defective a state to be proceeded on. The like had been done to three 64 gun ships several years before, which were never distinguished as Razees.

We have seen that in 1807 it was deemed absolutely necessary for the welfare of this country, to prevent the Danish navy from being under the controul of the French Government; and in 1812, lest the campaign in Russia should prove exceedingly disastrous to his country, the Emperor wisely committed great parts of his ships that were in the Baltic ports to the care and custody of England, that they might not fall into the enemy's hands; notwithstanding the more than probability of a successful issue to the campaign, previously to the ships leaving their several ports. The fleet finally left Cronstadt just before the severe weather set in there, and arrived in the Medway in December (escorted by Rear-Admiral G. J. Hope, in an English 74 gun ship sent out for that purpose), consisting of the following ships, viz.

.....of	100 guns	1
	80	1
	74	12
	64	1
	50	1
	44	3
	36	1
Corvettes	22	2
Brig.....	20	1

Several of which ships were fitted for sea service in the following year, and a few were sold, on account of the Russian Government, not being in a state to be fitted for sea.

The Constitution, which took the Guerriere, fell in with the Java, of 38 guns, in December, off the coast of Brazil, which she captured, after a long and severe action, in which Capt. H. Lambert was mortally wounded; but the ship did not strike until she was dismasted, and had received so much damage, that she could not be carried into any port of the United States, and was therefore, like the Guerriere, burnt by the captors.

1813. In January, the established complements of men for frigates of 40 to 32 guns (of the large class) inclusive, were increased; in consequence, probably, of the unfortunate results of the contests with the American frigates, whose complements so much exceeded even those of our largest frigates.

The Peacock brig-sloop was taken by an American sloop in February, after a severe action, in which Captain Peake unfortunately lost his life.

As an extraordinary number of ships were building in March, I will here insert a particular account of them, as follows, namely,

Guns, or Classes.	In King's Yards.	In Merchants Yards.	At Bombay.
Of 120 guns	4	0	0
100	1	0	0
98	3	0	0
80	2	0	0
74	15	0	2
50	3	1	0
40		5	0
38	4	10	2
36	5	11	0
Sixth-rates	3	6	0
Ship-sloops	1	20	0
Brig ditto	6	15	4
Bomb-vessels		3	0
Gun-brigs		4	0
Hulk	1	0	0
	48	75	8

The loss of the Guerriere, and the two other frigates, was exceedingly mortifying to the feelings of the nation, notwithstanding they were taken by ships of very superior force; for not taking into contemplation the vast extent of the ocean, and not knowing what our frigates would have to contend with, the public at large seemed to expect, at the outset of the war with America, that her little Navy would soon be annihilated. By reason, therefore, of the above-mentioned disasters, great exultation was excited on the arrival of dispatches from Halifax, announcing the capture of the Chesapeak, one of the American frigates, mounting 49 guns, and carrying 440

men, in sight of Boston, by the Shannon, nominally of 38 guns (but really carrying 44), commanded by Captain P. B. V. Broke, who had been anxiously watching for her coming out of port, and by frequently standing close into shore, had challenged her commander, Captain Lawrence, to the combat.* She at length came out on the 1st June, when a close action commenced, which lasted but fifteen minutes, she being then carried by boarding. She had four Lieutenants killed in this desperate conflict, and the Captain died of his wounds a few days after. Her total loss consisted of about 70 killed and 100 wounded. The people of Boston, who were spectators of the fight, were sanguine in their expectation of a successful issue; and as the ship did not appear in the least disabled, they were thunderstruck when they discovered the English colours flying over their own. Captain Broke was severely wounded. C. D.

(To be continued.)

Medals of the ancient Kings of Bactria.

MAJOR JAMES TODD, M. R. A. S. has lately communicated some interesting particulars to the Asiatic Society, arising from the discovery of Indian Medals, particularly two ancient ones of the Greek Kings of Bactria, Apollodotus and Menander. For the last twelve years of the Major's residence in India, amongst Mahrattas and Rajputs, the collecting of coins, as an auxiliary to history, was one of his pursuits; and in the rainy season he had a person employed at *Mat'hurá* and other old cities, to collect all that were brought to light by the action of the water, while tearing up old foundations, and levelling mouldering walls. In this manner he accumulated about 20,000 coins, of all denominations; among which there might not be above 100 calculated to excite interest, and perhaps not above one-third of that number to be considered of value; but among them there was an Apollodotus and a Menander, besides some rare medals of a Parthian dynasty, probably yet unknown to history. On the medal of Apollodotus, there was a figure of Apollo, armed with a dart or spear inverted, in the left hand; denoting clemency after victory. Towards his right hand, was a monogram, indicating the date, which would appear to be the Bactrian æra, composed of the letters.—On the reverse was a figure which appeared to represent a portable sacrificial tripod, or altar, having around it an inscription in the ancient Zend, or Pehlavi character, as in the Sassanian medals of Sapor, and the inscriptions of Nakschi, Rustam, and Kermansha.—The medal of Menander bore the effigies of the prince, the head covered with a helmet. On the reverse was a winged figure of victory. Around was the same Zend character, as in that of Apollodotus.

The Zend characters, common to both these medals, afford some proof that these two princes held Bactria, or Balk'h, as the seat of empire; for, though the discovery of these coins gives validity to the reported extent of conquest of these princes, yet, had they held the seat of government within the Indus, they would have adopted the ancient *Nágari* character on the reverse, not that of Parthia. By the acquisition of this coin of Apollodotus, Major Todd made a double discovery, namely, of the coin itself, and of an ancient capital city.

The following is a brief abstract of Major Todd's communication to the Asiatic Society.

Conversing with the principal disciple of a celebrated *Jain*, priest of Gwalior, about ancient cities, he related to me an anecdote of a poor man, about thirty-five years ago, having discovered amidst the few fragments left of *Súrapura*, on the *Yamund*, a bit of (what he deemed) glass; showing it to a silversmith, he sold it for one rupee; the purchaser carried his prize to Agra, and sold it for 5000, for it was a diamond. The finder naturally wished to have a portion of the profit, and, on refusal, waylaid and slew the silversmith. The assassin was carried to Agra to be tried, and thus the name of *Súrapura* became known beyond its immediate vicinity. This was a sufficient inducement to me to dispatch one of my coin-hunters, and I was rewarded by Apollodotus and several Parthian coins.

The remains of *Súrapura* are close to the sacred place of pilgrimage, called by us "Betaisor," on the *Yamund*, between Agra and Etawah. Tradition tell us, that it was

* The American Government complained of this, as being contrary to the strict rules of war, and Capt. Broke underwent some censure from the Admirality.—He was created a baronet in Sept. following.

an ancient city, and most probably was founded by SURAS' ENA, the grandfather of CUSHNA, and consequently the capital of the Suraseni of the historians of Alexander, which name they very appropriately assigned to the kingdom of *Mat'hurá*. Arrian mentions two capital cities on the *Yamuld*, "Methoras and Clisobaras." We easily recognize the first; yet, much as the Greeks disfigured proper names, we can hardly twist the latter into Súrapura.—Amongst the ruins of ancient *Mat'hurá*, I obtained two other medals of Apollodotus, one of which, very indistinct, I gave to Major Miles, who, I believe, has since presented it to the Literary Society of Bombay.

At *Mat'hurá*, where I obtained a few good medals, after many years search, I found MENANDER.

Had not Apollodotus and Menander despised the narrow limits of the kingdom usurped by Theodotus, I should never have ventured west of the Indus, in search of the princes of Bactria; but as both of them contemned the Indus as the boundary of their sovereignty, and invaded the sons of PURU in *Saurdshtra*, on the Indian shore, and on the *Yamuná*, where they left these memorials of their conquests, they placed themselves within the sphere of my pursuits.

It was from a passage in Dr. Vincent's "Translation of the Periplus of the Erythrian Sea," that I discovered Apollodotus appertained to the Bactrian dynasty. Moreover, Sainte Croix, in his "Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexander," p. 726, takes notice of the conquests of Menander; from both I had references to other authorities, which I had no access to in India.

"Our author (Arrian)," says Dr. Vincent, "redeems his error, by the preservation of a circumstance which fell under his own observation, which is, that *coins with the Greek inscriptions of Menander and Apollodotus, who reigned in this country after Alexander, were still current in Barugaza.*

This Apollodotus is hard to discover, even by the scrutinizing accuracy of the learned Bayer; but Menander he has introduced into the catalogue of his Bactrian Kings, and with a most peculiar distinction, that he had extended his sovereignty down the Indus, and over the Delta of the Patālēne.

It is somewhat singular, that, while there is an abundance of medals of the first Arsacidæ, we should have so few of the Bactrian princes, and none of the founders; and that of two so conspicuous as Apollodotus and Menander, those under our consideration, the only memorials of them should have been found under the *Yamuná*, which is a decided proof of the extent of their conquests, and influence.

The names of nine Princes have been, by various authorities, brought forward as appertaining to Bactria; but not only is the order of their succession liable to doubt, but some are asserted, by good authority, never to have reigned in Bactria at all, but to have belonged to a collateral dynasty within the Indus; and of these, Bayer pronounces Apollodotus to be one.

The claim of Menander to participate in the honours of Indian sovereignty, has been also questioned; and his career confined to the States dependant on the "mother of cities;" * while the obscurity in which the name of Apollodotus was enveloped, originated in an error of Trogus Pompeius, which was adopted by Justin and Strabo. These writers confound the King Apollodotus with Apollodorus the historian of Bactria. The mistake would not have been cleared up, but for the incidental mention of Apollodotus by Arrian.

To the learned Bayer the merit must be ascribed of having discovered and rectified this error. He observes,† "The preface of Trogus Pompeius, where reference is made to Eucratides, the Bactrian, thus says: *To India also are added the exploits carried on by the Kings Apollodorus and Menander.* Johannes Valens is offended with these words, remarking, that it is a most erroneous passage, for Apollodorus was not a King of the Bactrians, but an historian who had committed to writing, according to Strabo, the exploits of the Parthians, Bactrians, and Indians."

Wilford, quoting most respectable native authority, says, that there are the ruins of a most extensive city, which he supposes to be *Sangala*, to the westward of Lahore.‡ This was the last city which the Macedonian conqueror sacrificed to his ambition, in his career towards the plain of Hindust'han. Good fortune saved the cities on the Yamuná and Ganges from sharing the doom of Sangala, which was itself levelled to the ground, after a massacre of 17,000 of its people, and the captivity of 70,000.

After Alexander's departure it seems to have sprung up again from its ruins, but only to become the possession of another Greek. But if we suppose Menander to have been this Grecian, which can hardly be doubted, though he also was master of Bactria, it is gratifying to humanity to think that the beneficence of his character may have obliterated from the remembrance of the Hindu the barbarous deeds of Alexander.

A more honourable testimony of regard was never paid to departed royalty, than that which Menander received from his subjects. Bayer, quoting Plutarch, thus describes it: "A certain King, Menander, who had

* Balk'h or Bactria.

† Hist. Reg. Græc. Bact. sec. XXXIII. page 77.

‡ As. Res.

reigned with justice over the Bactrians, having died in camp, the cities in common had the care of his funeral rites, but afterwards contended for his ashes; they at last divided his remains equally amongst them, and agreed that monuments to him should be raised among them all."

There are many important objects yet left to be ascertained; but above all, a rich harvest might be expected in the countries radiating from the sources of the Oxus and Jaxartes, in Bactria and Sogdiana. The enterprising and intelligent traveller might avail himself of caravans of horse merchants in his journey.

In the cave temples of Banian, inscriptions might be met with; and were but the single fact established, that the colossal figures in the temple were Bud'hist, it would be worth a journey; perhaps no spot in the world is more curious than this region.

The field is ample, and much yet remains to reward patience and industry; nor is there a more fertile or less explored domain for the antiquary, or for the exercise of the pencil, both in architectural and natural scenery, than within the shores of Peninsular Saurâshtra.

Mr. Urban, *August* 7.

A DISCUSSION having lately taken place in Parliament, respecting the abuses practised in the Ecclesiastical Courts, it may not be ill-timed to send you an extract from a pamphlet in my possession, published about the year 1744, entitled, "A Dialogue concerning Bishops," between a learned Layman and a Welsh Curate, wherein the evils fostered in those Courts are particularly noticed and exposed.

"*Layman.*—What is meant by "duly administering the godly discipline of God's Word," as mentioned in the prayer of consecration of Bishops?

Curate.—That expression relates chiefly to the censures of the Church, those dreadful and terrible weapons that God has committed into the hands of Bishops, to punish and cut off notorious offenders that cannot otherwise be reclaimed, to shut them out of the pale of God's fold, and to deliver them over to Satan, until by their penitence and submission they are qualified to be re-admitted, and to be restored to the common privileges of the Christian Church.

Layman.—Is that "godly discipline" administered at this time according to the original design of its institution?

Curate.—I hope so; the offender, I suppose, is cited before the Bishop, who sits in Consistory with his Presbyters about him, and takes immediate cognizance of the cause himself; there the sinner is examined, reproved, admonished, threatened, and upon his continued obstinacy cast out of the church. The matter is not turned over to chancellors, commissioners, officials, and a parcel of hungry, unhallowed, lay officers, (who can pretend to no relation to the commission of Christ and his Apostles,) to persecute and squeeze the poor wretch, to torment him with cruel, tedious, and expensive processes, and when they have racked him to death and ruined him in his fortune, then at last to excommunicate him, and for any little failure in the form of their enslaving proceedings, to throw him out of all spiritual and civil commerce and society, to banish him as a vagabond like Cain, and make him infamous to all about him; and as if this were not enough, to call for help upon the temporal sword, to clap him up in a gaol, and let him rot in a dungeon. This would be setting up an inquisition with a vengeance; from which and all other popish crafts and cruelties, good Lord deliver us. Do you think this was the manner of binding and loosing intended by the commission delivered by Christ to his Apostles, and by them to the Bishops their successors in the Church? Can you imagine that the sentence of such judges is ratified in Heaven? That God will ever sign such dead warrants as these? Can this be the design of that petition offered up by the Archbishop in the office of consecration,—"Grant, we beseech thee, to this thy servant such grace that he may use the authority given him, not to destruction but to salvation, not to hurt but to help?"

Layman.—If the Bishop himself was to sit in judgment, and to execute the censures according to the design of his Lord and Master, the sentence no doubt would be dreadful and of fatal effect; but when so many excommunications are thundered out, and published in a ludicrous and unedifying manner for the most trifling occasions, which the Bishop knows nothing of, when he never hears nor sees the offender, nor takes the least care of the happiness of his soul, but leaves that entirely to his officers to be saved or damned, as the subtle unrighteous forms of their unscriptural proceedings (first invented for the support of papal power, and spun out into a sort of trade by canon lawyers, the spawn of popery) shall think fit to pronounce; to consign a poor creature to eternal flames for some pitiful matter, to enjoin him penance perhaps, and then for a little money to loose him, and let him go; if this be the "due administering of godly discipline," according to this excellent prayer, let the consciences of those declare to whom it belongs. What a horrid profaneness and mockery of God it is to give it solemnly in

charge to a Bishop elect when he is consecrated to exercise "godly discipline, to be so merciful that he is not too remiss, and to minister discipline that he forget not mercy," when at the same time he never knows any thing of the offender, nor of the cause. I could say much more, but it has been often said to no purpose. This has been a continual subject of complaint from the Reformation to this day; it remains still unredressed, and is a grievance of so high a nature, it is such a perversion, such a burlesque of the most solemn and tremendous act of Church authority, that it hangs like a millstone upon the neck of episcopacy, which I am afraid will one time or other sink it to the bottom, never to rise more."

By inserting the above-written in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader, and furnish the public with an insight into the proceedings of the Spiritual Courts, which may tend to a reformation in them, or produce a total abolition,—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. PROPOSITOR.

MR. URBAN, *Aug* 2.

IN reply to the letter of Mr. Faulkner, page 7 of your Magazine for July, I can only say I was actuated by no other motive in what I wrote respecting A. R. Bowes than a love of truth; and what I stated I know to be true. I also know that many of the charges of barbarity made against Bowes were false, though, as Mr. Faulkner observes, the daily papers teemed with recitals of his infamous conduct; but it is well known how the press can be enlisted in any cause. As to Mr. Jesse Foot's character of A. R. Bowes, those who know him and his writings will not place much value on his assertions. What can be thought of a man who was in the weekly, and sometimes daily habit of frequenting Mr. Bowes's table, while he could afford to keep a good one; and afterwards bringing in a heavy charge against him as a surgeon, and because it was resisted, libelling the memory of a man to whom he once bowed and cringed?

Mr. Faulkner seems to have forgotten that this veracious biographer has represented Lady Strathmore in colours almost as dark as her husband; that in the advertisement of his intended Life of Bowes, he announced the publication of Lady Strathmore's confessions, which are recorded among the proceedings in the suit in Doctors' Commons, and that he was only deterred from publishing them by the threat of a prosecution. I am no apologist for Mr. Bowes's misconduct, for which upwards of 22 years imprisonment was a tolerable punishment, if not an atonement. I am not related to Mr. Bowes or any of his family; I was never under any obligation to him or them; but on the contrary I have been a heavy sufferer by him. Hence I trust I shall be believed when I say that I wrote my letter merely and solely as A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

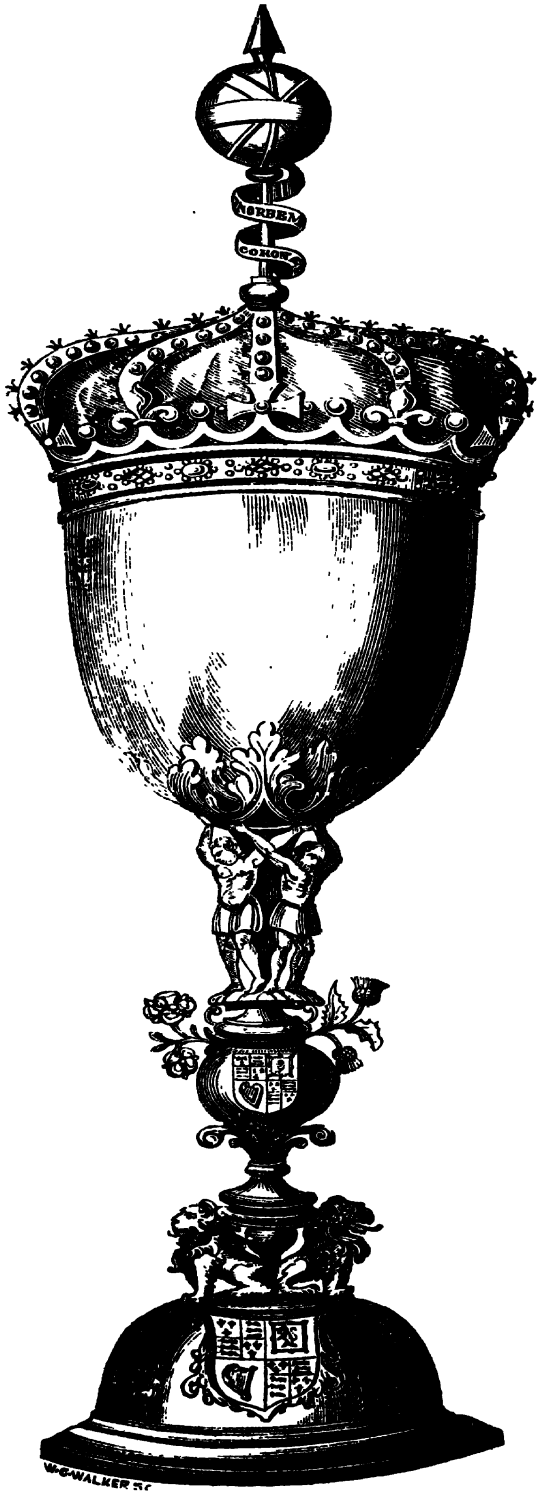
MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

A FEW days ago I had the honour to fall into company with the venerable Judge Day, late of the Irish Court of King's Bench, who, though above eighty years old, is in full health and vigour of body and mind. When at the Temple, which he entered in the year 1769, he frequented the Grecian Coffee-house, in Devereux Court, where he was in the habit of meeting Arthur Murphy, Charles Johnston, the Author of Chrysal, Pepper Arden, Mr. Baldwin, and many others now departed this life. Among the rest he mentioned Mr. commonly called Doctor Chamberlaine, uncle to R. B. Sheridan. Having seen in your entertaining Miscellany a few months back a notice of Mr. Chamberlaine,* I asked some questions about him, to which the Judge answered that he was a very pleasant little man, had a good deal of anecdote, and was a determined punster, "of which," said the Judge, "I will give you an instance that now occurs to me. Passing one evening through the Strand, in his way to the Grecian, he turned into an auction shop (such as we now daily see in different places) and bought a small tea caddy, which he brought in his hand. It had a little plate on it for a cypher or name, and the Doctor observed that coming along he thought of an inscription for the plate, which was this, 'Tu doces.'—'Why how does that apply, Doctor?" asked somebody.—'Nothing plainer,' said he; 'Thou tea-chest,' pointing to it with his finger: which produced a hearty laugh.† A REMEMBRANCER.

* See our number for last Sept. p. 199.

† This has been usually appropriated to Dr. Johnson.—EDIT.

Gent. Mag. Aug. 1828,
Pt. II. p. 113.



Cup presented to King James I. at Coventry.

THE annexed engraving *(Plate II.)* represents an elegant Cup of Gold which was presented by the Corporation of Coventry to King James the First, on his passage through that city, when returning from his visit to Scotland in 1617. It is copied from an original drawing still preserved in the Treasury at Coventry; and which, being of the same size as the cup, has been reduced one half by the engraver. It is here extracted, with the following description, from a long and curious account of the festive occasion contained in Mr. Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First."

"There was given to his Majesty at that time a Cup of pure gold weighing 45 ounces with 100*l.* in it. The Cup cost 160*l.* for which he gave them thanks. The foot of the Cup was chased with the King's arms, the two supporters, and garter; next to that was a collet with three lions, supporting the potkin or handle; in middle of the potkin, in cast work of gold, two thistles and two roses standing out, with three escutcheons with the King's arms curiously wrought; next were three antiques in form of three men back to back to bear up the bowl; the bowl was raised and graven about the lip. On the cover was the form of an imperial crown richly wrought; then a coronet to which the crown was fastened; with the crown was the cover of the Cup, with two heights and a pyramid above. On the top of the crown was a scroll or wreath turned about, which was graven, 'EJUS CORONA CRESCAT IN ORBEM;' on the top of that a globe of the world, and over the globe a little pyramid. In the bottom of the Cup was the City arms with this inscription, 'City of Coventry.' The case was of crimson velvet lined with crimson taffeta. The King said that 'wheresoever he went, he would drink in his Coventry Cup,' and did cause it to be put with the Royal plate, to be kept with the rest of the plate for the heirs of the Crown for ever."

The sum of 160*l.* above stated, was the estimated price, but the actual cost of the present, as is recorded by original documents preserved in the Treasury of Coventry, was:

"The Cup, 45 oz. - - -	£148	0	0
Making and graving the arms at 10*s. per* oz. -	£22	10	0
The Case - - - - - -	1	10	0
	£.172	0	0

Coventry Cups, &c.

It was customary formerly for the citizens of Coventry to present to their Sovereigns, or branches of their families, on their arrival in Coventry, *Gold or Silver Cups*. The following instances, &c. are extracted from the MS. Annals of the City.

In 1420, 100*l.* and a gold Cup, value 10*l.* were given to King Henry V. on his return from France. A similar present was given to his Queen.

1433. A gilt silver Cup, which cost 10 marks, and containing 100*l.* was presented to Henry VI.

1455. A gilt Cup was given to Queen Margaret, and a similar one reserved for the coming of the Prince: the two cost 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The cups weighed 44 oz. a quarter and half, at 4*s.* 8*d. per* oz.; and 3*s.* were paid for gilding the bottom within.

1460. 100*l.* and a Cup were given to Edward Earl of March, on his return to this city from the North.

1474. 100*l.* and a gilt Cup of 15 oz. with 100 marks, were given to Prince Edward, son of Edward IV. The Prince was only three years of age, and was brought here by his mother.

1485. Henry VII. returned to Coventry with his army, after the battle of Bosworth Field, and lodged at the Mayor's house. The Mayor presented to him a Cup, and 100*l.* The King in return knighted the Mayor.

1497. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. aged 12; a gilt cup, value 10 marks, with 100 marks of gold therein, was given to him by the Mayor.

In 1565, a purse, with 100 angels in it, was given to Queen Elizabeth when at Coventry.

On Tuesday, April 3, 1603, the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. came to Coventry from Combe Abbey, with Lord Harington, with whom she was on a visit. She was met on the road by the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies, who took her to St. Michael's Church, where a sermon was preached. She then dined at St. Mary's Hall, and afterwards the

Mayor presented to her a double-gilt silver Cup, three quarters of a yard high, which cost the City 29*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Lord Harington helped the Princess to receive it, the Cup being too heavy for her to hold. The Princess then returned to Combe Abbey. Two fat oxen were also given to the Princess, which cost 18*l.* It was at this mansion that the Gunpowder Plot conspirators proposed to seize her in the following year. Her brother Henry, with a train of nobility, came to Coventry in 1611, and were entertained at St. Mary's Hall; 50*l.* were given to him.

1617, Sept. 2, a gold cup was given to James I. (as described before). The charter by which the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry now act, was granted by James I. in 1621; but he refused to do so, until he was certified by the Bishop of the diocese of the conformity of the inhabitants of Coventry to the rules of the Church, viz. kneeling at the Sacrament; about which, at that time, there was a dispute. This King also gave directions for the establishment of a military garden in Coventry. There is a half-length painting of this Monarch in St. Mary's Hall.

1640. It was intended to have given Charles I. a purse with 200 pieces, and the Prince a purse with 100 pieces, if they came to Coventry. The money was collected, but afterwards returned, by order of the Committee of Sequestrators.

1660. The Corporation sent to Charles II. a silver bason and ewer, with 50 pieces of gold.



Cup presented to James II.

On Sept. 1, 1687, James II. came to Coventry, and was met by the Mayor, &c. He was presented with a Cup and cover of massy gold, weighing about 3 lb. which cost 171*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* On one side were engraved the King's Arms; and on the other, the Elephant and Castle, (the arms of the City of Coventry). On the top of the cover was a Royal crown. The King received it, and then gave it to Lord Dartmouth, the Master of the Horse, saying, "I would have your Lordship receive this Cup and Cover, as a mark of the City of Coventry's concern for your father." During the time of the civil wars, it appears that Col. W. Legge (his Lordship's father) was confined in Coventry Gaol, after being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, but from whence he finally escaped. The King went to St. Michael's Church, where he touched nearly 300 people for the evil, and then retired to St. Mary's Hall to dinner, where he was entertained with sea and river fish, and sweetmeats, it being Friday. The King, it seems, was highly diverted at the accidental fall of one of the tables, which mingled the fish and sweetmeats together among the company! The King then left the City, and pursued his journey towards Banbury.

From this time the Corporation discontinued the practice of giving away Cups. Other Cups of less value, sums of money, &c. were given to noblemen, &c. at various periods, but which are unnecessary here to particularize.

W. Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 8.

BEING lately on an excursion into Devonshire, to view some of the numerous natural beauties with which that county (almost above all others) abounds, I was attracted to the parish of Holne, on the verge of Dartmoor, as that parish is resorted to by all tourists, from its romantic and highly picturesque scenery, the river Dart, which rises only a few miles above it in the mountainous moor, beautifully meandering in its serpentine course among the woods and rocks with which it abounds.

As is my general custom, I visited the parish church, which I found extremely neat, and in good order, paved with large blocks of granite, here termed, from their natural bed, moor-stone. I was more particularly struck with the rare enrichments of its antient pulpit, of which I send you a sketch. It

is beautifully carved, gilt, and highly ornamented, and around it are various coats of arms.*

This is one of the few antient and enriched wooden pulpits in the county of Devon, which are particularized by Mr. Lysons in his Magna Britannia.

Holne, or (as it is sometimes written) Holme, takes its name (according to Mr. Polwhele) from the abundance of large holly or holm trees, which grow in the chace, and not elsewhere.

The manor, and almost the whole of the parish, is the property of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.; and the late baronet a few years since erected a moderately sized villa, situated in a most delightful spot in the park, on the banks of the Dart. The principal seat of the family is at Tawstock near Barnstaple, where is a mansion-house, on the banks of the river Taw, surpassed by few (if any) in the county, surrounded by richly varied ground, and ornamented with stately and magnificent trees.

The manor of Holne and Holne Chace were formerly part of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed (with Tawstock) successively to the Audleys and the Bourchiers (Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath), from whom they descended to the present possessor.

"Here (says Risdon) Edulph antiently, then Otheline, inherited half a hide of land. After him, William Bozun, since Nicholas de la Yeo."

It appears from an inquisition that the manor was possessed by Henry Earl of Bath in the year 1644.

The Wreys are not only among the most ancient and respectable families in the county of Devon, but can boast even of Royal blood, being descended from King Edward the Third.

The Church of Holne was appropriated to the neighbouring rich Abbey of Buckfast; and the impropriation, as well as the patronage of the vicarage, are now vested in the Rev. Samuel Lane, M.A. the present Vicar. It came to him by descent from the Nosworthys, whose ancestor obtained it by marriage with the heiress of Hunt.

I cannot finish this letter to you without mentioning an important fact, which it may be interesting and beneficial to the public to know. It relates to the exemption of the inhabitants of Dartmoor and its vicinage from pulmonary complaints. It is said that in the parishes bordering upon Dartmoor, particularly in the south-east quarter, viz. the parishes of Holne, Buckland, Widdicombe, &c. &c. that dreadful malady, the consumption, which, like a canker-worm, silently and gradually undermines youth and beauty, is there wholly unknown; and there has not been an instance, in the memory of the oldest persons living, of its originating in the pure air of that district.

It is well known that great numbers of consumptive patients are sent every year from all parts of the kingdom to certain towns on the sea coast, both in Devon and Cornwall, but it is not perhaps duly considered how small the proportion is of those who return to their homes benefited, and how many are left corpses in the church or church-yard of the place where they have sojourned.

It is not intended to suggest that, after the terrible disorder has been well rooted, a removal to the air of Dartmoor would effect a cure; but that, in its incipient state, that tone and vigour might be imparted to the constitution, which would stop the progress of the malady. It might be preventive, but not remedial. *Venienti occurrite morbo.*

This communication is made to you, Sir, in the hope that it may attract the notice and attention of some medical gentleman, who may be induced to make further inquiry, and ascertain the facts stated. Dr. Jenner's acute mind was first led to Vaccination by an accidental observation.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, July 30.*

THE very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which the ancient Coinage of Scotland has been illustrated, must often have been matter of surprise to those who take an interest in this study, particularly when it is considered that Scotland abounds with literary talent, and has at least its proportion of eminent antiquaries. The limited extent of this series of coins, which only commences in the 12th century, may render it perhaps not so interesting as those of many other countries; and the imperfect and confused Acts of Parliament on this sub-

* We are sorry that in the sketch sent by our Correspondent, the coats are not sufficiently made out. We shall be glad to receive a more particular account before the engraving is published. EDIT.

ject must deter many from a closer investigation. The series, however, considering its extent, is undoubtedly a most interesting one, embracing a great variety of coins and places of mintage; and that it has met with so little attention, has been matter of regret to many of our intelligent writers. The works of Anderson, Snelling, and Cardonnel, are all of them very imperfect; and even taken together, would not present us with any thing near the information which might be afforded; for, even in Ireland, I have met with a number of specimens, not noticed by any of these writers; and we may well suppose that a still greater number must exist in Scotland. I cannot hope that the few observations I have been able to make, will remove many of the difficulties with which this branch of our national antiquities seems embarrassed; but they may be of some use to those who shall undertake what is so much wanting, a detailed and circumstantial account of the Scottish Coinage.

Whether any coins have been discovered of earlier date than those of William the Lion, seems very questionable; those published by Anderson and Snelling, bearing mullets on the reverse, all probably belong to Alexander II. both from the mullets which do not occur on the first coins of William; and the form of the cross, and the type of the heads, which strongly resemble the later coins of William, and the early ones of Alexander II.; nor have I seen any coin, or engraving of one, which had any appearance of being earlier than William, except those published by Snelling, p. 41, Nos. 3, 4, 5, as coins of the Isle of Man, the last of which is also published by Pinkerton, vol. II. pl. I, No. 10; these have been supposed, and I think with much probability, to be Scottish, from their resemblance to the first coinage of William. The letters DOM appear legible on the obverse of No. 5, and I should be inclined to appropriate it to Donald or Domnald, who reigned in 1093-94, did not the types appear rather of the time of Stephen or Henry II. There was also a King of the Isle of Man named Donald, who reigned about the same time as the Scottish Donald; but the same objection would prevent our assigning it to him; it is indeed possible that the above letters may have been intended for *Dominus*, and that it may have been struck by John, when Dominus Hyberniæ, as the reverse of this coin is very like that of the halfpence inscribed "Johannes Dom.;" but I am certainly more inclined to attribute it to Scotland.—No. 2, published by Snelling, in the same plate, is probably an ill-struck coin of William.

William the Lion.

The coins of this prince are very numerous, and present us with many varieties of type, some of which are given by Snelling, and some by Cardonnel; the first fifteen numbers published by the latter had not been discovered when Snelling wrote his account of the Scottish coinage; but it seems rather extraordinary, that many of those published by Snelling are not noticed by Cardonnel, particularly those having heads regarding the left; the latter writer even says, that this King's profile invariably regards the right: and although he may have intended to apply this observation only to his first coinage, he has, in speaking of the second coinage, noticed those only on which the head regards the right; there can be no doubt, however, that some of this King's coins bear the head to the left. I have, indeed, in my own collection one different from those published by any of the writers on this subject; it bears on the obverse, the King's head to the left, *without any sceptre*, and has on the head a crown of five pearls, surmounted by a cross of four, and the legend ✠ REX REX : WILAM; and on the reverse, a short double cross, and four hexagonal mullets, similar to Nos. 16, 17, Cardonnel, and the legend ✠ RAVL : ON : ROCHEBV; it is in fine preservation, and weighs 22¼ grs. On the first 15 numbers of Cardonnel, nearly the same type appears, and on most the legend REX REX WILAM. That this was his first coinage, or at least that it was earlier than that of any of his other coins which have been discovered, is almost certain, not only from the reasons assigned by Cardonnel, viz. that this money was probably struck by foreign artificers sent over during the King's imprisonment in Normandy, which event occurred at an early period of his reign, to coin the large sum of 40,000 marks for the King's ransom, and that four of the

places where this money was minted, were the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling, which were delivered up to England, until this sum was paid; but also from the type of the obverse, which resembles that of many of Henry I. and Stephen's coins; and from the circumstance that the mullets which occur on the coins of Alexander II. and all his successors until Robert III. are found on the other coins of William, but not on these. His next money was probably that bearing mullets on the reverse, and on the obverse a head regarding the right, in which particular it resembles the former; and his last coinage, that on which the head regards the left, as those coins of Alexander II. which bear the short cross on the reverse, and appear the most ancient, have also the head regarding the left. The legends LЄI RЄI WILΛM or WILΛMЄI RЄIX, are most common on his first coinage, and WILLЄIL-MVS RЄIX on those subsequent; but no general rule can be established on this point, as the first and third, which are the most common of these three legends, are to be found on all the various types. It is probable, however, that the French legend was not used until the period of the King's imprisonment, and that if any money was struck by him before that time, it bore the inscription WILΛM RЄIX. The moneyers seem not to have belonged to any particular town, but probably accompanied the King in his visit to different places, and struck money in them. I have met with only six names of the moneyers of this reign, of which Adam occurs on the coins of Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, and Berwick; *Hue* on those of Edinburgh and Roxburgh, *Raul* on those of Roxburgh and Stirling, *Walter* on those of Edinburgh, Perth, and Stirling, *Folpold* on those of Perth, and *Wilam* on those of Berwick. The name Hue Walter without the name of the place of mintage, is also found on a great many of the later coins of this prince, which are supposed to have been struck at Edinburgh. HVЄI WΛ ЄID, according to Cardonnel, appears on some; and in Mr. Leybourn's collection is one which bears WΛLTЄIRЄID.

In a future letter I purpose continuing these remarks on the coins of Scotland. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

IT was with much interest I perused in p. 490 of Part i. the answer of my friend Mr. Bowles to my objections against his theories on Celtic antiquities. With every wish to avoid repetition, I shall be as brief as possible in my rejoinder.

With regard to the Wansdyke, I beg permission to refer your readers to my essay on that interesting antiquity in the Gent. Mag. for July 1827, p. 23. I there advance by a series of strong arguments, the opinion that it is truly the Fosse road, one of the four greater highways named in the laws of Edward the Confessor, and again reverted to in those of William the First. In that dissertation it has been my object to prove that the real Fosse road connected the estuary of the Severn with the shores of Kent, and that it received its name from the peculiar conformation in its passage across the Wiltshire downs, of that portion of it which is now known as the Wansdyke. The jocose argument of my friend, that the base of the Fosse would hardly afford room for the passage "of two wheelbarrows," has no weight with me; he must not suppose in those early days the use of such broad and capacious vehicles as we now every day meet, and he must also call to mind, that, during the revolution of 1800 or 2000 years, the base of the Fosse must have become considerably narrowed by the mere increment of vegetable mould. I will further add, that its sinuous course is no argument against my hypothesis, as this is a characteristic of similar roads in those early ages. The British villages on the neighbouring plains are connected, as I can ocularly demonstrate to my friend, by similar though minor Fosse roads, decidedly Fosse roads, but with sinuosities as great and as unaccountable as those of the Wansdyke. Mr. Bowles must also bear in mind, that the sinuous line, where no impeding obstacle intervenes, is as inapplicable to a rampart as a road. He asserts it to be a rampart of the Belgæ against the Celts; but these strong arguments militate against this supposition, that there is no certainty as to their alleged wars, and that the vallum is on the wrong side of the Fosse, since it borders next on the precipitous scarp of a range of hills.

With regard to Tan Hill, Mr.

Bowles imputes to me what is the real inconsistency of his own theory. Although I expressly said, that I doubt the prior dedication of the hill at all; yet, if so, I impute it (not to Jupiter Tanaris, but) as most probable, to Diana, and subsequently to St. Anne, as here is unity of sex, and some harmony of character; yet Mr. Bowles most unaccountably says thus: "Granting the first Christians adapted heathen names to the names of their saints, is it likely they would change the name of a great rough Celtic god to a meek and holy lady?" "Again," says he, "I cannot recollect a man turned into a lady among the early Roman Catholic saints." My friend, I repeat, *strangely confuses my expressed* sentiments. It is Mr. Bowles himself, not I, who, to the confusion of the sexes, appropriated the hill of St. Anne by a prior dedication to Jupiter Tanaris, "a great rough Celtic god," and then to the Catholic and *female* St. Anne!

Mr. Bowles thus proceeds: "But I recollect a wooden fortification turned into a lady! Cad-a-Ryne is the strong hold above the water; in the Roman Calendar it comes out the gentle St. Catherine! There is a Catherine-street, Salisbury, and the 'dilectus Iapis,' Dr. Fowler, lives on the Cad!" This is an etymology more congenial, I suspect, to the mind of a Cambro-Briton, than to my own. I have the highest respect for the natives of the Principality, and number many of them amongst my most valued friends; but I must caution Mr. Bowles against lending too ready an ear to their etymologies, as, in the instinctive indulgence of their amiable national feelings, they are ever intent on turning all words into the current of their native language. A curious and strong instance of this I will now mention. It is, I believe, generally admitted that the names of English cities, towns, and villages, are almost without exception derived from the Saxon tongue; yet Jones in his Celtic Dictionary (a work I believe of some repute amongst his countrymen), derives the names of all our cities and principal towns from the *Welch!*

Mr. Bowles is peculiarly unfortunate in the illustration of his hypothesis, by sending us to the city of Salisbury, which did not receive existence prior to the thirteenth century. The Catholics of that day named two neighbouring streets after their favourite saints Anne and Catherine. St. Anne-street is by a common abbreviating process corrupted by the vulgar into Tan-street * (here is no Jupiter Tanaris!) and Catherine-street, instead of being a "Cad-a-Ryne, or strong-hold above the water," occupies the site of what would be otherwise a watered meadow, since the water from the river is at this time conveyed through the street; and the neighbouring eminence, on which our friend Dr. Fowler, the "dilectus Iapis," resides, is not, as Mr. Bowles suggests, "the Cad," an imaginary Catherine-hill, but a rising ground ever known by the name of Milford-hill! Thus much for the Salisbury Cad-a-Ryne.

I am censured, Mr. Urban, for not placing implicit confidence in Cæsar. No one has a higher esteem for that valuable author than myself. I place the greatest reliance on the historic facts, in which he was himself engaged, in the details of his interesting wars; but when he descants on the religious and civil polity, on the manners and customs of nations, to him barbarian, and little known, and amongst which he moved as an hostile and partial stranger, and with the aid of an interpreter, I read him with an hesitating reflection, and unfettered by a blind veneration, I will exercise my reason in the attempt to separate truth from error. I have no desire to limit the faith of my friend. He may with Cæsar believe in the ludicrous immolation of the human holocaust in the wicker image;—he may with Cæsar believe in the prodigies said to have occurred at divers places on the day in which he gave his great defeat to Pompey;—he may believe many other things, to which I refuse my assent, however strangely he may censure my want of faith;—but I will never believe that, contrary to the custom of

* This difference, however, may be observed between St. Anne's-street and St. Anne's-hill (supposing that the hill in dispute had that name). In the former case, St. Anne's-street is easily converted into Tan-street, from the possessive particle *'s* meeting with another *s* in the initial of the following word, and their enunciation being blended together; but the same process would not abridge St. Anne's-hill into Tan-hill, but only to Tan's-hill, which appellation we have not heard that the eminence in question has ever possessed.—Ed.

the earliest and least civilized nations, the ancient Gauls and Britons paid in their worship, as derived from the planetary system, a higher homage to Mercury than to the Sun.

As Stonehenge and Abury are surrounded by barrows of probably much greater antiquity than the time of the Romans; and as Druidism was coeval with the days of Cæsar, I am sanctioned in my belief that those religious temples are also of an age long prior to Druidism and the Romans; especially as they and all similar temples throughout the world, are "ever found in the most open and campaign countries."

Mr. Bowles levels a blow at my astronomical system of Abury and Silbury. To this I cannot make a better answer, than by repeating from my dissertation on these venerable antiquities, which appeared in your Magazine of January last, that the great Plato erred by making the Sun and the Moon to move in neighbouring concentric circles. Is there, then, I ask, any thing absurd in the supposition, that the astronomical founders of Abury, supposed them to move together in an epicycle? I must also remind my friend that Tycho Brahe, in comparatively modern and enlightened days, did not less absurdly err in founding his solar system on an indefensible theory of epicycles. The association of the Sun and Moon is common in modern as in ancient days; and let me remind my friend, they lovingly "travel together," as the sole bearings of his own armorial coat. The early Greeks assigned the Isle of Delos as the place of birth of these great and twin luminaries of Heaven; let my friend again remember, that the two temples within the large circle on the body of the serpent at Abury denote the worship of two deities, and that the name itself of "Abiri," that is, "Potentes," the "Mighty Ones," points out, with an undeniable precision, that the appropriation of this venerable antiquity was to a plurality of gods, and not to Mercury alone, who occupied an inferior station in the solar system of the most early nations, an inferior station in the nomenclature of days as arranged by them in accordance to that system, and doubtless an inferior regard to this planet was given by them in their religious adoration of these moving spirits, which with an union of simplicity and awe they considered as wielding the destinies of the universe.

Mercury, in the Egyptian system of astronomy, moved in an epicycle as the nearest satellite of the Sun. If we then consider (which we justly may) the origin of the Caduceus as Egyptian, we may well suppose, that in those ages he was mythologically considered as the messenger of the Sun, and not that of the distant Jupiter, and that the Caduceus was really the type of the Sun, the chief deity in the estimation of the most early nations. It represented originally, in my opinion (however now incorrectly depicted), the Sun in the vernal equinox, ranging in his course through the northern and southern portions of the ecliptic designated by the two serpents (let it not be forgotten by my friend, that Macrobius does say the ancients represented the zodiac under the similitude of a serpent), and thus affording an emblem of his official authority.

In further corroboration of this opinion, let us look at the origin of the Caduceus, as given by the corrupted mythology of after times. It is said by Hyginus and others, that Mercury, finding the shell of the tortoise on the sea-shore, pleased with the sound of the concave body, affixed to it seven strings, and presented it, not to Jupiter, his great lord and master, as assumed by my friend,—but to Apollo (or the Sun), who, in return gave to him (his attending satellite) a wand, a simple wand. The real origin of the Caduceus being thus lost, or rather corrupted in the lapse of ages, the annexation of the serpents was thus further supplied by Hyginus and other mythologists; they said, that Mercury, passing through Arcadia, saw two serpents fighting, and interposing the wand between them, he thus caused the cessation of hostilities. From thence, it is averred, the ancients added two serpents to the wand, and formed the entire Caduceus. Will my friend Mr. Bowles rely on this most unsatisfactory origin of the Caduceus? Will he trust on these clumsy and disjointed portions of its history, and realize in his mind the palpable absurdities of fiction? Or will he not rather adopt the more rational hypothesis of its origin, and with me regard it as the type of the Sun, the greatest luminary of the heavens, the chief deity of pristine idolatry, and placed

in the hands of Mercury (who, as a planet, was considered, according to the Egyptian system of astronomy, to be the nearest satellite of the Sun), as a symbol of the power and authority of the one, and as a guide to credence in the other. EDW. DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

ALLOW me, in taking a friendly and good-humoured leave of my opponent Mr. Miles (part i. p. 493), to ask him, what is the nominative case to the verb "colunt," in his quotation from Cæsar, viz. "Deum maximè Mercurium colunt?" His answer must be, not *Britanni*, but *Galli*. And therefore this quotation, on which he places so much reliance, as to urge it repeatedly, avails nothing to his purpose, but rather militates against it; for the subject of our dispute is not a Gallic, but a British custom.

Equally extraordinary is his mode of inferring the great skill in navigation, and the great extent of commerce, which the early Britons possessed, because Cæsar has charged them with having assisted the *Veneti* in his warfare with that people. Is Mr. Miles not aware that Cæsar's excuse for invading Britain is similar to the pretext which every ambitious conqueror, from the days of Ninus to those of Buonaparte inclusively, has made for the extending of his conquests? A few coracles, containing each a single person, which composed the whole navy of early Britain, were a sorry fleet to transport to a distant shore a formidable body of British auxiliaries.

Thus much for the logical inferences of Mr. Miles, who, foreseeing the unavoidable issue of the contest, has prudently declined the further prosecution of it, and left the decision to myself and Cæsar. Come forward, then, thou unprincipled subverter of thy country's liberties, and first convince me of the justness of thy pretensions to the character of an impartial and accurate historian. Hast thou strictly adhered to truth in every narrative of thy Commentaries? Dost thou not stand convicted of partiality, misrepresentation, and falsehood, in thy relation of thy military encounters with the Britons? Didst thou not show thy back to them, and fly with disgrace from their shores? Why then dost thou boast of victories which thou never gainedst? And why did thy flatterers order a supplication of 20 days for conquests, which thou didst not dare to secure by garrisoning a single fortress, or leaving behind thee a single soldier in the island? If thou hast imposed on the credulity of thy readers in one instance, mayest thou not impose also in another, and in another, &c. *ad infinitum*. Away with thee. I respect and admire the pure Latinity of thy style, but I deny thee the praise of being a correct and accurate historian. For from what source didst thou collect thy materials? Didst thou ever hold a personal conversation with a British Druid? If not, thy information came from hearsay testimony, a suspicious source, and liable to mistakes. Thy Commentaries have been cited as evidence to prove the polytheism of the primæval Britons. Now have the goodness to inform me in what page, and in what section, didst thou hazard this assertion? Thou hast indeed asserted that the Druids were wont to discourse on the nature and power of the immortal gods;—*discourse*, thou didst not use the word *believe*. And we have reason to suspect that thou didst prefer the plural number more in conformity to the prejudices of thy countrymen, than to the dictates of truth. The British Chroniclers, whose testimony on a British subject is surely as respectable as thine, unanimously concur in affirming that the British Druids acknowledged the existence of one Supreme God, under the symbolical representation of the solar orb, and elementary fire. And here I cannot but remark the difference that lies between these writers and thee, between the characteristic nationality that distinguishes thy assertions, and that which distinguishes theirs. Thou writest in the plural number *Deorum*, because thou art a Roman and a polytheist: they write in the singular, *Duw*, because they are Britons and monotheists. Thou, to please and humour the vulgar part of thy countrymen: they to please and obey their conscience. Thou art describing the Gallic, they the British Druids; the former in their state of corruption and degeneracy, occasioned by a commixture first with the Phocæan colony of Marseilles, next of Roman intruders; the latter in their original and unadulterated purity and perfection, preserved by a strict and severe prohibition of foreign intercourse. Seeing then, that

nothing can be gathered from thy Commentaries that favours the hypothesis of Messrs. Bowles and Miles, I conjure thee to exercise the power with which as an author thou art invested, and interdict the perversion of thy writings, whereby thou hast been often made to say, as in the present instance, what thou didst not say, and brought to prove what in fair interpretation thou canst not prove.

Mr. Miles has made a philological discovery, for which I give him credit. He has found that there is not only an affinity, but also a strict identity, between the ancient languages of Phœnicia and Britain, and that the primitive names of this island are to be derived, not from a British, but from a Phœnician root. This is a discovery of great importance, which I doubt not will be duly appreciated by future antiquaries.

Yours, &c. MERLINUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 18.

YOUR Magazine has lately been enriched with epitaphs written by Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College Oxford.

There remains one epitaph, often much admired for its simplicity, elegant conciseness, and felicity of expression. A tablet of white marble, one foot seven inches high, and two feet four inches wide, was erected some years ago by Dr. Routh on the western wall of the antechapel at Magdalen College, near the spot where the President Oliver was buried; it bears the following inscription:—



CORPVS . HIC . SITVM . EST
IOANNIS . OLIVARII . S.T.P.
PRAESIDIS . OPTIMI . ET . DOCTISSIMI
SVA . SPONTE . PAVPERIS
VIX . ANN . LXI
QVI . CVM . AD . DOMVM . FORTVNASQ . SVAS
CAROLI . CAVSA . AMISSAS . REDIISSET
POST . PAVLO . HOMINIBVS . EXEMPTVS . EST
HAVE . ANIMA . EGREGIA . FORSITAN . ET
HVIC . SAECVLO . EXEMPLO . FVTVRA

The earliest notices which we meet with of Dr. Oliver inform us that he was a native of Kent, and originally of Merton College, and that subsequently he became Demy and Fellow of Magdalen College. He had the good fortune to have for his pupil Edward Hyde, afterwards the celebrated Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who was "entered a student of Magdalen Hall under the tuition of Mr. Joh. Oliver of Magdalen College in Lent Term, 1622." See Bliss's Athen. Oxon. vol. iii. p. 1020. On Sept. 21, 1638, Oliver was installed a prebendary of Winchester; he had been early patronized, as it appears from Kennet and Wood, by Abp. Laud, who appointed him his domestic chaplain. Among the MSS. of the learned Henry Wharton, will be found the Archbishop's letter to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain, recommending Dr. Oliver to be the King's chaplain, 1640." Dr. Oliver was a contemporary and friend of the excellent Hammond, at Magdalen College, and his companion in retirement at the commencement of the factions and dissensions in 1643, in which year we find them both taking refuge with their old tutor, Dr. Thomas Buckner, and subsequently journeying together to Magdalen College, on the occasion of Dr. Oliver having been fixed on to fill the vacancy in the presidentship of that society, by the death of Bishop Frewen. See *Fell's* Life of Hammond, pp. 27—33. He was formally elected to this situation in 1644, after he had lost all the preferments which he before enjoyed. In 1647 he was ejected from his situation by the Commissioners for the reformation of the University, and in 1648, by the Visitors in their own persons.

"Afterwards living in obscurity and in great hardships, he wanted the charities which he before bestowed on the poor and the public." In February 1660, according to Kennet, he was made Rural Dean of Stamford in Lincolnshire, by Bishop Sanderson; and in May in the same year he was reinstated in his presidentship, "being the first of all loyal heads that was restored to what they had lost in the University." In this year also he was promoted, through the interest of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, to the Deanery of Worcester. His enjoyment of these dignities was of short duration; for he died on the 27th of October 1661, and was buried October 30, in Magdalen College, "in the outer chapel near the north door," (Gutch), and, as Kennet tells us, "with great solemnity, the whole University attending his corpse, with

great expression of sorrow for so unvaluable a loss; whose memory is precious to all who knew him, either in his academical exercises and offices, or when Domestic Chaplain to that renowned martyr, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, or since all along these last worst times." "This most learned, meek, and pious person, was strangely desirous to leave this world, though few alive had such temptations to stay in it. The little which he had got since his Majesty's return he gave to pious uses, either to the poor, or reparation of churches, viz. St. Paul's, Winchester, Worcester, and to his College."

See *A. Wood's* Athen. Oxon. by Bliss, vol. iv. p. 300.—*Kennet's* Register and Chron. pp. 152, 552, 375.—*Gale's* Antiq. of Winchester, p. 123.—*Green's* Hist. and Antiq. of Worcester, vol. ii. p. 225.—*Walker's* Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 122.

On English Topography.

Abridged from the preface to Mr. Hunter's Deanery of Doncaster.

(*Concluded from p.* 16.)

I PASS to the sources of information respecting the Ecclesiastical department.

In the early ages of society the rights of the possessors and cultivators of the soil were correlative with a right inherent in ecclesiastical personages to a certain portion of the produce, to be employed in purposes connected with religion, and perhaps also with charity. This portion was rendered to the officiating minister in some edifice raised for the convenient performance of the rites of Christianity, containing a font, an altar, and surrounded by a burying-ground, with convenient space within the walls for the assemblage of the people inhabiting its vicinity, either for the solemnization of rites of a more personal nature, or of those in which all had a common interest. A church, a presbyter, and a certain district, the tithe of which belonged to the presbyter for the use of his office, constituted a parish. But the presbyter had usually a manse and certain portions of land beside the revenue that he derived under the denomination of tithe, or from oblations at particular seasons, or on account of particular services. The distribution of the country into particular parishes took place at so early a period that it is not to be illustrated by documentary evidence, and the progress of that distribution (for it is manifest to all who have looked intimately into the subject, that all inquiries into the time when England was divided into parishes are completely nugatory, for that this distribution was going on for several centuries, as the lords of manors became rich enough or devout enough to think of erecting a church for the use of their tenants,) is only to be learned, if it can be learned at all, from a comprehensive survey of the state of the country. We learn for the most part who were the founders of the churches, that is of the parishes, by observing in whom the patronage was vested in the earliest times to which we can ascend, who was usually the possessor of the principal or sub lay fee; or by grants, many of which now remain in the chartularies of monastic institutions, which some early patron made of the church to some religious foundation. Of the parishes and parish churches within the deanery of Doncaster, there is only one of which we have any direct and positive evidence respecting its foundation,—the church of Doncaster itself; of which Bede distinctly relates that it was founded by King Edwin, under the auspices of Paulinus. Of many other of our churches, however, we have indirect evidence of their foundation almost equally decisive.

Where the constitution of a church in a presbyter, persona, or rector, has remained undisturbed on its primitive basis, there is little for the historian to do but to collect, in the best manner he is able, an account of the descent of the right to nominate the rector; and, secondly, to show who in succession have held that highly important office in a parish. Moduses are private agreements between a rector and his parishioners respecting the collection of his tithe, and these are far too dangerous things to be meddled with by the topographical historian. But it has happened in many parishes that the original constitution has been subverted; the rector has disappeared, and a new character has been introduced, the vicar, vicarius, the vicegerent of the rector, or of the community or lay person who came to represent the rector. The origin of this

was the affection of the patrons to the monastic establishments in the first instance, and in the second, the leaning of the diocesan to the interests of those communities. A patron, while he kept the manor, would give the church, that is, the right of nominating the persona, to some monastic foundation. A bishop would allow that foundation not only to possess this right of nomination, but to participate with the person nominated in the profits of the benefice. In other words, the monastic body became the persona, and took in the first instance the profits of the living, while the parochial duty was performed by a clerk nominated by them as their vicar or deputy. But the diocesans were not so inattentive to the rights of the secular clergy as to allow the monastic institutions to make what bargain they pleased with their deputy; they usually interfered between the monastic body and the vicar, appointing what portion of the profits of the living should be set apart for the maintenance of the vicar, and what should remain to the monastery. This is what is meant by the ordination of a vicarage. In some of the parishes within the deanery of Doncaster no vicarage was ever ordained; but in general we find that vicars were appointed, and in speaking of such parishes it becomes the duty of the topographer, first, to show what portion of the profits were severed from the rectory and settled upon the vicar, and secondly who, under the denomination of vicar, have supplied to the parish the loss of its resident rector.

At the dissolution of monasteries the rights which they had possessed in the benefices passed to the crown, and were in most instances granted out at an early period to private persons, who thus became the personæ or rectors of the parishes. Of these grants some useful information is to be obtained from the Augmentation Office; and we should trace the course which these interests took, especially when, as was sometimes the case, the right of appointing the vicar accompanied the possession of what was reserved by the rector.

We have two valuable surveys of the benefices throughout the kingdom. The first is that which is usually called Pope Nicholas' Taxatio, having been made at the instance of Pope Nicholas IV. about 1291. The other, which is far more full of information, is the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. made in 1535. Both these have been published under the Record Commission, and are thus of easy access. There is another survey, of less value than either of these, but still containing some useful information, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, and published by Stevens in his Monasticon, from the communication of Thoresby.

It is not quite clear when the system of creating new parishes whenever a lord of a manor chose to erect a church was put an end to; but it seems to have been about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. After that time whatever edifices arose devoted to the purposes of religion, the minister placed in them was not allowed to appropriate to himself tithe or even offering which had been accustomed to accrue to the rector of the parish in which the edifice arose. Hence the chapels, often, but erroneously, called parochial, which are to be found in all the northern parts of the kingdom. These chapels were erected for the convenience of particular portions of the community, forming in their collective character the body of parishioners; and usually in consequence of representations to the ordinary that their dwellings were at inconvenient distances from the parish church. But being erected for the convenience of particular portions of the parish, it was reasonable that that portion should provide the maintenance of the officiating minister, and this was accordingly usually done, but often poorly enough, by setting apart some portion of common ground for his use, or by actual donations by some well-disposed persons of houses and land. Often these chapels were made seats of peculiar and personal services, and it was the priest's duty to perform certain masses for the souls of the founders and their families, who in return settled upon him portions of land. All this was sometimes done without any entry being made of it in the registers of the see, though the concurrence of the archbishop must have been obtained wherever the right of baptism, the nuptial benediction, and sepulture, was obtained for these chapels. It is, however, a certain fact, that the registers of the see con-

tain very little information respecting these minor ecclesiastical foundations. I have endeavoured to retrieve the origin of all.

Some of the chapels in which the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial were not performed, fell at the reformation; but most of those to which the privilege of administering those rites had been extended, continue to the present day, and have had a succession of regular incumbents.

The chantries, which were private foundations for the purpose of securing the performance of masses for the souls of particular persons, were sometimes connected with these minor edifices, by which the lord of a manor secured the double object of masses for himself and family, and the residence of a priest amidst his tenantry. But they were more frequently placed in the parish churches. In the church of Doncaster there were five. Additions were sometimes made to the churches for the convenient performance of these private services, and much of the painted glass with which the windows were decorated, many beautiful fragments of which still remain, were introduced into the churches at the time of the foundation of these chantries. A knowledge of them is therefore essentially necessary to every one who would describe with proper discrimination the churches as they at present appear, the church being often the only object within the whole compass of a parish which requires or deserves any particular description.

Of these private services we have two lists. One, which is usually called Archbishop Holgate's return, is printed in Stevens' Monasticon, from a copy in the ninety-second volume of Dodsworth's collections. Another makes part of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. 1535. The former of these (which is, in fact, the latest by a few years in its date,) contains more information respecting the founders; but the latter is more abundant in showing the sources of the revenue by which they were maintained. From the latter we collect the name of the incumbent of each, who in most cases would be the last, as the chantries, and every service of a like nature, were all swept away by a statute of the 1 Edward VI. In a few instances we are enabled to give a detailed account of the particular objects contemplated in some of the foundations, and the particular duties required of the incumbent.

In describing the parish churches I have had the benefit of notes taken two centuries ago. These notes have been of singular service. Much painted glass, now imperfect or wholly destroyed, was then entire; brasses, now removed, were still attached to tombs; inscriptions, now defaced, or the stones entirely removed, were legible; arms, not now to be found, were then to be seen carved on the stalls, roof, or walls, or glowing in the windows. On the whole, one of the most pleasant parts of my labours has been comparing what the churches now are with what at that time they were. The heralds have left us a few church notes taken on their visitations.

We are greatly indebted to testamentary burials. It has been usual in all ages for persons to give directions in their wills respecting the places in which their bodies shall be interred. The clauses relating to the place of interment of the testator sometimes enable us to appropriate the uninscribed tomb, or that from which the inscription has disappeared.

From our ecclesiastical antiquities the transition is easy to our Monastic. Here we refer to chartularies, several of which exist in our public libraries, and others are in the possession of the present possessors of the estates, or in private libraries.

In the selection of subjects for the engraver I have been guided rather by what had not hitherto been engraved than by the claims in respect of beauty of the objects themselves. The ruins of Coningsborough are admirably represented in my friend Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," and have been engraved, over and over again, in general views and in the features of minute detail. This is also the case with the remains of the Abbey of Roche, the churches of Doncaster, Tickhill, and Rotherham. It appeared to be a waste of labour to employ an artist again on what had been so well represented; and especially as my work asks not so much to be received as an ornament of the drawing-room, as to be admitted into the studies of the curious.

It may be said that the natural history of the district should be in-

cluded; but it is not indispensable, as natural history is a subject entirely distinct from a history of the operations of man.

Bath, April 1828.

Disinterment of Hampden.

THE following narrative of the disinterment of the body of John Hampden, commonly called "the Patriot," which took place on the 21st of last July, at Hampden Church, Buckinghamshire, has been compiled either by, or under the direction of Lord Nugent.*

The object of the disinterment was to ascertain the cause of the Patriot's death; some historians supposing that he was wounded in the shoulder by a shot from the enemy at the battle of Chalgrave-field (June 1643); others supposing that he was killed by the bursting of his own pistol, with which his son-in-law, Sir Robert Pye, had presented him. Present on the occasion—The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, Counsellor Denman, the Rev. Mr. Brookes, Mr. Heron, Mr. Grace (steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire), George Coventry, six other young gentlemen, with whose names I was not acquainted, twelve grave diggers and assistants, with the clerk of the parish.

The manner in which Mr. Hampden met his death had long been a disputed point in history.

Lord Clarendon, Rushworth, Ludlow, Noble, and others, severally state that at the battle of Chalgrave-field he was mortally wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, that he lingered for several days, and expired in great agony.

Lord Clarendon says, that Hampden "being shot into the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which broke the bone, within three weeks after died with extraordinary pain, to as great a consternation of all that party as if their own army had been defeated or cut off."

Sir Philip Warwick states that "Mr. Hampden received a hurt in his shoulder, whereof he died in three or four days after; for his blood in his temper was acrimonious, as the scurfe commonly on his face shewed." In another place he observes, "One of the prisoners taken in the action said that he was confident Mr. Hampden was hurt, for he saw him, contrary to his usual custom, ride off the field before the action was finished, his head hanging down, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck."

What reliance can we place upon historians when we see such contradictory statements? Lord Clarendon says he lingered nearly three weeks*—Sir P. Warwick that he died in three or four days; the former, that two bullets broke the shoulder-bone—the latter that he was only hurt in the shoulder. But the following is the most contradictory statement of all, equally worthy of credit, perhaps more so, as it was related by Sir R. Pye, who married Hampden's eldest daughter—

"Two of the Harleys, and one of the Foleys, being at supper with Sir Robert Pye, at Farringdon-house, Berks, in their way to Herefordshire, Sir Robert Pye related the account of Hampden's death as follows—

"That at the action of Chalgrave-field his pistol burst, and shattered his hand in a terrible manner. He, however, rode off, and he got to his quarters; but finding the wound mortal, he sent for Sir Robert Pye, then a Colonel in the Parliament army, and who had married his eldest daughter, and told him that he looked on him in some degree accessory to his death, as the pistols were a present from him. Sir Robert assured him that he bought them in Paris, of an eminent maker, and had proved them himself. It appeared, on examining the other pistol, that it was loaded to the muzzle with several supernumerary charges, owing to the carelessness of a servant, who was ordered to see that the pistols were loaded every morning, which he did without drawing the former charge."—*From Lord Oxford's Papers.*

In order to ascertain the real facts,† application was made by Lord Nugent to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, (to whom the family estates have descended) that the coffin might be opened and the body examined. The Earl, after due consideration, gave his consent, which was confirmed by the rector, who politely tendered his assistance to further the inquiry.

It is remarkable that so distinguished and opulent a family as that of Hampden should never have possessed a private vault for the

* His Lordship has been for some time occupied on a Life of Hampden, for which he is making extensive collections.

* The battle of Chalgrave-field was fought on the 18th of June, 1643. Hampden died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th, as stated in the parish register. Sir W. Dugdale mentions several instances where persons of rank were interred the day after their decease.

† There is still another account of Hampden's death, not mentioned above. It was written in the same year in which he died, by Edward Clough, who was probably his chaplain, and was first printed in our Magazine for May 1815, p. 595. It relates rather to his spiritual than his corporal state; but his wound is described as occasioned by "two carrabine shott in his arme, which brake the bone."—Edit.

interment of the respective branches of the family; such, however, is not the case; they have, from a very early period, been buried in the chancel of the church, about four feet deep. On the morning of the 21st of July we all assembled in the church and commenced the operation of opening the ground. After examining the initials and dates on several leaden coffins, we came to the one in question, the plate of which was so corroded that it crumbled and broke into small pieces on touching it. It was therefore impossible to ascertain the name of the individual it contained.

The coffin had originally been enclosed in wood, covered with velvet, a small portion only of which was apparent near the bottom at the left side, which was not the case with those of a later date, where the initials were very distinct, and the lead more perfect and fresher in appearance. The register stated that Hampden was interred on the 25th day of June, 1643; an old document, still in existence, gives a curious and full account of the grand procession on the occasion; we were, therefore, pretty confident that this must be the one in question, having carefully examined all the others in succession.

It was lying under the western window, near the tablet erected by him, when living, to the memory of his beloved wife, whose virtues he extols in the most affectionate language. Without positive proof, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be interred near his adored partner, and this being found at her feet, it was unanimously agreed that the lid should be cut open to ascertain the fact, which proved afterwards that we were not mistaken.

The parish plumber descended, and commenced cutting across the coffin, then longitudinally, until the whole was sufficiently loosened to roll back, in order to lift off the wooden lid beneath, which was found in such good preservation that it came off nearly entire. Beneath this was another lid of the same material, which was raised without materially giving way. The coffin had originally been filled up with saw-dust, which was found undisturbed, except the centre, where the abdomen had fallen in. The saw-dust was then removed, and the process of examination commenced. Silence reigned. Not a whisper or breath was heard. Each stood on the tiptoe of expectation, awaiting the result as to what appearance the face would present when divested of its covering.

Lord Nugent descended into the grave, and first removed the outer cloth, which was firmly wrapped round the body—then the second, and a third—such care having been extended to preserve the body from the worm of corruption. Here a very singular scene presented itself. No regular features were apparent, although the face retained a death-like whiteness, and showed the various windings of the blood-vessels beneath the skin. The upper row of teeth were perfect, and those that remained in the under jaw, on being taken out and examined, were quite sound. A little beard remained on the lower part of the chin, and the whiskers were strong, and somewhat lighter than his hair, which was a full auburn brown. The upper part of the bridge of the nose was still elevated; the remainder had given way to the pressure of the cloths, which had been firmly bound round the head. The eyes were but slightly sunk in, and were covered with the same white film which characterised the general appearance of the face.

Finding a difference of opinion existed as to the indentation in the left shoulder, where it was supposed he had been wounded, it was unanimously agreed upon to raise up the coffin altogether, and place it in the centre of the church, where a more accurate examination might take place. The coffin was extremely heavy, but by elevating one end with a crow-bar, two strong ropes were adjusted under either end, and thus drawn up by twelve men, in the most careful manner possible. Being placed on a trestle, the first operation was to examine the arms, which nearly retained their original size, and presented a very muscular appearance. On lifting up the right arm, we found that it was dispossessed of its hand. We might, therefore, naturally conjecture that it had been amputated, as the bone presented a perfectly flat appearance, as if sawn off by some sharp instrument. On searching under the cloths, to our no small astonishment, we found the hand, or rather a number of small bones, inclosed in a separate cloth. For about six inches up the arm the flesh had wasted away, being evidently smaller than the lower part of the left arm, to which the hand was firmly united, and which presented no symptoms of decay, further than the two bones of the fore finger loose. Even the nails remained entire, of which we saw no appearance in the cloth containing the remains of the right hand.

At this process of the investigation, we were perfectly satisfied that, independently of the result of any further examination, such a striking coincidence as the loss of the right hand would justify our belief in Sir Robert Pye's statement to the Farleys, that his presentation pistol was the innocent cause of a wound, which afterwards proved mortal. It was, however, possible that at the same moment, in the heat of the action of Chalgrave, when Colonel Hampden discharged his pistol at his adversary, that his adversary's ball might wound him in the shoulder; for he was soon after observed, as stated by Sir Philip Warwick, "with his head hanging down, and his hands leaning upon his horse's neck."

In order to corroborate or disprove the different statements relative to his having been wounded in the shoulder, a close examination of each took place. The clavicle of the right shoulder was firmly united to the scapula, nor did there appear any contusion or indentation that evinced symptoms of any wound ever having been inflicted.—The left shoulder, on the contrary, was smaller and sunken in, as if the clavicle had been displaced. To remove all doubts, it was adjudged necessary to remove the arms, which were amputated with a penknife. The socket of the right arm was perfectly white and healthy, and the clavicle firmly united to the scapula, nor was there the least appearance of contusion or wound. The socket on the left shoulder, on the contrary, was of a brownish coat, and the clavicle being found quite loose and disunited from the scapula, proved that dislocation had taken place. The bones, however, were quite perfect. Such dislocation, therefore, must have arisen either from the force of a ball, or from Colonel Hampden having fallen from his horse, when he lost the power of holding the reins by reason of his hand having been so dreadfully shattered. The latter, in all probability, was the case, as it would be barely possible for a ball to pass through the shoulder without some fracture, either of the clavicle or scapula.

In order to examine the head and hair, the body was raised up and supported with a shovel; on removing the cloths which adhered firmly to the back of the head, we found the hair in a complete state of preservation. It was a dark auburn colour, and according to the custom of the times was very long—from five to six inches. It was drawn up and tied round at the top of the head with black thread or silk. The ends had the appearance of having been cut off. On taking hold of the top-knot it soon gave way, and came off like a wig. Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed, the skull in some places being perfectly bare, whilst in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small red worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptom of life was apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction; otherwise, how can we account, after a lapse of near two centuries, in finding living creatures preying upon the seat of intellect, when they were no where else to be found in any other part of the body. He was five feet nine inches in height, apparently of great muscular strength, of a vigorous and robust frame; forehead broad and high; the skull altogether well formed, such a one as the imagination would conceive capable of great exploits.

Here I close the narrative—one of singular interest to those who were eye-witnesses of the examination, which presented a scene so novel, so ghastly, but at the same time so full of moment, that it will ever prove a memorable event in the short æra of our lives. We recalled to mind the virtuous actions of the deceased; his manly defence against the tyranny of the Star Chamber; his abandonment of every social and domestic tie for the glorious cause of freedom; and whilst we gazed upon his remains, remembered that that voice which was once raised on behalf of his country, had contributed in no small measure to pave the way for the blessings of liberty which, but for his warning, might to this day have been withheld from an enlightened people.

On Ancient Tragedy and Comedy.

(Continued from Part i. p. 411.)

THE lines quoted from Horace censuring the partiality of the Roman audiences in his time to scenic shows and magnificent pageantry, in preference to the more chaste and legitimate subjects of the drama, may be well applied to the modern taste for similar entertainments, especially since the frequent introduction of animals upon the stage in triumphal processions, combats, and the like, and the increasing predilection for splendid scenery, rich costume, and stage effect. It is to be lamented that these frivolous objects should have become more popular and attractive to almost every class of visitors of our theatres, than the less pompous and striking, but more solid and instructive, works of dramatic literature; for the representation of which the Stage was originally instituted, according to the beautiful and well-known description of Pope:

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart,
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold,
For this the tragic Muse first trod the Stage,
Commanding tears to flow, through every age."—*Prologue to Addison's Cato.*

To the attentive observer of human nature, and to the philanthropist who desires the improvement of his fellow-creatures, it must be a subject of painful reflection that an institution intended to correct and cultivate the moral principle, to enlarge the understanding, and amend the heart, should thus be converted into a mere vehicle of transient amusement and uninstructive gratification. It is, however, sincerely

to be hoped that this frivolous disposition and attachment to mere exterior show may soon be repressed, and that the drama may once more be conducted according to its primitive and legitimate design. But this desirable object we cannot reasonably expect to be effected, whilst there exists the prevailing proneness in dramatic authors and publishers to encourage popular errors, to pamper a vicious and corrupted taste, and to be influenced by motives of self-interest and personal advantage with regard to their productions.

The following quotation from Horace, describing the tumultuous reception of a favourite actor on the Roman Stage, appears to be in some measure applicable to the mode in which the illiterate portion of a modern audience, for want of proper judgment and discrimination, and an ability to estimate the real merits of a superior performer, blindly bestow their clamorous commendation—not on his just conception and accurate representation of character, and his forcible delineation of the passions—but on the less important particulars of his attitudes, dress, or manner of reciting any well-known and striking passages ;—

" ——————— Nam quæ pervincere voces
Evaluere sonum, *referunt quem nostra theatra ?*
Garganum mugire putes nemus, aut mare Tuscum :
Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur, et artes,
Divitiæque peregrinæ ; quibus oblitus actor
Cum stetit in scenâ, concurrit dextera lævæ.
Dixit adhuc aliquid ? Nil sanè—Quid placet ergò ?
Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno."
Epist. I. b. ii. 200—207.

Thus translated in the quaint but faithful and expressive, version of Creech :

' For who can judge, or who can hear the wit, [pit ?
When noise and strange confusion fill the
As when the winds dash waves against the shore, [roar.
Or lash the woods, and all the monsters
So great the shout, when rich and strangely drest,
The player comes, they clasp his gaudy vest.
Well ! hath the actor spoken ?—Not a line !
Why then d'ye clap ? Oh ! Sir, his clothes are fine."

Sterne, in his Life of Tristram Shandy, has humorously and severely satirized the custom above described, and the illiberal and partial mode of criticism which prevailed in his time. The witty, laconic, and caustic style of this satire can scarcely be exceeded. (See vol. II. chap. xxi.) It would be highly desirable if a similar mode of correction could be found to repress the too prevalent practice in the present times.

I shall conclude the foregoing observations on Ancient and Modern Tragedy and Comedy, with the following extract from Dr. Johnson's admirable Preface to Shakspeare, as to the propriety of rejecting or observing the dramatic unities, and the sanction afforded by that illustrious poet to succeeding authors for adopting the former course :

" Whether Shakspeare knew the unities and rejected them by design, or deviated from them by happy ignorance, it is impossible to decide, and useless to inquire. We may reasonably suppose that when he rose to notice, he did not want the counsels and admonitions of critics, and that he at last deliberately persisted in a practice which he might have begun by chance. As nothing is essential to the fable but unity of *action*, and as the unities of *time* and *place* arise evidently from false assumptions, and by circumscribing the extent of the drama, lessen its variety, I cannot think it much to be lamented that they were not known by Shakspeare, or not observed; nor if such another poet could arise, should I very vehemently reproach him, that his first act passed at Venice, and his next at Cyprus. Such violations of rules merely positive, become the comprehensive genius of Shakspeare, and such censures are suitable to the minute and slender criticism of Voltaire."

Pope also, in his Essay on Criticism, has sanctioned an occasional deviation from the established rules of art, and inculcated a noble disdain of correction in exalted genius, for sometimes disregarding or infringing the strict laws of criticism ;—

" Great wits may sometimes gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend ;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

The frequent transgression of established rules should, however, only be allowed to superior talent, whose energies cannot, without unnatural restraint or violence, be confined within the usual limits.

August 14. L. R. F.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Privy-purse Expences of King Henry *the Eighth, from November MDXXIX. to December MDXXXII. with introductory Remarks and illustrative Notes. By* Nicholas Harris Nicolas, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 365. Pickering.

HENRY led a migratory life, probably to ease the country in regard to procurations for the Court; such being the reason assigned for the wandering habits of our earlier Monarchs. In his progresses, he was always attended by a smith, with locks and bolts for his chamber doors, a necessary precaution at that time, because an article in the Northumberland Household Book shows that it was quite common for doors to be without such fastenings. Whenever great persons travelled, they took with them purses of money to distribute by the way, and in like manner a footman was commissioned by the King to perform such acts of charity. The King was generally followed by his fools, jesters, minions, and other favourites.

Of Henry's "out of door" amusements, shooting at the rounds (a kind of target), hunting, hawking, fishing, horse-racing, bowls, and tennis, were the chief; and in his palaces, many hours were daily passed at "the tables" or backgammon, shovel-board, dice, and cards; wagers on races run against dogs, or at shooting or hunting; payments to people for making dogs perform tricks; gratuities to persons for different feats, as eating a buck, riding two horses at once, and others of a similar description. Fools and jesters were among his principal associates, and, like a woman, he was passionately fond of jewellery. By the patronage of music, architecture, painting, and literature, he exhibited more elevation of mind; nay, where his pride or safety, or lust or revenge, were not in question, he was (says Mr. Nicolas) compassionate and charitable.

In those times it was usual for persons, though of the inferior classes of society, to make presents to the Sovereign, possibly on account of the rewards given in return. Among these petty presents we find fishing-rods and whistles, &c.

Certain items show, in our opinion, the great depreciation of the value of labour in our day, and in consequence the great increase of pauperism. The pay of a labourer was 8*d.* a day, or, deducting the Sundays, only 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum; but in those days there were numerous holidays and festivals besides. Notwithstanding, if, as Browne Willis states, the farmer of Ravenston charged only 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the Vicar's diet during the whole year, and 5*l.* per annum would maintain any one in great honour and credit, and was a sufficient sum for a bachelor gentleman,—then it is evident, that eight pence a day, if it be estimated at the value of ten times its modern worth, as to command of commodities, is equivalent to six shillings and eight pence *per diem*, or 2*l.* per week.

As to the value of land, only 2*l.* an acre was given for some meadow. Hay was 5*s.* 6*d.* a load; oats one year, 6*s.* 6*d.* a load; in another year, 9*s.* Land has therefore increased to thirty, and even forty times its ancient value; 80*l.* an acre being not an uncommon price for meadow; and hay cannot be bought for ten times 5*s.* 6*d.* viz. 2*l.* 15*s.* The comparison, however, between the prices of land and those of its produce, shows plainly that the former has greatly augmented beyond the latter.

Some articles of manufacture were far dearer than they are now. We find 26*s.* 8*d.* paid for a shalme (a kind of oboe), which sum multiplied by ten makes 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Briefs for churches were hawked about by women, for we have, "paied to divers women that gadered for the churche of Sainct Laurence of Upton, vs." p. 36.

It seems that the King played at games of chance, even with his fools and jesters; for we have, "paied to Domingo [a Lombard, one of Henry's diverting vagabonds], for so moche money loste at game, xxiii*li.* in angells." (p. 36.) This fellow won of the King in cards and dice in less than three years, 620*l.* P. 316.

In p. 17 we have, as a January payment, one for hey and *cots* for the dere in Greenwich Park. Mr. Nicolas, p. 312, says that *cots* must certainly be a mistake for *oats*. We do not see why there might not be *cots* for housing the deer in night and bad weather, as there were for sheep, viz. sheep-cotes.

In pp. 20, 82, 93, 109, we have payments made for a *bridge* at York-place. We have before observed, that *bridge* was a term then used for stairs and a projecting landing-place on the bank of a river. That at Palace-yard was anciently called the Bridge at Westminster. In p. 364, we have a note about wood-knives. Dr. Meyrick says,

"Query, if a *wood-knife* was that short sharp *hanger* (couteau de chasse) used in hunting, and with which Sir Tristrem, and other scientific sportsmen, dissected their sport with anatomical precision."

We are happy to confirm the Doctor's opinion, that it was a kind of *hanger*, by adducing the following passage from Cotgrave: "*Malcus*, a faulchion; *hangar*, woodknife." v. *Malcus*.

We can attach no blame to the publication of documents of this kind, *seriatim*, from the text. We know, however, that a much clearer illustration of ancient manners would be furnished by a selection of the articles according to their respective characters, and classing them under one head or chapter.

We have made this observation; and to exemplify it shall soon state the table fruit and esculent vegetables mentioned among the presents, because it is a subject with the histories of which we are by no means satisfied. It is certain, that in the ancient computuses (we decline the Latinism of words naturalized as English), there is no mention of table-vegetables or deserts, merely of meat and salted or pickled fish (both being only *sometimes* fresh), yet we find circumstances which lead us to think that they cannot have been unused or unknown to the extent supposed. Nothing of novelty can be presumed from the presents named, because *shirts* are among the presents to the King, and they were certainly ancient. All, by the way, and in digression, that stares us in the face upon this subject of donations, is, that, except in embroidery and jewellery, articles of manufactured convenience were very rare. *Inter alia*, an item is recorded of *two* shillings being paid for a pair of snuffers, for the use of the King (p. 4), and a pair which cost 4*s*. is mentioned in p. 89, as well as *six* pair for ij*s*. and that was certainly the customary price of inferior sorts, for in p. 108, we have, "paid to Mr. Walshe for xii snoffer for candilles, iiij*s*."

This (as we think) novel, at least not universal use of snuffers, may explain Charles the Fifth's remark, "of snuffing a candle with the fingers."

Now for the vegetable list of presents.—Pyes made of oranges (p. 32); apples (36); herbs, (37, 39, &c. &c.); cherries (56, 57, &c. &c.); lettuces (58); pears, and damsons (65); filberts (66); fruit, kinds not specified (66); oranges and lemons (71); artichokes and cucumbers (72, 77); old apples (78); oranges and citrons (80); *sweet* oranges and *sweet* lemons (92, 93); pomegranates (95); *roots*, not specified, and herbs (96); wardens (pears), 105; pears (106); pippins (109); figs, raisins (109); peascods (it is well known that peas and beans were eaten in the cods) (136); strawberries (141, 146); roses (148); quinces (171); salet herbes (176); pears and medlars (176); flowers (178); dates (203); garden beans (218); peaches (253); grapes (254); barberies (258).

In pp. 347, 371, Mr. Nicolas finds great difficulty in the exposition of the phrase "*take their* Rights," used in the following item:

"Paied to marke and to the ij guillams ayenst Easter for to take their Rights, iiiil*i*." [sic, qu. iij*d*.] P. 121.

The money was advanced for offerings; and the term "take their rights," [rites] was applied to persons old enough to take the sacrament, &c. Payment of Easter dues is now due only from persons of sixteen years of age. That such was the real meaning is evident, from the following passages in the Northumberland Household Book (page 334), which have escaped Mr. Nicolas.

"Item. My Lordis offeringe accustomede yerely upon Ester-evyn, when his Lordshipp *takyth his Rights*, iiij*d*.

"Item. My Lorde usith and accustomyth yerly to caus to be delyverid to his Lordschippis childeren, that *be of aige* to *take their Rights*, for them to offer upon Ester's even after, ij*d*. to every of them." (334.)

Now 2*d*. a head for every person in a family above sixteen is still the customary payment. See Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, v. *Offerings*.

Easter *dues*, it is to be recollected,

are customary payments made by persons above a certain age, who are presumed to have taken the sacrament upon Easter day, of course in the morning. To *take their rights*, was equivalent with taking the Sacrament, for the extracts quoted say, that his Lordship made his donations to such of his children "as were of aige, to *take their rights*, for them to offer upon Easter's even after [i. e. after communicating in the day], ij*d.* [the still usual payment.]

That there is a profusion of curious things in this book, and that Mr. Nicolas has edited it well, and *secundum artem*, need not be said.

The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, *the fifth Earl of* Northumberland, *at his Castles of* Wresill *and* Lekinfield *in* Yorkshire. *Begun anno Domini MDXII.* 8vo. *pp.* 464. *Reprinted* 1828. Pickering.

THE Northumberland Household Book is well known to be a most valuable record, illustrative of ancient domestic economy. But it has some peculiarities. For instance, there is no mention of *cheese*, and various articles which occur in other works of a similar kind.

For the entertainment of our readers, we shall cursorily survey some of the leading contents. We begin with

"Braikfaste for my lorde and my lady.—Furst, a loif of brede in Frenchon, ij manchett, a quart of bere, a quart of wyne, ij pecys of saltfish, vj baconn'd herryng, iiij white herryng, or a dysche of sproits." p. 78.

This was the meal for Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in Lent, the children only being then allowed breakfast every day. A pint of beer, another of wine, wash down and relish a whole loaf; and two rolls and a lot of salt-fish would now form a stout dish for two ploughmen; but field sports and outdoor exercises rendered the stomachs of our ancestors keen and hardy; and it is to be remembered that there were to be "reversions," as they were called, i. e. leavings for the attendants. Upon flesh days, instead of the salt fish, was given out boiled mutton or beef. No wine was allowed to any other person than my lord and lady.

For the children were dispensed bread, rolls, beer, butter, salt-fish, sprats, and herrings (in Lent), a chicken, or mutton bones boiled (on flesh days). On what were called breakfasts of fish upon the Saturdays, out of Lent, we find a dish of buttered eggs or salt-fish. P. 78.

Among the upper servants bread, beer, and salt-fish, formed the ingredients on fasting days; upon other times boiled beef instead of the fish. The lower servants in the stable and porter's lodge had not the honour of *breakfasting*, their meals being denominated *drynkyngs*, and consisting only of bread and beer, no meat or fish.

Butter appears to have been limited to the family, and head officers of the household.

Upon the scamlyng dayes in Lent (Mondays and Saturdays), when no regular meals were provided, we find a variation of turbot baked, or fried smelts, and fresh ling, cod, or other fish.

In the order of "lyverays of breid, bere, wyne, white lights and wax," daily for a certain part of the year, we find wine allowed "to my lord and lady, my lady's gentyllwomen, my lord's brother, and the hede officers and counsaill, viz. the chamberlain, the steward, the tresaurer, the countroller, and the counsaill," but withheld from the children. pp. 96, 97.

One would suppose that the feelings of heat and cold were applicable to all stations of life; yet it is plain that seasonable warmth was considered a luxury due only to rank. It is evident, from the regulations and the habits of students in the universities, that they were obliged to make themselves warm how they could. What Gibbon calls "a companionable fire," that which in cold rainy days preserves good humour, and is in reality "a transcendent comfort," was not more considered to be a necessary than change of diet, *perdrix, toujours perdrix.* Like the fare on ship-board, always the same fare, salt-fish, beer, mutton, and pork; but for the firing my lord and his lady, from Allhallow tide to Lady-day, had an ample proportion of fuel, and so had my Lord Percy; but the younger children, "the nurcy, if my lorde's childern be byneth, ij pecks." Thus were the poor infants of this exalted house exposed to the torture of cold and chilbains, from a fashion of the day (the only motive which *could* influence the house of

Percy). But then this was kindness; the steward and other upper officers, who had much to write, and could not run away, had only a *single peck* allowed them for the whole winter. The fact is, that rank, not physical necessities, guided every thing; that a man, whose only property was a shirt, was deemed entitled to no more than that article of clothing; and odd as it may seem, perhaps hyperbolical, to assume that a smock-frock was the costume of Anglo-Saxon slaves, only because they had no other garment; yet we believe it to have been, under circumstances, a serious truth. We think that we could find passages in Strutt's Dresses and Manners and Customs, much to this purpose; but we are satisfied with knowing that there is a proverb which says, "England is the paradise of women, and the hell of horses and servants," a maxim which is not *now* at least true, in reference to the Royal Family and (generally speaking) of the higher nobility.

But even common variations from butcher's meat were not to be allowed to the Earl himself, if they were not cheap. The head of the HOUSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND had not a fowl at his table, unless his Board of Green Cloth thought the indulgence to be sufficiently cheap. For instance, (as the book is printed, and extracts are unnecessary,) we find that all purchase of capons was prohibited, unless they were bought at ij*d.* a piece *lean*, and "fed in the pultry," and then for the use of the lord's table, and that of the chamberlain's and steward's table, *if they had strangers* exclusively. This indulgence of capons was limited to once a week. *Monthly*, a pig or a goose might be bought for the same parties, and it is remarkable that both these animals are valued at the same price, viz. iii*d.* or iiij*d.* a piece, and both were to be cut out into iii or iiij meals, though the quantities were so different. Chickens might be bought weekly for the lord and chamberlain and stewards, if only a halfpenny a piece; hens for the same persons at ii*d.* each weekly, from Christmas to Shrove-tide; the like for pigeons, if three for a penny; and rabbits, if only two pence each; swans were brought to market lean for fatting, but to be paid for the market price, "as they may be bought in the countre, seyinge that my lorde hathe swannys inew of hys owne." (p. 103.) Pluvers were so esteemed, that (as if mortification was deemed necessary) they were only to be deemed lawful indulgences once a month at a principal feast.

"Item, it is thought good that no *pluvers* be bought at noo season, but oonley in Chrysymas and princypall feestes, and my lorde to be servyde therewith and his boord-end, and non other, and to be bought for j*d.* a pece, or j*d.* ob. at moste." P. 103.

The luxuries of principal feasts were the following sorts of birds (some of them even carrion), none of which were to be served up at any other than the lord's table, viz. cranes xvi*d.* a piece (formerly common in this country); mallards ij*d.* each; no teylles, except wyldefowl, could not be gotten as low as 1*d.* a piece; woodcocks, 1*d.* or 1½*d.* at the most; wipes (i. e. lapwings) 1*d.* each; *seagulls*, "if good and in seson, at 1*d.* or 1½*d.* the moste;" *styntes*, aquatic birds, called purres in Pennant's British Zoology, provided they are six for a penny; quails ij*d.* a piece at the most; snypes, iij for 1*d.*; partridges ij*d.* a piece; redshanks 1½*d.* each; bytterns xii*d.* each; pheasants, the same; reys (i. e. ruffs and reves), ij*d.* a pece; sholards (or shovelers) vi*d.* each; curlews xii*d.* each; peacocks (but no hens) xii*d.* each; wild fowl to be bought at the first hand, because poulterers took advantage; seapies; widgeons, 1½*d.* the pece; knots at 1*d.* a pece; dottrels at 1*d.* each; bustards; ternes (sea swallows) at iiij*d.* and 5*d.*; great birds, supposed fieldfares; thrushes, of which the chamberlain and steward were allowed to partake; small birds, xii for 1*d.*; larks xii for ij*d.*; lastly, flitches of bacon were, it seems, delicacies (which may account for the selection of such a thing for the Dunmow reward),

"Item, *bacon flykes* for my lordes owne mees, Mr. chambrelayn and the stewarde's mees (mess) bitwixt Candlemas and Shroftyde, ells none, except my lordes comaundement be to the contrary." P. 107.

Twenty-nine does were killed betwixt Allhallows-day and Shrove-tide; and twenty bucks between May-day and Holyrood-day (pp. 112, 113), and these the keepers were not to slaughter, but under specific warrants, so many from each park.

Eight pence a day was the sum allowed for a man and horse, travelling expences in the winter, if it were an

eating day; only sixpence on a fasting day. In the summer the traveller had ij*d.* for every meal, and ½*d.* for his baiting, "and 1½*d.* for his horse, viz. a halfpenny for his baiting, and a penny at night for his grazing (p. 118). A peck of oats was allowed to every horse *per diem*. (p. 121.) Beans were made into horsebread, three loaves a day being given to some horses, two only to others (p. 123), the former proportion amounting to iii bushels iii pekks for a hors in a month. p. 124.

The address of warrants to the principal servants, was to "my trusty servant," and the preface "well belovyd, I grete you well." pp. 131, 133.

It was settled by the lord and his "counsail," how many joints and pieces carcases of veal, mutton, beef, and fish, were to be cut into. pp. 134, 135.

The modern rule is a pound of hops to a bushel of malt, but here we have only vilbs. of hops to vi quarters of malt, i. e. 48 bushels (p. 137); and a *hogshead* of beer is said to contain only xlviii gallons, the said six quarters being made only into twelve such hogsheads.

This nobleman did not what is called "set up his house" (p. 142) all the year round. Some servants were dismissed on board-wages, and others had "no horde waiges allowed bicaus they have licens to go about their owne business from Michaelmes to Sainte Andrewtyde." P. 141.

Every officer attended at the counting-house between vii and half-past viii in the morning, to be *breved*, i. e. to give in their accounts. P. 160.

The keys of all the offices were brought into the counting house at certain hours, and every night, that there might be no access between meals. pp. 163, 164.

As in the Universities, attendance at Chapel is a substitute for a muster roll, so a priest said mass

"Dailly at vi of the clok in the mornynge thoroweoute the yere, that the officers of his Lordeshipes housholde may ryse at a dew hower, and to here masse dailly, to th' entent that they may com to receyve their keys of their offices at the hower apoynted. That they shall not nede to come to no service afterwarde for tendynge of their offices. By reason whiroff my lorde nor straungers shall not be unservyde at no howre nor tyme when ushers shall comaunde." P. 171.

Whatever might be the paucity of garden stuff in the middle age, we find in p. 206 (probably for stuffing and seasoning),

"Item, that frome hensfurthe there be no *herbis* bought, seinge that the cooks may have herbis inewe in my lordis gardins." P. 206.

It is, however, certain that in the bills of fare here given, no mention whatever is made of esculent vegetables, even of fruit. Certain officers, in morning attendance, were allowed to go off duty after dinner, at ten, till 3 p. m. (evening) upon their own business; and were relieved by another set, whose vacant time allowed was the morning. (pp. 310, 315.) At 9 o'clock the gates were shut, "to the entente that no servaunte shall com in at the said gaite, that ought to be within whiche ar oute of the hous at that hour." P. 318.

The surveyor of his Lordship's lands and his secretary were both priests. He had also a riding chaplain. P. 323.

The Earl did not, when at home, always keep chapel. When he did certain offerings were made; among them is

"Upon Saint Blayes's day to be sett in his Lordschipp candill to offer at hye mas, if his Lordschyp kepe chapel, iiij*d.*" P. 338.

Offerings were also made by his Lordship and the family, when he "crept the cross"* upon Good Friday, and the day after the resurrection.

The King's jugglers and bearwards used to make annual circuits, and received vis. viii*d.* when they came to this lord (p. 339); and the minstrels, players, and trumpeters of the King or noblemen, made similar peregrinations.

The twelve days of Christmas were kept up with plays, an abbot of misrule, bearbaiting, &c. Upon New Year's day his Lordship's minstrels played at the chamber doors of himself, his lady, and the children. The henchmen and footmen presented gloves to him, as a new year's gift, and received money in return. The grooms of his chamber had also a box, in which the Earl deposited xxs. (P. 345.)

The Candlemas taper appears to have been one set up within circles of others, and is thus described:

"Item, my lorde useth to gif yerely ac-

* Of this "creeping the cross," see Fosbroke's British Monachism, p. 92.

customede to the yoman or groim of the vestry, that doith serve the rowme upon Candilmas-day, and bryngith my lord the taper that is halvyd, that the roundlett of small lights goth aboute with one of smallest roundletts, that goth about the said taper of the hallowed lights, in reward, iijs. iiij*d*."

The chippings of the trencher bread and other bread were given to the hounds. P. 353.

When his Lordship travelled apparently between his different seats, a groom rode before to get ready his chamber; another, who was mounted, led his Lordship's spare nag; a third mounted led a cloth-sack horse with his trussing-bed; a fourth, another cloth sack-horse with his body apparel; a fifth was always attendant upon his person.

The saddle horses appropriated to the use of Lord Percy, "when he was at yeres to ride," are these:

"First a gret doble trottynge horsse for my Lord Percy to travell uppon in wynter.

"Item. A great doble trottynge hors, called a curtall, for his Lordeship to ryde on owte of towne.

"Item. An outher trottynge gambaldynge hors for my saide lorde Percy to ryde upon when he comes ynto towne.

"Item. An amblynge hors for his Lordeship to journey upon dayly.

"Item. A proper amblynge litle nagge for my Lorde Percy to ryde upon when he goith on hawkynge or huntynge.

"Item. A gret amblynge geldynge, or a gret trottynge geldynge, to cary my saide Lord Percy's maile [portmanteau], with his stuffe for his chaunge, when he rydes." P. 360.

Houses for study stood in the garden.

"A grome of the chamber for the kepynge of fyre in the jewell hous and lyberary and houses in the garden, and other places, where my lorde shall syt aboute his books." P. 365.

Waters from roses, burradge, primroses, and various herbs and flowers, were distilled and laid up. P. 384.

The furniture at removal was carried from house to house. (P. 391.) In point of fact, except hangings, there appear to have been no other articles of furniture, than long tables, forms, cupboards, and bedsteads, in any room; in the hall occur "two dores, nether locks nor keyes." P. 463.

From these abstracts our readers will easily form an opinion of the curious contents of this volume. It was at its first publication excellently illustrated by Bishop Percy; and the work before us is a faithful reprint, without further comment or addition of any kind. It forms a good companion to the preceding Work relative to Henry the Eighth's Expences.

The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, *D. D. illustrated principally from his unpublished Manuscripts; with a preliminary View of the Papal System, and of the state of the Protestant Doctrine in Europe, to the commencement of the Fourteenth Century. By* Robert Vaughan. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

THIS book is not, correctly speaking, a Life of Wycliffe, nor is the subject treated biographically. In truth, Mr. Vaughan is a most successful imitator of Mosheim, whose manner he mixes with that of Gibbon. He has produced an elaborate, well-workmanized book. But admitting, as we willingly do, the qualifications of theologians to delineate with complete success the progress and effects of doctrines, we like to intermix treatment of matters connected with the history of man, and the state of mind, in a philosophical mode; for, though particular doctrines may have grown out of the particular circumstances assigned by the theologian, yet the success or failure of them depends upon distinct principles. For instance, perfect abstract Christianity, in a philosophical view, is a beautiful system of Platonism, and as such was both understood and practised successfully by particular individuals throughout the darkest ages. We could name numerous real saints living in cloistered seclusion; and can an illustration of the sublimity and holiness of essential Christianity be produced in any age equal to that of the monk of the thirteenth century, who wrote the "Imitatio Christi," ascribed to Thomas à Kempis? Certainly not. But what is Platonism to savages? to ignorant, or worldly, or luxurious men, or public officers, or business men, who *must* be concerned in matters purely worldly. Yet if (as is the generally received doctrine) the Fall was the triumph of the animal nature of man, and the restoration of the human race to its original spirituality the great object of revealed religion, then is this Platonic construction of Christianity a correct interpretation of its purpose, and is perhaps now as much impeded by intemperance in luxury, as it was originally by barbarism. *Tempora mutantur, nos*

non mutamur ab illis,—at least satisfactorily.

Furthermore, the religious history of the world is a barometer of the state of knowledge among the people; for as that improves, theoretical religion improves also, and sceptical philosophers and men of high powers and learning, though the authors of enormous moral mischief, have never exhibited any desire of founding sects, things belonging to knavery or folly. We shall say no more upon the palpable truism of our position, that, according to the history of man, improvement in knowledge *must* precede improvement in religion, because it always *has* preceded it.

It is to be next observed, that new interpretations of Scripture have been the modes by which (out of paganism) all reformations have been effected. The Jews had put a wrong construction upon their own Scriptures. This our Saviour corrected, and the new religion thrived by means of this more correct elucidation. The Popes applied the text, "I am Peter, &c." to themselves, and perverted other texts. The Protestants are charged by their enemies with having violated such ancient received interpretations, and having made a new Bible out of the Fathers. Wicliffe in like manner began to expose the popular delusion by translating the Bible; and when Cranmer recommended Henry VIII. to cut the gordian knot, by making the Bible the standard, instead of the Pope, he only revived Wicliffe's mode of conduct. It is a sure, often unfair, test; for at any period to try human opinions and manners by the test of the Bible, must exhibit the inevitable corruptions incident to natural and physical imperfections, and political and private interests. That Wicliffe was upright, and had the best intentions, is beyond doubt; nor can it be said that he who disperses a large mass of error and folly, is not a great public benefactor. Nevertheless, we beg it to be recollected, that we are not discussing the right or wrong of things, only giving philosophical outlines of the natural progress of them. Received systems have great worldly interests connected with them, and on this account have a tendency, *in se*, to foster corruptions; and the impracticability of amalgamating ignorance, barbarism, and human passions, with beautiful Platonism, must be evident, whether there had ever been Popery or not.

Contempt of enemies is a known imprudence. Had Wicliffe or Luther been summarily executed *in limine*, as heretics, the Reformation, humanly speaking, would have been crushed in the bud, at least till there arose such a founder as Henry VIII., whom the writ *de heretico* could not reach.

Wicliffe says that, in his time, the 14th Century, "it was no rare event for men to call God master, forty, three score, or four score years, and yet to be ignorant of his ten commandments, although by their good or evil deeds they must hereafter be judged." i. 304, 305. What a religion!

The culture of the mind, we think with Mr. Vaughan, led the way in the English Reformation (i. 294), and it is not from the charlatanry of all kinds, so popular in the present day, that we expect any good. Far the contrary. But it is from that efficient mode of reform, NATIONAL EDUCATION; for whoever has lived in rural districts, must know that full two-thirds of the people are *intellectually* savages, who, if you ask them the road to a place, cannot give you an intelligible answer. In short, the corruptions fostered by popery are indeed abolished, but not the barbarism in which they found support. Now the effect of a different state of intellectual character is well told by Mr. Vaughan in the following paragraph.

"The mind which has received the culture necessary to appreciate the beauties of art, is offended by every false combination, and by every trace of rudeness or deformity. And it certainly is not the less evident that the perceptions and feelings of men in relation to morals, and to the gradations of piety, are susceptible of similar discipline and improvement. If there be a difference here, we may presume for various reasons, that it will be in favour of the moral capacities. Accordingly, the harmonious in human life, the beautiful in religious devotedness, may become no less attractive to the reflecting man, than the same properties as distinguishing the works of art. From the zeal for improvement, also, as thus excited, though directed to very different objects, there may arise the same dissatisfaction with imperfect attainment, and in all respects the same severity of criticism. We honour the man who has struggled to separate the literature of a nation from the inroads of barbarism; or to distinguish for the benefit of others, between the truths of

science, and the pernicious dogmas of the alchymist or astrologer. And it remains to be shewn why the same reverence, at least, is not due to the man who performs a more perilous service, with the hope of exhibiting religion apart from superstition; and that because the latter is regarded as the source of whatever can degrade his species, and the former as having the nearest connexion with the best discipline both of the understanding and the heart.

"Such has been the character of the most distinguished reformers of the Christian religion, and such, in a peculiar degree, was the culture of the mind which led the way to the English reformation. Wycliffe's acquaintance with the composition of devout men, and especially with the writings of inspired teachers, had contributed to place human nature before him in all the deformity and ruin of its lapsed condition, and had at the same time disclosed to him the moral loveliness of the state in which it first stood, and to which, by the influence of the Gospel, it may yet be restored. They are matters of this commanding character which constitute the Christian doctrine, and if true, it is plain that it possesses an importance, with relation to men, very far surpassing what may be attached to any other portion of truth, or indeed, to all other truth." i. 295.

However meritorious may be Mr. Vaughan's book, as a *Mosheimian* one, the subject, as referring to popery and the dark ages, is not that which can have the character of novelty; and from this cause we must apologize to the author for not making more extracts, and for using his book to the purpose of showing how much improved Christianity depends upon the *intellectual* state of the people; a truism we conceive, because it is evident that in society most virtues are to be found in the educated classes. To one thing only we object:—If, as Mr. Vaughan says, "nine-tenths of the terms used by Wicliffe are still current among us," (Preface xi.) then why were the extracts modernized? Could not an abstract have been given in the text: and the originals in notes. We do not think that the pure doctrinal character of the work, required any such literary hair-dressing, frizzing, and curling.

Medical Ethics, by the late T. Percival, M.D. *&c.; with additions illustrative of the Past and Present State of the Profession in Great Britain. London,* 1827. Jackson, *pp.* 360. 12*mo.*

SOME time since we derived considerable instruction and amusement from the Mementos of the Medici family, and Mr. Wadd's Anecdotes, to which this work, edited by another author, has added. It is to be regretted that the public so seldom read books of this class, however interesting and important. It would be very desirable to procure some practical operation of their contents upon society in the country, where quackery immensely abounds, and is only to be checked by the salutary exertions of the periodical press. Provincial newspapers being read by all classes of people, are the best vehicles. If the many ingenious young men in medicine, would write analyses of *those parts* of the works to which we have referred, that illustrate such medical abuses as occur in their own immediate neighbourhoods, accompanied with their own remarks in strong language, but in a legal and judicious form, they would promote the cause of respectable and honourable conduct in the profession, and render infinite service to society. Dr. Beddoes observes, that "all the tricks of the irregulars, even among the regulars, ought to be exposed, without which no scheme for the reform of medicine can be effectual. If some of the enormities daily committed by quacks were suppressed by authority, there would then be enough of quackery left *in the profession* to feed the credulity of the sick and their friends. It is *ignorance* that *commits, encourages,* and *suffers from* abuses." Railing against them in gossip has very little weight comparatively with the press, which places a statement before several thousand persons at once in a form calculated to multiply discussion, and make a much deeper impression than vague conversations. We are aware of obstacles to this mode of proceeding. Many of the provincial newspapers are so corrupt that they have a direct interest in winking at the grossest practices of humbug and artifice. We have known a country editor who acknowledged having been bribed at the rate of ten pounds per annum, to suppress all articles unfavourable to the Jew Conversion and British and Foreign Bible Societies; and others, who uphold quacks of every description, for the sake of their puffs and advertisements.

Also many provincial papers are so intimidated by the local influence of successful knaves and quacks, and the active malice of their friends, that they are obliged to avoid all free discussion of the subject. Upon this last principle there is a check to the measures of medical men themselves. We know that a wide difference exists between the public spirit, liberality, and rational opinions of the metropolis, and the illiberal prejudices and ignorant state of society in many of our country towns, and consequently between the freedom of action and opinion in these different situations. Those who denounce abuses in rural communities, whether in physic or any thing else, are often marked men, and subject to the persecution of the aristocracy of knaves and fools, who, if not even more numerous, are always more united and concentrated than the aristocracy of people of common sense and judgment. Hence, though as a free constitution, ours neither recognizes nor authorizes any such principle, there is nevertheless a system of private oppression in this country, which is fully equivalent to the most despotic laws of the most despotic states, proceeding from a strong sympathy with knaves, quacks, and hypocrites, and a spirit of hostility towards all who would bring their vile and abandoned conduct into disrepute. Interference is therefore not always politic, except on the part of independent men. Even many people of worth are often induced to join in the clamour of the base and interested against the exposure of abuses, though founded on facts and proper motives. But in the end, with time and reflection, they discover the reasonableness and necessity of such steps. Without the press there can be no discrimination of character, no means of knowing the deep pits of imposition, scheming, and villainy, which, in the medical profession as much as any, are laid to ensnare the feet of the unwary and credulous. England has always been noted for encouragement of quackery. Indeed, as the profession of medicine is *peculiarly* constituted in this country, no security is afforded either to the public, or to the legitimate members of the profession themselves.

In the Medical Ethics, the manœuvrings and artifices to which certain individuals have recourse, are painted in their proper colours, and in a lively and pointed style, rendered more amusing by the professional anecdotes which abound throughout. The work is a complete monitor to those who frequent the watering places, and the scenes which it represents, it seems, are laid principally in Bath, Cheltenham, and Leamington.

We subjoin the following extract as a specimen :—

"According to Mr. Chamberlayne's statements in the London Physical and Medical Journal, 1801, South Britain returned £14,000 annually, in stamp duty, upon an augmenting sale of quack medicines, and other injurious compositions, exclusively of duty on advertisements; whilst North Britain returned not more than £50 per annum. This difference between North and South, is as the difference between good sense and education, and the want of them.

"The western boundaries of this island, however much throughout them the exterior luxuries and refinements of life may be diffused, are sacred to quackery and vulgar infatuation in medicine. Express delineations may have little weight in a part of the island hitherto so callous to ridicule and exposure; but to guide the reflecting part of society, it becomes a duty to add to the past descriptions of the more rank, some intimations of the less notorious features of the *astutia medica.* The larger watering places in this section of the kingdom, form the common centres which attract and extend all around the murky uses of empiricism; and it cannot be otherwise than judicious for strangers to discourage the petty artifices which shine forth visibly in these places. However reluctantly, a few examples may be given to put them on their guard. A gentleman sent for a young physician in Cheltenham: on the following day the wife of the latter called on the lady of the patient, in appearance, to make a visit of ceremony or friendship, but in reality, to enlarge on her husband's numerous engagements and superior abilities. This paltry species of manœuvring, to which none of real acquirements condescend to have recourse, is nevertheless frequently successful where invalids resort for short periods of time. Here young physicians sometimes affect to be precipitated into redundant practice, and, languishing under its fatigues, make themselves appear in conspicuous assemblages, martyrs to breathless haste—

'To hurryings to and fro, and signals of distress.'

"We have known one, who on returning

to an evening party, from which he had been hastily summoned, called surrounding attention to the golden trophies of his exertions, by holding up to view two sovereigns between his finger and thumb. This ridiculous part he has several times repeated, till it has led some to imagine that those identical coin, like the guineas given to the Vicar of Wakefield's daughters, were always to be shown but never to be changed. In other quarters, similar glittering apparitions are seen constantly to peep from the niche of a desk—

'Books and money placed for show,
Like nest-eggs to make patients lay.'
HUDIBRAS.

and phials, with six varieties of golden-coloured fluids, are held out to patients to detect the nice shades of certain excretions, as if it did not follow, in every case, that calomel or blue pill was prescribed in a similar form and dose. The use of specimens is borrowed from the urine doctors, one of whom, in his red robes, in an old Dutch painting in the Louvre, is seen emphatically drawing a fatal prognostic from the water of an expiring patient. In some cases, the wives of physicians may be seen at evening parties, systematically seeking introductions to any strangers who may be present, or running after fresh arrivals to secure patients. Individuals who follow these practices live principally by sojourners, whose residence is generally too short to admit of their just discrimination of medical characters." Pp. 282—286.

A Sermon preached at the Ordination of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, July 11, 1826. By the Rev. William Hett, *M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge. 4to. pp.* 30. Rivingtons.

TO think like a reasonable man upon religious subjects is now a dangerous thing; for certain of our clergy having introduced the habits and opinions of low life; it has become a fashion to adopt that false standard. In point of fact, society only derives good from *practical* Christianity,—morals, philanthropy, and the beautiful philosophy of godliness, with contentment and sublime patience under affliction, through hopes of eternal blessedness. But such truly apostolical efforts make no noise, confer no popularity, and do not raise the individuals above the hierarchy; but nevertheless, they are the very things which statesmen and philosophers desire of a clergyman. They do not want a nation stuffed, like Italy, Spain, and Portugal, with *vermin ecclesiastique* (as the French call them), and silly devotees, because they know it is productive of nothing but faction; makes fraud a duty, and ignorance a political necessity; overawes legitimate authority, and extirpates the vital principles of national well-being. As, however, it is impossible to make well-informed people, in easy circumstances, confound austerity with moral worth, borrow their intellectual habits and tastes from cottages and kitchens, and lead a life of gloom and misery,—let us hope that revelation may be once more made conformable to reason, faith be exhibited by works, and the popular religion be that which history does not show to be foolish and mischievous.

We have been drawn into these preliminary remarks by Mr. Hett's observation in p. 9, that "Good was unquestionably produced by Whitfield and Wesley;" but that is a mistaken good which is at variance with political well-being and civil duties. Monkery, among the Anglo-Saxons, certainly softened ferocity and diminished sensual indulgence, but a groveling, passive character, is not qualified for patriotic exertions; and the Danes, finding the population composed of devotees, harassed them for centuries, and, as soldiers are not moral characters, introduced hard drinking, and more vices than the others tried to extirpate. In the same manner, had Whitfield and Wesley filled the country with devotees (as was certainly their object) we solemnly believe that England would have become a province of France, and the preponderance of French irreligion and immorality have been the fatal result. But what have Whitfield, &c. effected, only the creation of sects, who have introduced visionary doctrines, allied to insanity, and thus described by Dr. D'Oyly:—

"The Methodists make themselves invariably the favourites of Heaven; their work is the work of God; persons, however pious and moral, are not Christians, unless they partake of their views, feelings, and interests, and join in their connexion. In consequence, the interference of the Deity is never exerted against them, but always in their favour. But men of every sect and persuasion,—the Deist, the Heathen, the Mahometan, may all boast themselves to be the especial favourites of Heaven with as much truth and justice as they do, by interpreting declarations of the divine will,

from the passing occurrences of life."—*Sermons*, p. 422.

But we are happy to add a redeeming correction of Mr. Hett's lapse in his own words:

"We have beacons to warn us against these wanderings from truth, in the superstitious practices of the Romish Church, in the daring investigations of some writers of the German school, in the excesses into which many modern imitators of the Puritans have fallen, and in the still wilder extravagances of certain vulgar-minded enthusiasts of our own times. In all these cases we behold melancholy illustrations of the evils attending the absence of reason in matters of revealed truth, as well as of its perversion." p. 20.

Furthermore, Mr. Hett, page 21, lays it down as an incontrovertible principle, "that God being the author of reason to man, equally as of revelation, there cannot be any contradiction between right reason and revelation correctly understood; but on the contrary, there must exist a harmony and correspondence between them."

Mr. Hett further shows the mischief of the fanatical ideas reprobated, by the effect it has had upon the composition of modern sermons, which, he tells the candidates for orders, are not worth perusal.

"In vain will you expect to find in their pages that deep piety, that varied learning, that profound acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, those close and pathetic appeals to the consciences and hearts of the hearer, which occur in divines of an older date and a better age." p. 24.

We call it false liberality to qualify terms, when it is our duty not to compromise principle. We therefore do not think that Mr. Rose deserved the reprimand given in page 18. He had a right to accuse the parties censured, of "gross ignorance" (in religious matters), for either they erred from this, or worse motives.

Mr. Hett will not, we hope, think that we mean to depreciate his edifying discourse, because we differ from him in certain points. Much, very much, that is useful and good may be derived from it.

The Art of invigorating Life, &c. or The Invalid's Oracle, containing Peptic Precepts, &c. to which is added the Pleasure of Making a Will. By William Kitchiner, M.D. 1828, G. B. Whittaker.

WHAT a delightful task is the reading of Dr. Kitchiner's books. We enjoy them with the feelings of a gastrophilist when despatching some of the dainties and curiosities which the good Doctor was accustomed to concoct and serve up for the gratification of men of great "eminence of appetite." Oh, what a loss to the *gourmand* was the Doctor's death! But it is not only with his comestibles that we have to do; but with the great art, the mysterious secret, of knowing how to parry off death; to dissipate—

"The thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to;"

—and to reduce the œconomy of life to a system. And who more likely to furnish us with the true succedaneum for disease, than he, the business of whose life was how to preserve that life, and who was thrown into the medical profession to make the most of a delicate constitution; and one possessing so happy a temperament, so kind a soul, and such varied knowledge? This important book—an ocean of useful hints and witticisms—has now been before, we should rather say in, the world, so long, and so many thousand copies have been purchased and read, and learnt, and acted upon, that in telling our readers of its importance, its extensive knowledge, and motley dress, we shall only subject ourselves to the obloquy of being a retailer of old news; and we should have spared ourselves the easy task of telling every body what every body knows, had we not something to tell which every body does not, but which we are desirous they should know. Now know ye that a sixth edition of the Art of Invigorating Life, with the Peptic Precepts, Pleasure of Making* a Will, &c. has just been published by the Doctor's son, amply enlarged, and seasoned with many wholesome spices, and new and varied ingredients, culled from his manuscripts, and amalgamated and blended, and frothed and mixed, in the genuine inimitable style of the *Oracle* himself. And having thus introduced the son to the favour of the friends of his father, we shall make our bow, and leave him to cultivate their good opinion in his own peculiar way.

* Our fair readers can speak to the pleasure of *having* a will.

South Yorkshire. *The History and Topography of the Deanery of* Doncaster, *in the Diocese and County of* York. *By the Rev.* Joseph Hunter, *F.S.A.* London *and* Newcastle, *&c. Vol. I. folio. pp.* 406.

TOPOGRAPHY, in one view, is only Biography, as it is connected with the proprietors of particular places; and, in another view, History of the places themselves. Concerning the first point, there are three several sources of information. The first, from the Conquest to the time of Edw. I. is comprised in Domesday Book, Abbey Registers, the Pipe Rolls (not printed, a sad desideratum,) at Somerset House, the Pleas (published), and Fines, both at the Chapter-house, and the Fines at the Tower. The second is, the Records in the Tower, particularly the Clause Rolls (not printed), and Inquisitions *post mortem*, of which the Calendars published are said to be very faulty. These Records descend to the time of Henry VII. The third is, the Records in the Rolls Chapel, similar to those of the Tower, but having the advantage of including all the grants of abbey lands, and thus elucidating a great change of property. These last records commence with the time of Henry the Seventh. Such are the main supplies; and a large mass of auxiliary information is to be obtained at the British Museum, and minor public offices; but as it is by no means in the power of all Topographers to command access, or to devote the time requisite for consulting these records in the originals, we beg to observe, that the largest collections of Abbey Registers are to be found in the British Museum and Bodleian Library; that there is an excellent abstract of the Pipe Rolls, and vast excerpts from other records, in Dodsworth's Manuscripts at Oxford, while Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's "Origines Genealogicæ" give a full catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum, which contain selections from every other species of record. This general outline we give, because it is a proper adjunct to that excellent essay on topographical research, which commences Mr. Hunter's book, and which we have reprinted in the Miscellaneous part of our Magazine.

We proceed therefore to the General History. Mr. Hunter remarks, concerning the British æra, that there are few or no Celtic names of places.* p. iii. In point of fact, there are scarcely any villages which were distinguished by name prior to the introduction of Christianity; for villages seem not to have been thus particularized before a church was erected. The frequency of the prefix *Llan*, or denomination from saints, in the Welch and Anglo-Welch counties, proves this opinion. Towns, if the term can be applied to British settlements, there certainly were, and many; but not all of these are denoted by Roman stations founded on or near them, or by the Catalogue of Ptolemy, or the Itineraries, so far as they extend. One of the latter, ascribed to Richard of Cirencester, is said by Bertram to have been a modern fabrication. That a man may make a plausible book out of ancient documents, we willingly admit, because those documents may confer authenticity upon such a forgery; but that he can *invent* a map of any country, and not be palpably and instantaneously detected, is impossible; nor is geographical incorrectness any evidence of suppositious character. Ancient geography is not only incorrect, but very often absurd. The chief evidence against Richard's Itinerary is, that Bertram could not produce any original or ancient copy; but if he only compiled it out of Antonine, the Peutinger Tables, Ptolemy, &c. the very circumstance of its being formed out of authentic materials, may give it a partial correctness, and the question then arises, did he interpolate any matters of pure invention? But we do not think (as to the case before us) the latency of any Roman road, leading to Chesterfield, a proof of fabrication; for we solemnly believe that the prefix of *Chester* was applied by the Saxons to no place where there were not certain remains. So complete has been obliteration at this very place, Chesterfield (co. Derby), that Mr. Pegge doubts the existence of a castle, actually mentioned by Matthew Paris, as extant in his time. (See Gough's Camden, ii. 309.) And we have further to observe, that *Cester* is a Roman word, and not affixed to any place not Roman. In proof we refer to Bishop Gibson's Regulæ Generales de Nominibus Loco-

* Most of the Roman stations are Celtic names Latinized.—REV.

rum, annexed to the Saxon Chronicle, where is this paragraph:

"Caster. Chester.

Versteganus ac post illum Somnerus opinantur ceaſtep non esse vocabulum pure Saxonicum, et quo usi sunt Germani ante suum in Angliam adventum, sed Romanæ originis, scil. a *castrum*. Conjectura primo certe intuita verisimilis; sed in qua me planè confirmavit Burtoni Itinerarium, ubi adnotatum est, *ejusmodi solum locis adjectas esse terminationis* CHESTER, CEASTER, CASTER, &c. *in quibus* CASTRA *Romani olim construxerant.*"

As to the obliteration of the road, it is certain that *Ariconium* was seated at the Bollatrie near Ross, and that no Roman road to it is now to be traced, and that the same observation is true of other acknowledged stations.

We have made these remarks, because Mr. Hunter (p. vii.) has found in the real or pseudo Richard of Cirencester, an intermediate station called "Ad Fines," between *Legiolium* (Castleford), and *Derventio* (Little Chester), omitted by Antoninus, which, if we correctly understand Mr. Hunter, *may* have been Chesterfield; and it is to be recollected that the route of the Itineraries does not imply the nearest way from place to place, but from station to station.

If, therefore, the lost station "Ad Fines" be Chesterfield (and we have seen nothing decisive to the contrary), then it is utterly improbable that Bertram could have Chattertonized it in its proper and real situation by conjecture only; and it is to be recollected that there were many more British and Roman-British settlements, roads, camps, castles, &c. than are now known. In one county only, viz. Gloucestershire, adjacent to Withington (where a tesselated pavement has been found), was a considerable town or Roman British settlement, now called *Wiccombe*, a corruption of *Wacrescombe*, the Norman name of the hundred (see Mr. Fosbroke's Cheltenham, pp. 5, 6), only recently brought into notice by the work quoted. At Winchcombe and Hales were two castles, only made known through Abbey Registers quoted in that author's "Gloucestershire." At Ruerdean are the site and piece of wall of another castle, utterly unnoticed in any topographical work whatever.—In the same county, along the Gloucestershire banks of the Wye, it is said that there is an ancient road communicating with Symon's Yat, a Roman camp, and adjacent remains. All these are in one county; and we mention them for the purpose of observing, that want of indication cannot be deemed sufficient to overthrow the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary.

We are inclined to think that there were many British and Roman British settlements or towns distinct from the military stations, not led to by Roman roads, but by what the Anglo-Saxons called the *Viæ Patriæ*, who gave that difference of appellation to them, that they might not be confounded with the Roman roads or *Viæ Militares*. There still exist throughout England many, as they are now called, long lanes, running continuously for miles, which we think were originally these *viæ patriæ*. We remember, years ago, having fallen upon one of these lanes at Ilford in Essex, and having travelled along through Hornchurch, Upminster, Warley, &c. &c. for more than ten miles without any abrupt termination, or coming to the end of it. Such long lanes have the character of the British trackway engraved and traced for miles by Sir R. C. Hoare, and were, as we have presumed, the ancient *viæ patriæ*. In Mr. Seyer's Memoirs of Bristol (vol. i. 71, 72) is an account of such another *via patria*, which goes by the name of the Old Gloucester Lane or Road. The *fosse way* is thought by modern antiquaries to have been only a *via patria*.

The next object of our present inquiry is (as indirectly connected with Richard's Itinerary), the existence of towns or settlements, distinct from the stations on the *Viæ Militares*. We might assume the fact at once from the discoveries of Sir R. C. Hoare, without fearing valid contradiction; but we shall keep nearer to the point immediately before us. We enumerate the several places, with the prefix of *Chester*, mentioned in Gough, &c.; we shall find that out of the following twelve, viz. *Chester*, *Chesterfield* (Derb.), *Chesterfield Wall* (Staff.), *Chesterford* (Essex), *Chester in the Wood* (Northumberland), *Chester Little* (Derby), *Chester on the Street* (Durham), *Chester Little* (Northumberland), *Chesters Little* (Cumberland), *Chesterton* (Huntingdon), *Chesterton* (Warwick), and *Chesterton under Lyme* (Staff.). There

are only three where no Roman indications have been found, viz. *Chesterfield* (co. Derb.), *Chesterton under Lyme* (Staff.), and *Chester on the Street* (Durham), olim *Cuneceaster*, where the very term *on the street* implies Romanity. We therefore do not admit the want of indications to be sound evidence, because we do not believe that either the prefix or termination of Chester was ever applied to places which had not at one time or other the indications required. At Hales Owen, co. Salop, Nash says (Worcestershire, i. 521, &c.) that there was once a Roman station, and afterwards a castle, *though no vestiges of either exist.* He alludes to Clent Heath and Whichburg Hill adjoining, near which the infant King Kenelm was murdered, and of course had his residence in a palace or castle of some kind or other. The prefix Burgh among the Anglo-Saxons was a similar denotation of antiquity to *Cester*, although perhaps not so limited; for out of eight Burghs, viz. *Burgh* (Derb.), *Burgh* (Yorksh.), *Burgh on Sands* (Cumb.), *Burgh* (Westmorl.), *Burgh Castle*, or *Cnobersburg* (Suff.), *Burgh Hill* (Heref.), *Burgh Law* (Northumb.), *Burghsted Great* (Essex), there is but one which has not antiquities prior to the Saxon æra, and that is Burgh in Westmorland, where, however, Leland says (Collect. i. 287), was a Royal castle t. Hen. II. *Worth*, we conceive, was the termination usually given to mere seats of princes or great thanes.

If we are correct in these opinions, the prefixes or terminations of *Cester* and *Borough* especially denote antiquity (very often as to the latter term, we do not say wholly, as does Cester,) prior to the Anglo-Saxon æra. But the proof is impracticable, for in this very volume the Domesday names of places beginning or ending in Borough are nine, all situated in this district, viz. Barnborough, *Burgh Wallis*, Coningsborough, *Greasborough*, *Kexborough*, Mexborough, Sprotborough, *Stainborough*, and *Worsborough*. Five out of the nine, those in Italics, do not appear in this volume, at least as to any knowledge of their antiquities. Coningsborough and Mexborough have decided tokens. Of Barnborough and Sprotborough, there is nothing apparent, beyond the Anglo-Saxon æra.

The inference which we draw from this previous discussion is, that the prefix or termination *Cester* does always imply an æra prior to the Anglo-Saxon, and *Burgh* or *Borough* very often the same; and that from the places denominated as above, we have a mode, with great presumptive though not infallible success, of determining what were Roman, and Roman British towns. If we add to these such stations as are known, and yet have neither of these denominations (as *Verulam*, *Daventry*, *Dunstable*, &c.) we shall find that such ancient places were far more numerous than supposed. But there is another mode. The hundred courts (says Spelman) were held in the ancient Burghs, and as the Saxon names of the hundreds in Domesday were apparently in some instances derived from the Roman names, as Bleteslaw Hundred, co. Glouc. from Blestium,—Archenfield, co. Heref. from Ariconium, &c. we may thus discover more ancient places.

Upon the whole, then, we form these conclusions, (1) that Bertram did not *invent* Richard's Itinerary, though he might have *compiled* it from some ancient documents, perhaps printed already; (2) that the antiquity of places is not to be absolutely rejected from want of existing indicia; and (3) that to limit all the ancient towns to the mere sites of Roman military stations, is disproved by circumstances.

(To be continued.)

The Poetical Album, and Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. Hurst, Chance, *and Co.*

THIS is a volume of poetry, selected with much taste and judgment from the columns of magazines, newspapers, and other sources; having passed the ordeal of public opinion, and much of it having a place in the memory of lovers of elegant poesy, nothing remains for us but to recommend this cabinet of gems to general inspection. As a measure of economy, it is infinitely preferable to those elegant specimens of binding which contain a few quires of hot-pressed paper in blank, under the name of Albums; and as a question of taste, we cannot degrade it by a comparison with the same 'elegant specimens,' when enriched with the contributions of those whose imperfect memories *murder* the thoughts of others, or whose trickey

imaginations supply *original* poems, which set grammar and sense at defiance. Here is a volume which may lie on the drawing-room table, without kindling a blush in the reader for the folly of its possessor. An elegant taste and a cultivated mind have ranged the garden of poetry, and culling the bright and the beautiful of its flowers, have prepared a bouquet worthy the beaudoir of the fairest and the best.

Campbell and Croly, Scott, Byron, Hemans, have all contributed to this feast of the poets, and have enriched the volume with contributions worthy of their name and reputation. We cordially approve and strongly recommend it.

Our Village—Country Stories, Scenes, Characters, &c. &c. By Mary Russell Mitford. 8vo. *Volume III.* Whittaker.

IT would be enough to say of this volume, that it is worthy of the writer, and that it is an appropriate supplement to those which have preceded it. The same nice discrimination of character and fine tact in the developement of feelings which beat in humbler bosoms — the same tone of lively exaggeration which takes every day occurrences out of the common place, and gives an interest to subjects in themselves insignificant,—all that in fact distinguishes Miss Mitford as the female Teniers of English village life, we have in this volume fresh and unimpaired. Nor has 'custom staled her infinite variety.' We know the British artist as we know the Flemish painter. There is a sameness, perhaps, in the features and in the costume, but the groupings are new and dissimilar, and the minuteness of the detail is a strong evidence that the subject is from life.

We have often had occasion to remark, that the most lively spirits are generally those that are the soonest and the deepest saddened; and there are scenes in this volume which convince us that she who has the nicest perception of the humorous, has also a quicker sense of the pathetic, that true pathos which consists not in sorrow, elaborated to the highest point of suffering, but in those quiet and natural touches, of which every feeling heart recognizes the beauty and the truth. It is in such scenes that Miss Mitford is exquisitely skilled, while in descriptive and humorous sketching she is unrivalled.

Burton's Diary.

(Continued from Part i. p. 615.)

WE have heard persons of considerable reading and intellectual pretensions say, that they hated all history of the reign of Charles I.—they were so disgusted. We think that their opinions are in excellent taste, for in every view is the subject painful. There is a foolish axiom, that "all physical power lies in the people," as in the horse that draws the cart, wherefore the horse ought to have no driver, but drive himself; and such was the principle adopted by the Commonwealth men. A successful General formed an army out of them, and established a Sovereignty which did not, and could not, last longer than his own life. All the rest of the story consists of what was preached in Meeting-house A, or Meeting-house B, and he was the ablest and best man who professed to know most of what no man can possibly know any thing at all. Every thing amiable, every thing calculated to make life happy, was sinful. The perfection of it was assimilation to a funeral assembly. The delightful piety which sees benevolence in the Almighty, and happiness in existence, was criminality. Such was the Religion of the period in question.

As to Politics, every thing which was unsettled was wise, and those governments the best, which lasted only as long as a new coat. Deference paid to constituted authority was infringement of liberty; and patriots who began by resisting a lawful King, became parasites of an Usurper. All the great were purely, as such, enemies of the State, and business was not conducted by reason, but by fanaticism; and so inconsistent was that, that one madman Naylor was whipped and branded, and another madman Hugh Peters lauded to the skies. Such was the state of things which grew out of the circulation of the Bible, without note or comment, and the production of religious enthusiasm, which Madame de Stael says, and every philosopher knows, excites the low and ignorant to insult their betters, and create disorder. Ambition has made as many saints as Popery.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Rutt's elaborate mode of editing this work. It is no doubt, in an historical light, a valuable record. Mr. Rutt, however, is a sturdy republican, and thinks that horse the best which kicks most. Liberty is, in his opinion, founded upon restiveness and viciousness, and political wisdom in jealous and suspicious obstruction of Government. We have, however, read something about "honour to whom honour," &c. and we prefer upper rooms ascended by a staircase, to warehouse lofts, to which we must be lifted by a mob crane.

Descent of the Danube from Ratisbon *to* Vienna, *during the Autumn of* 1827, *with Anecdotes and Recollections, historical and legendary, of the Towns, Castles, Monasteries, &c. upon the Banks of the River, and their Inhabitants and Proprietors, ancient and modern. By* J. R. Planche, *Author of "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," "Oberon, an Opera," &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 320.

WE envy Mr. Planche this tour; for, in his own language,

"The mouldering towers that totter upon the crags of the Danube, are surrounded by scenery rude as the times in which they were reared, and savage as the warriors who dwelt in them. The solitary boat that now and then glides by them, is of the same fashion as that in which their marauding masters sallied down perhaps three hundred years ago. The humble cottages that here and there peep through the eternal firs, and the church that rears its dusky spire upon some neighbouring hill, are of the same age. The costume of the poor straggling fishermen and woodcutters around them is scarcely altered; and indeed one cannot look upon their own walls, blackened by fire, and crumbling in the blast, as they mostly are, without conjuring up the form of their ancient lord, newly returned from Palestine, and finding his mountain-fastness burnt and pillaged by some neighbouring knight or prelate, with whom he was at feud, and on whom he now stands meditating swift and bloody retribution. For hours and hours the traveller may wind through these rocky defiles, without meeting one object to scare the spirit of romance, which rises here in all her gloomy grandeur before him." P. 108.

Mr. Fosbroke mentions, in his History of Gloucester City, the custom of transferring, by way of embellishment, the acts of one person to another. We have here an instance. Herr Schultes, upon the strength of a fragment of an old ballad, quoted by Hoheneck, makes his hero, one Hans of Eschelberg, the bearer of the English standard at the battle of Cressy, where he took the French King prisoner, with his own hand, (at Cressy!) while his knightly companions slew John King of Bohemia, and Peter King of Navarre. Professor Schultes (says Mr. Planche) seems quite heartbroken, that this doughty warrior has never been mentioned by any historian, and perfectly unconscious of the way in which the author of the old ballad, with the licence or ignorance of most of the romantic writers of the middle ages, has mixed up the two perfectly distinct battles of Cressy and Poictiers, confounding incidents, leaders, and period, with the utmost *sang froid* and complacency. P. 129.

We shall now treat our readers with some extracts highly gratifying to our national feelings:

"On emerging from this gorge [a savage glen], the crowning glory of the romantic scene, the magnificent ruin of Dürrenstein presents itself on this stupendous rock. Language cannot do justice to the sublimity of this view, which might task the united pencils of a Claude and a Salvator Rosa. Independently of its beauty and grandeur, what recollections crowd upon the mind, as the splendid picture dawns upon the sight.

"RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—Six hundred years have past, and the name is still a spell-word to conjure up all the brightest and noblest visions of the age of chivalry. What glorious phantoms rise at the sound! Saladin—the great, the valiant, the generous Saladin, again wheels at the head of his cavalry.—Frederick Barbarossa, the conqueror of Iconium,—the brave but political Philip of France,—the gallant but unfortunate Marquis of Montserrat,—the whole host of red-cross warriors,—the knights of the Temple and St. John,—start again into existence from their graves in the Syrian deserts, and their tombs in Christian Europe, where still their recumbent effigies grasp the sword in stone.—The lion-hearted Plantagenet once more flourishes with a giant's strength the tremendous battle-axe, wherein 'were twenty pounds of steel*,' around the nodding broom-plant in his cylindrical helmet; while his implacable foe, Leopold of Austria, leans frowning on his azure shield; his surcoat of cloth of silver, 'dappled in blood,' that terrible token of his valour at Ptolemais, which is to this day the blazon of his ancient house †. Yonder

* Matthias Prideaux.

† The present arms of the Archdukes of Austria, viz. Gules, a fess Argent, are de-

walls have echoed to the clank of the fetters with which his unknightly vengeance loaded Richard of England,—to the minstrel moan of 'the lord of Oe and No*;' and (for who can coldly pause to separate such romantic facts from the romance they have inspired?) to the lay of the faithful Blondel, which, wafted by the pitying winds to his Royal master's ear, soothed his captivity, and brightened his hopes of freedom. Many are the castles on the banks of the Danube, pointed out to the traveller as the prison of Cœur de Lion. Aggstein, which we have not long passed, Grufenstein, which we are approaching, both assert a similar claim to our interest, our veneration; and it has been not improbably conjectured that Richard was in turn the resident of each, being secretly removed from fortress to fortress, by his subtle and malignant captor, in order to baffle the researches of his friends and followers. Notwithstanding this dispute, Durrenstein has by general consent and long tradition been established as the principal place of his confinement; and no one who with that impression has gazed upon its majestic ruins, could thank the sceptic who should endeavour to disturb his belief. They stand upon a colossal rock, which, rising from a promontory picturesquely terminated by the little town of Durrenstein, is singularly ribbed from top to bottom by a rugged mass of granite, indented like a saw. On each side of this natural barrier, a strip of low wall, with small towers at equal distances, straggles down the rock, which, thus divided, is here and there cut towards its base into cross terraces, planted with vines, and in the ruder parts left bare or patched with lichens and shrubs of various descriptions. On its naked and conical crest, as though a piece of the crag itself, rises the keep of the castle, square, with four square towers at its angles, and not unlike the fine ruin at Rochester....The celebrated Denon had a sketch made of this castle and rock, and sent to Paris expressly for a scene in Gretry's well-known opera 'Richard Cœur de Lion.'

The circumstances of Richard's quarrel with the Duke of Austria, and his subsequent arrest and captivity, are too well known to require insertion here†, but in the "Chronicon Zwellense, t. l. s. 531 *(sic)*, it is expressly stated, that Richard was seized at Erpuch near Vienna (this Erpuch being the present Erdberg, one of the largest of its many suburbs), and given by Leopold into the custody of Hadmar, the Kuenringer, at Tyernstain (Durrenstein). The old chronicler Haselbach also says, that Richard came to Vienna as a pilgrim in a company of cooks, and acted as turnspit one evening in the kitchen of the Duke of Austria. But a cook recognising his features, informed Leopold, who immediately commanded Richard to be brought before him, and addressed him in these words, "Domine Rex Anglorum nimis nobilis estis, ut sitis assator in coquina ducis;" after which he delivered him into "honesta custodia." According to the "Chronicon Conradi Cœnobitæ Schyrensis," Richard, after suffering shipwreck at Aquileia, was betrayed to Leopold by the Duke of Carinthen. The story of his having betrayed himself in his passage through Austria, by his expenses and liberalities, is, however, the most probable, as well as the best authenticated.

"Durrenstein is first mentioned about the year 1170, when in some deeds are found the names of Gottschalk and Regenbert von Tirnstain. In 1192, the year in which Richard was made prisoner, the castle is known to have belonged to *Hadmar the Kuenringer*, who was likewise the possessor of Aggstein; and in 1231 it was taken and partially destroyed by Frederick, the last of the Babenbergers. No events of consequence are recorded to have taken place in it, from that time to the year 1645, when the Swedes are supposed to have reduced it to its present ruinous condition." pp. 246—252.

We have searched several of our own ancient chroniclers, and have not found mention of any place where Richard was confined previous to his delivery by the Duke of Austria to the Emperor of Germany, after which Matthew Paris says (p. 144), he was

rived from the circumstance of Leopold's surcoat, which was of cloth of silver, being completely stained with blood at the siege of Ptolemais (Acre), with the exception of that part covered by the belt around his waist. The original bearings of Leopold were, Azure, six larks Or.

* "Yes and No," one of the many titles given to Richard by the Provençal poets,

'And tell the lord of Oe and No,
That peace already too long hath been.'

Bertrand de Born.—Lays of the Minnasingers, p. 233.

[From hence it may be inferred that Richard was a man of few words, and lofty manners.—REV.]

† Matthew Paris gives the most interesting details.—REV.

imprisoned in Tri*b*allis; Ralph de Diceto (X. Script. 668), in Trivallis. Hoveden says, that search was made for him in Germany by English ambassadors, but that he could not be found.

We have only to observe further, that Mr. Planche has given in his work not only the history of places, but many curious legends, which to a certain extent account for the *diablerie* of modern German literature. Whoever pursues the courses of rivers with high banks, will be sure to find good scenery, and such tours are the best.

Ideas and Realities, or Thoughts on various Subjects. By William Danby, *Esq. of* Swinton Park, Yorkshire. 8*vo. pp.* 463.

WE really think that Mr. Danby has, in numerous places, given us very valuable *ideas*, properly so called; for it is to be observed that good writing consists not in setting down thoughts as they arise, but only good ideas, just but not obvious. It is by the pre-eminence of these thoughts that the works of superior genius are characterized.

In Poetry we expect beauties of picturesque effect and elegant sentiment; in Prose those of high reason and latent truth.

We select the following, as conferring, we think, honour upon Mr. Danby.

Opposition to Government. To be released from the power of others, and to be in possession of that power themselves, is the great aim of those who dissent from the principles of the Government of the country in which they live. They preach liberty, and have despotism in view. They may disavow these designs, and may even be unconscious of them themselves; not being aware that one mode of Government cannot be abolished without another, and that more violent and oppressive in proportion to the difficulty of overturning the established one, being substituted in its stead. P. 120.

Zeal. If we always attempt to do all the good that we imagine we can do, we shall often be likely to do a great deal of harm.

Deism, Unitarianism. The Deist's idea of the Supreme Being seems to be, that he is too great to be good; the Unitarian limits his goodness as the Deist excludes it. Is there a reasonable humility in either?

Many passages are equally good; and the principles upon which all of them are written, are superior and irreproachable. To be harassed with plebeian thinking and low taste is the curse of the day.

The Valedictory Address delivered June 13, 1827, *by* Christopher *Lord Bishop of* Gloucester, *on behalf of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to* John Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Calcutta, *previous to his Lordship's Departure for* India, *with the Bishop of* Calcutta's *Reply.* 8*vo. pp.* 16.

ONE Bishop in India is one spring of water in the deserts of Arabia; but at present it is deemed an affair of experiment. We have, however, the consolation of knowing that wherever a Bishop is the directing power, things *will* be conducted with temper and reason. We cannot, notwithstanding, afford room in our scanty pages for compliments made and returned. We mean no disrespect to either of their Lordships; but we must come to figures, and are happy to make the following extract:

"In these [the native] schools the Scriptures are read as a book of elementary inspection, without opposition from the natives, or any appearance of dislike. Here, it would seem, *a great door and effectual*, is opened to the preaching and reception of the Gospel. For it may reasonably be hoped that many whose minds have been thus seasoned in early life with the words of truth and soberness, will see, when they grow up to manhood, the folly and wickedness of their popular creed and superstitions, will listen with gladness to those messengers of Christ who propound to them the truths, and ply them with the lessons of godliness to which they had been accustomed in their childhood; will renounce the errors and idols of their forefathers, and become sincere and willing converts to our pure and holy religion." P. 9.

Let us hope so too; for a physical and material religion (such as are idolatry, and its ramifications) is nonsense.

Mechanics' Magazine. Vol. VIII.

GOD said "Let there be light, and there was light;" and when he made man in his own image, that is, intellectually, he gave him a similar though limited authority over matter. Such a power shows that man was intended for civilization. But we are not going to write essays upon the means thus afforded to man, of converting inanimate matter, we risk the Hiber-

nicism, into living servants or domestic animals.

The vast mass of intelligence in this Magazine does honour to the skill of the nation in useful arts: and it may be very advantageous, not only in aiding and prompting new inventions, but in checking dubious and ruinous projects.

Out of such a multifarious collection we can give but little; and that little shall refer to a subject of public interest, viz. the Thames Tunnel.

We find first, that want of depth has been the radical error in Mr. Brunel's case, as in most others of the same kind. There should be a thickness of forty or fifty feet between the Tunnel and bed of the river, at least in the middle or deepest part of the latter: instead of which, in the Thames Tunnel it was only fourteen. The excavation underneath must, of course, have weakened the power of the stratum to support the superincumbent water, perhaps have diminished the adhesion of its parts. Add to this that the bed of the river has deep holes: one, nine feet deep, stopped the drift-way in 1809; that of May last was seventeen feet deep.—The editors of this work therefore say, that one desideratum is, *some sort of artificial shield, that shall secure the works from inundation throughout the whole of their progress, whatever may be the nature of the soil cut through.* Another error has been neglect of pre-examining the state and soil of the bed of the river. As to insufficient depth, it is defended by opinions, that a double depth of earth above the crown of the arch, would not, in all probability, have made the supporting power doubly strong; while the drainage from land-springs would have been increased, the Tunnel would have been considerably longer, and the whole work much more expensive and much less convenient (443). However this be, we are satisfied (with Mr. Deakin in p. 442), that forty or fifty feet of earth over head offered a far better chance of success. One person, who was in a great rage at the late accidents, has declared that the bottom of the river ought to have been covered with sheet iron (p. 444). This is a *life* and *death* concern; and therefore, says the Editor, considerations of delicacy are least of all to be regarded.

Concerning steam carriages, the Public is cautioned against accrediting any statement short of the actual establishment of stage-coaches propelled by steam.—p. 428.

Memoir of the Life and Character of Mr. Robert Spence *of York.* 12mo. *pp.* 208.

THERE is not a market town in England where there are not, or have not been, men of various creeds who have risen from nothing, and been good, charitable, and rich men, because, according to Goldsmith, "Prudence is the ascent of temporal prosperity." Such a man, and a very worthy one, was Mr. Robert Spence; but, as if Hume and Voltaire, and hundreds of others who had no religion at all, were not successful in life, the object of this work is to employ the biography of Mr. Spence, in proof that Methodism exempts a man from the tooth-ache, and all the calamities incident to human existence, and that Providence visits its enemies with heavy judgments. As long as the sun shines upon the just and the unjust, we shall consider such doctrines only as pious frauds, and refer our readers to the exposure of them contained in Dr. D'Oyly's Sermons, p. 415, seq. and partially quoted in our review of Mr. Hett's Sermon.* At the same time, though society is injured by the propagation of false reasoning, Methodism is in principle an excellent thing, spoiled by ignorance, jargon, low taste, and misconception of the nature of piety and the intention of God. The excellent thing to which we allude is the love of God, which ennobles and purifies our nature, and which, by aiding reason, makes us wiser and better: wiser, because it teaches us to rely upon prudence for temporal prosperity, and better, because we strive to imitate what we love. If a Methodist were a philosopher, every wise man would be a Methodist; but mixed up as it is with utter ignorance of Providence, biblical phraseology profanely applied, and other matters offensive to common sense, and favourable to superstition, it is only piety perverted.

* See p. 138.

Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo. Vol. I. Part i.

(*Continued from Part i. p.* 605.)

IN resuming our notice of this interesting work, we shall further accompany the author in his military movements in Egypt. It is not at all surprising that complaints should have continued throughout the whole of this campaign. Men, mere mechanical men, cannot fail of expressing their dissatisfaction at being withdrawn from genial climates, and fertile lands, and luxuriant enjoyments, and plunged into the midst of deserts and ruins, to effect the ambitious designs of another. They have no ambition; they cannot feel its influence, and therefore are destitute of any stimulus or any recompence. To them how refreshing is the sight of a verdant tree, and pleasant green fields; but it is mere animal enjoyment that they consider. Another incentive to dissatisfaction was the express prohibiting of plunder. Frauds and deceptions were accordingly resorted to; and a most cunning trick with the white buttons is noticed in our last part. With all these complaints, and with the sickness and deplorable inconvenience to which they were at times reduced, the French soldiers in cases of danger were so obedient that the exercise of discipline was wholly uncalled for. Before the action at Sediman, so impressed were they with the reality of the danger, that the troops would, of their own accord, have punished any one amongst them guilty of a neglect calculated to compromise the safety of them all. At the battle of the Pyramids, we are told that the imposing sight of ten thousand Mamelukes, mounted upon splendid chargers, richly caparisoned with gold and silver trappings, covered with draperies of all colours, and waving scarfs, bearing down upon them at full gallop, and rending the air with their cries, filled the breasts of the soldiers with a sentiment to which, M. Savary says, they had hitherto been strangers, and made them so attentive to the word of command, that the orders were executed with a quickness and precision far exceeding what is exhibited in an exercise, or upon parade. Buonaparte's kindness to the privates, if we believed the writer's statements, is highly creditable to his political capacities and his humane feelings. His conduct to them when afflicted with the plague does him immortal honour. He visited them, inspirited them by his observations, and to convince them that the plague was not of that dreadful character they imagined, pressed one of the tumours with his own hand.

"This act of heroism restored confidence to the sick, who no longer thought their case desperate. Each one recruited his remaining strength, and prepared to quit a place which, but a moment before, he had expected never to leave. A grenadier upon whom the plague had made greater ravages, could hardly raise himself from his bed. The General perceiving this, addressed to him a few encouraging words:—"You are right, General," replied the warrior; "your grenadiers are not made to die in an hospital." Affected at the courage displayed by these unfortunate men, who were exhausted by uneasiness of mind no less than by the complaint, General Bonaparte would not quit them until he saw them all placed upon the camels, and the other means of transport at the disposal of the army. These, however, being found inadequate, he made a requisition for the officers' horses, delivered up his own, and finding one of them missing, he sent for the groom who was keeping it for his master, and hesitated to give it up. The General growing impatient at this excess of zeal, darted a threatening look; the whole stud was placed at the disposal of the sick; and yet it is this very act of magnanimity which the perverseness of human nature has delighted in distorting. I feel ashamed to advert to so atrocious a calumny; but the man whose simple assertion was found sufficient to give it currency, has not been able to stifle it by his subsequent disavowal. I must therefore descend to the task of proving the absurdity of the charge. I do not wish to urge, as an argument, the absolute want of medicines to which the army was reduced by the rapacity of an apothecary; nor the indignation felt by General Bonaparte, when he learnt that this wretch, instead of employing his camels to transport pharmaceutic preparations, had loaded them with provisions upon which he expected to derive a profit. The necessity to which we were driven, of using roots as a substitute for opium, is a fact known to the whole army. Supposing, however, that opium had been as plentiful as it was scarce, and that General Bonaparte could have contemplated the expedient attributed to him, where could there be found a man sufficiently determined in mind, or so lost to the feelings of human nature, as to force open the jaws of fifty wretched men, on the point of death, and thrust a deadly preparation down their throats? The most in-

trepid soldier turned pale at the sight of an infected person; the warmest heart dared not relieve a friend afflicted with the plague; and is it to be credited that brutal ferocity could execute what the noblest feelings recoiled at?—or that there should have been a creature mad or savage enough to sacrifice his own life, in order to enjoy the satisfaction of hastening the death of fifty dying men, wholly unknown to him, and against whom he had no complaint to make? The supposition is truly absurd, and only worthy of those who bring it forward in spite of the disavowal of its author."

We see by this extract how anxious M. Savary is to vindicate his General from the reproach of having poisoned the sick: a circumstance so horrible to contemplate, as almost to amount to an impossibility. But he nevertheless, with that spirit of partiality which exists throughout, and which in too many cases produces more dreadful effects on the mental vision than the opthalmia did on the corporeal, very coolly asserts that the English sailors, than whom there is not a more generous or feeling body of men in the whole creation, had the inhumanity to fire upon the Turkish soldiers, their allies, who were obliged to throw themselves into the sea to reach their ships two leagues off, in their escape from the French at Aboukir. Party bickerings ought now to be laid aside; things should be viewed historically, and the great end should be the elucidation of facts.

The two small galleys of General Dessaix were manned by galley-slaves, who were always in a sitting attitude, and fixed by chains and padlocks to their benches of hard labour, from the first manning of the vessel until they are landed. If by any accident the vessel should sink, they must inevitably perish. Buonaparte's policy ordered the chains to be broken, and the men to be set at liberty.—P. 54.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the first vessel which, in attempting to pass between the French ships and the island of Aboukir, ran aground, was the identical *Bellerophon* which received Buonaparte aboard sixteen years after. This vessel pursued him through all his career.

mongst the natives of Egypt, near Lake Meris, when a village has excited pleasure, the floodgate of its canal is closed, and it is deprived of water until the orders signified to it have been complied with. No other means of coercion could be so easily adopted, requiring the aid of only one man to open or close them,—or be productive of so prompt and effectual a result.—P. 74.

In p. 81, it appears that Roman copper coins were discovered, in some places, in such quantities that they might have been put again into circulation.

The following anecdote of that great scholar and antiquary, Denon, will be interesting. Would that England now possessed many men of such enthusiasm and learning. Her Learned Societies would not then, even by the captious, be held in reproach.

"The zeal he displayed in examining monuments, and searching after medals and other articles of antiquity, was a constant subject of astonishment to our soldiers; especially when they beheld him braving fatigue, the heat of the sun, and occasionally dangers, in order to sketch hieroglyphics or remains of architecture; for I do not believe that a single stone escaped his vigilant eye. I often accompanied him in his excursions. He carried across his shoulders a portfolio full of papers and pencils; and had a bag suspended to his neck, containing an inkstand and some provisions. He kept us all at work, measuring the distances and dimensions of monuments, whilst he was sketching them off. In drawings of every kind he had wherewith to load a camel, at the time of his return to Cairo, whence he accompanied General Bonaparte back to France."

A conversation with one of the Native princes, the King of Darfour, appears to have impressed the French with an opinion that there was greater philanthropy in permitting than forbidding the Slave Trade! M. Savary is an advocate for the Slave Trade being conducted by the respective governments. Were the obnoxious traffic necessary, such a system would certainly be preferable to the one on which it is at present conducted;—but the idea is degrading and unholy. The piercing cries of an emaciated, untutored child of nature, will appeal loudly against the *refined* hearts and *Christian* souls of their tormentors, and the voice of anguish and despair unmerited will be heard and avenged. The Slave Trade, however conducted, is a gross evil, and ought by no means to be encouraged; but we are certainly not advocates for an unqualified emancipation of those already

reduced to bondage; though they may not, generally speaking, be happier in their state of slavery, than in their own wild freedom, or rather slavish subjection to their chief. We would oppose an unconditional emancipation of slaves at the present moment as strongly as we would that of the illiterate Irish Papists. They are both similarly situated. Education must clear the way and remove the thorns from the road-sides. Men, while they have no controul over their passions, cannot be reasoned with; nothing but brute force will ever make them sensible of an error. It is this bridle on their unruly dispositions, this curb to their vicious propensities, that education must place upon both the Blacks and the Irish Catholics. Once get the people to think correctly and act cautiously, and the march towards the fitness for emancipation will be rapid and successful.

The character of Hassan Bey, one of the gallant leaders of the Mamelukes, exhibits such a mixture of bravery, strength, ingenuity, generosity, noble-mindedness, and desperation, that we shall quote the whole.

"Hassan had at one time been a mameluke of Ali Bey, who held sway over the country previously to Ibrahim and Mourad, and who was put to death by the latter, after having been dangerously wounded in one of the affrays so common amongst those petty tyrants. Ali Bey was in reality a man possessed of humane feelings, and of natural talents; he is the only Bey whose memory appeared to be cherished by the Egyptians. Mourad Bey seized upon the sovereignty vacated by his death. Hassan, who had been created a Bey by Ali his master, was a formidable warrior; true to his benefactor, he swore to avenge him.

"Having been defeated by Mourad in an engagement near Cairo, he was so hotly pursued, that he was driven to the necessity of seeking refuge in Mourad's seraglio, and soliciting an asylum from his favourite sultana. In eastern countries, the laws of hospitality are held sacred; the sultana received the fugitive, wrote to apprise Mourad of what she had done, and to forbid his approaching the seraglio until he had promised to spare Hassan's life. Mourad Bey instantly replied, that he could only allow Hassan a delay of two days to provide for his safety, after which he would infallibly attack the seraglio. Hassan was wholly unmoved upon receiving this notice, though well aware that his death was inevitable. Already through the blinds of the seraglio he could distinguish Mourad's mamelukes on the watch. One of them was stationed at a wicket gate looking upon a narrow by-street; over this gate was a small wooden balcony, surrounded with blinds in the oriental style, and below the balcony was seen the head of the mameluke who was on guard at this gate. Hassan removed the blinds of the balcony, and, armed from head to foot, he gently crept into it, and watched his opportunity so well, that by a single effort he forced his way through the slight balcony, and fell, dagger in hand, upon the mameluke, whom he instantly despatched, whose horse he then mounted, and fled in full speed to the desert by the road leading to Suez, taking some Arabs on his way as his guides, who escorted him to that port. He was no sooner arrived than he went on board a caravel belonging to Mourad Bey, wrote from thence to inform him of his being at Suez, and requested to be allowed this caravel to convey him to Mecca, to which place he alleged his intention of retiring.

"Mourad, in reply, consented to his having the use of the caravel, though for that occasion only, and wished him success; but he gave, at the same time, secret orders to the master of the caravel, a native of Greece, to strangle Hassan at a certain distance from the land, and throw the body overboard.

"Hassan, though suspecting the treachery, assumed a calm countenance. On the morning after his departure from Suez, he summoned the master of the caravel to his cabin, and desired him to produce the secret order which had been received by him. Thus taken by surprise, the latter fancied himself betrayed, confessed every thing, and, on his knees, begged hard for his life. 'I would have pardoned thee,' replied Hassan unmoved, 'if thou hadst immediately confessed Mourad's perfidy; but thou hadst kept the secret for two days, and it was thy intention to have obeyed the order;' so saying, he dispatched him as well as his mate. The pilot, seeing what kind of man he had to deal with, hastened to convey him to the sacred city.

"The intrepid Hassan levied a heavy contribution upon the scherif and merchants of Mecca, by means of which he secured to himself a few followers, embarked on board the same caravel, and landed at Cosseir. From this place he sent word to such of his mamelukes as had effected their escape to come and join him: he also desired the merchants with whom he was in correspondence to send him a fresh supply of mamelukes ready armed and equipped. He repaired in person to Esme on the banks of the Nile, for the purpose of meeting them, and was shortly at the head of two hundred mamelukes: he then wrote to Mourad, reproaching him with his perfidy, challenging him to fight, and demanding at the same time the restitution of the patrimony which

had been wrested from him. Mourad, taken by surprise, was glad to enter into a compromise with him; and as, in reality, Hassan was not over anxious to approach Cairo, he accepted Mourad Bey's proposal to acknowledge him as the rightful owner of all Upper Egypt, from the cataracts of the Nile to a little above Esne, where he resided at the period of our coming to Egypt.

"Such was the rival whose protection Mourad Bey unhesitatingly hastened to solicit; and from the impulse of a generous feeling, of which the history of European monarchs affords perhaps no example, Hassan welcomed his guest to his dominions, and forbearing to raise the voice of reproach, condoled with him on his misfortunes, and cheered him with the promise of taking part in his affliction. It was in his power to have gratified his revenge, and claimed credit with the French for so doing; but the thought never dwelt for a moment on the mind of that extraordinary man: he immediately united his mamelukes to the few still remaining under Mourad's orders, and they advanced together to meet us."

At Sienna the French were struck with the singular construction of the rafts, being composed of earthen pots, of uniform size, ingeniously ranged close to one another, and bound together with the opening downwards; in this manner were placed as many rows, one above another, as the depth of the water would admit of. The pilots fixed a helm to these rafts, strewed a few mats, and took their station upon them. Another species of raft, used by the fellahs, consisted of a couple of bundles of rushes bound together. The fellahs who thus transport themselves, sit down in the Turkish fashion with a pipe, a few dates, a lance to defend himself against the crocodiles, and a small oar to assist in steering.

Amongst the native Egyptians it was a point of consideration to resist the demand for taxes. The first summons is always disregarded, and the payment is never made till the military approach to enforce it. This they absurdly consider a mark of attention, and are accordingly grateful for it! This speaks for itself.

The capture of the fleet dispatched to St. John d'Acre is attributed to the "extremely limited capacity" of the officer who had the command of it. The French officer, it appears, had too much fear of the Turks, whom he imagined at the port of Caipha, and too little knowledge of the near existence of the English!

M. Savary furnishes us with numerous instances of the failures of the naval enterprises of the French, owing to the cowardice of their Admirals. None of them could be brought willingly to hazard an encounter with the British, whose power on an element they have made their own was feared by every one. They would have sooner met a navy of his Satanic than his Britannic Majesty. The expedition from Brest destined for Egypt, after reaching Cape Bon, tacked about and returned to Toulon, under the fear that they should have had to encounter a powerful naval force on the coast of Africa. The same feeling induced a French Admiral with 15 ships to run away from an English one of only 9, and less heavily mounted.

In the minds of his followers, Buonaparte could not commit an error. If he was unfortunately baffled in an enterprise by the address of his opponent, and he was compelled to retreat, such men as Savary account for it by the occurrence of circumstances which called for his presence in another quarter. He was not blessed with ubiquity. The obloquy of a defeat or a repulse is thus spared. These observations arise from his conduct at St. Jean d'Arc, where he had to encounter the daring and inventive mind of Sir Sydney Smith, whose endeavours soon procured for him the hatred of the French General; a convincing proof that he had been too instrumental in opposing his designs. The acuteness of Buonaparte, however, prevented any of the deep-laid stratagems of the British seaman from taking the effect intended. On the starting of the great master mind for France, and the appointment of General Kleber to succeed him, every thing appears to have gone contrary. His desire to evacuate Egypt caused him to fall an easy victim, in the opinion of his countrymen, to the machinations and penetration of Sir S. Smith. The Turks found the French lulled into security with the prospect of a return to their homes, or at least to their own country, and availed themselves of the assistance of Sir Sydney, who was the *primum mobile* of the business, to gain many advantages. Buonaparte found it his interest to conciliate the Porte. Kleber was careless; tired of being where he was, he longed for recall, which it was his fortune never to

see. His melancholy assassination is well known, and the succession of General Menou, a man ignorant of his profession, and by no means a favourite with the army, produced great dissatisfaction. At this time their situation was rendered more hazardous by the arrival of the gallant Abercromby, who, landing at Aboukir, cleared away all opposition, and met his death in the field of Alexandria, and in the moment of victory. Notwithstanding this great loss, "the rest of the campaign was carried on in the most skilful manner:"

"General Menou had shut up the army in Alexandria. He could no longer communicate with Egypt, except by way of the canal of Rahmanié; so that the English were masters of the sea as well as of the peninsula of Aboukir. Their engineers reconnoitred the banks of the canal dug by Alexander the Great. They soon discovered that it had been effected by means of stupendous constructions across Lake Mareotis, which is to the right of the canal, on the road from Alexandria to the Nile, and is only separated from the Lake of Aboukir, and therefore from the sea by that same canal, the banks of which served as dykes to both lakes. They also discovered that the Lake of Aboukir was more elevated than Lake Mareotis, the waters of which were absorbed by the Sun's heat, and left the ground covered with saline crystallizations.

"After ascertaining the lowest point of Lake Mareotis, the English engineers cut open, at that point, the two dykes forming the banks of the canal, and existing ever since its original construction; and after making all the troops pass beyond the cut, they introduced the waters of the Lake of Aboukir into the old Lake Mareotis, which, in a few days, was filled with water as far as the Arab's Tower, a distance of eight leagues westward of Alexandria. The effect of the operation was to encircle Alexandria by the sea on the one side, and by this new Lake Mareotis on the other; and by means of a small body of troops stationed in such a manner as to obstruct the filling up of the cut made to the canal, the English kept the army of General Menou blockaded in Alexandria, where it was fortunately provided with resources in abundance.

"Lake Mareotis had been so completely filled with water, that if General Menou had attempted to return to Cairo, he could only have succeeded by making the round of that inundated land, and passing close to the Arabs' Tower. But the army would have to perform a march of twenty-six leagues through the desert before he could obtain any supply of water fit for drinking, and was not provided with camels for transporting the requisite supply for those twenty-six leagues of country; whereas, before the inundation of the lake by the waters from the sea, they had only a distance of five or six leagues to perform, in order to obtain fresh water. Such being the situation of the army, it could have been no otherwise employed than in consuming its provisions. After the English had taken all the requisite measures, they had caused their stores of all kinds to be transported to the mouth of that branch of the Nile which runs into the sea at Rosetta; they then marched upon Cairo, by ascending along the banks of the Nile, and arrived without encountering the smallest interruption: they found there General Belliard, whom General Menou had left in that city with a small body of troops to protect it, as well as the hospitals, stores, and the various establishments of the army; or, to speak more correctly, General Belliard was surrounded by difficulties on all sides, and had not the shadow of an army. Our affairs were in a condition the very reverse of what they should have been.

"Menou was blockaded in Alexandria with his whole army by a small body of British troops, who protected the cut of the canal, and Belliard was in an open town with all the materiel of the army, and but a very small body of men to oppose to the whole British army. Placed in this dilemma, he had no resource but in a capitulation; and he entered into one."

The result was the complete evacuation of Egypt by the French forces, who soon found employment nearer home.

(To be continued.)

The Prima Donna, a Tale of To-Day. 8vo. *pp.* 320. Bull.

THIS volume, though announced under so slender a title, contains several pieces. The introductory *Sketch of Female Character*, is written with very good feeling and talent, and if it has a fault, is too short. The legal allusions in the notes appear to identify the author, in our opinion, with the *Pierce Shafton* of former publications. Of the *Prima Donna* we must speak with reserve: it is founded on the current tale of a German actress, and brought to a conclusion which that lady's history at present awaits. Some of the characters are well drawn; but the character of *Earl Rainbow* is a blemish to any pen; and we recommend the author by all means to cancel the leaf which contains it, if he has any regard *pro bonis moribus*. In *The Fortunes of Charles Edward*,

we have the flight of the Young Chevalier expanded into an interesting tale. We must object, however, to the wording of this sentence:—"Is there an eye so *tearless* to the miseries of humanity, as *could* look without *reverence* into the damp cavern," &c. The *Tale of Humble Life* is well conceived and highly wrought, and we own that we were affected by it. We would recommend the author to reprint it, with the *Sketch of Female Character*, in any future volume of miscellanies.

Parriana; or Notices of the Rev. Samuel Parr, *LL. D. collected from various sources, printed and in Manuscript, and in part written, by* E. H. Barker, *Esq. of* Thetford, Norfolk. *Vol. I.* 8vo. Colburn.

THIS work has greatly disappointed us. Knowing the intimacy that subsisted between Dr. Parr and Mr. Barker, recollecting that he had sat at the feet of Gamaliel longer perhaps than any of his amanuenses, if we except the favourite "Jack Bartlam," we heard with pleasure this work announced, and we anticipated no slight gratification from the perusal of it. But it is a woeful failure, as unworthy the talents of Mr. Barker, as it is derogatory to the character and the memory of his preceptor.

Dr. Parr indeed appears, to use the simile of one of Mr. Barker's correspondents, as "a king of shreds and patches,"—would we could congratulate Mr. B. that his "skilful hand had formed out of them a robe, a sceptre, and a crown, suited to his royal dignity." On the contrary, these "shreds and patches" have been sewn together without relation to texture, colour, or pattern. The book is a piece of the rudest and most incongruous mosaic, without form or feature, or the slightest skill in the workmanship. It is the veriest piece of disorder that ever perplexed the judgment, or offended the taste. The good contained in the volume is, to borrow a metaphor from the Master of metaphors, "as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when found they are not worth the search."

Mr. Barker, we know, is deeply engaged in a very learned and laborious work; but we cannot admit such occupation to be an apology for the worse than slovenly way in which he has edited this volume. Dr. Parr was his friend, the instructor and the benefactor of his youth; he was bound by the dearest ties and the most honourable engagements to a faithful discharge of the duties he had voluntarily undertaken; and if such an undertaking were incompatible with his other pursuits, it should have been surrendered. He knew that the Works of Dr. Parr were preparing at a great expence for the press; he knew that a competent Scholar was employed both as Editor and Biographer; and without remarking upon the time which Mr. Barker has selected to put forth his volume, we may be allowed to lament that, by his injudicious production, he has, to the extent of its influence, given occasion to the enemies of Dr. Parr to pursue their petty warfare; and, by giving currency to vague anecdotes, he has blazoned the casual errors and infirmities of the illustrious dead. Oh, why has Mr. Barker thus sacrilegiously intruded with his idle puerilities? and why, forgetting the dignified elevation which belongs to his own character as a literary man, has he descended to the sordid condition of a mere bookmaker,—a gleaner of newspaper paragraphs, inserting every thing which a correct judgment would have rejected, and chronicling every unmeaning and unworthy tale? Nor to his correspondents has he been more just than to his friend. Draining their memories to the very dregs, and mingling something that was valuable with more that was irrelevant, could they have imagined that letters written "currente calamo," would have been published entire, unpruned of their excrescences, and uncorrected as to their errors and mistakes. Verily this anecdote-hunting, like misery, brings men into strange companionship; and we can readily imagine the surprise of some of Mr. Barker's intelligent correspondents, whom we could name, at the juxtaposition in which they now find themselves with those whom we will not describe. The field was indeed luxuriant; and, as the harvest was plenteous, rich gleanings might have been gather-

ed, and a volume produced honourable to the Master and the Pupil, worthy of him who "loves," as he has expressed it, in the language of Boswell, "to exhibit sketches of his illustrious friend by various eminent hands." Strange contrast! and "eminent" indeed are the authorities! One third of the volume is made up of accounts of Dr. Parr copied from Magazines and Biographical works, published during his life and since his decease, with all the errors and necessary repetitions with which such accounts are pregnant.—Is the Spectator so rare a work, or the Adventurer so scarce, that a whole number of the first, and three numbers of the latter must be reprinted, for the sake of illustration? Why are we again to be deluged with the Confessions of Ireland? Or need we the refreshment of the Diary of Mr. Green? We repeat that the volume is a sad book-making affair, and that every thing interesting about it is overlaid with rubbish and confusion.

Mr. Newnham Collingwood, and Mr. Symmons (and perhaps Mr. Dyer and Mr. Stewart), are enabled to comprehend the literary character of Dr. Parr; and we regret, with an unfeigned sorrow, that names so deservedly high as scholars, and so respectable as gentlemen, should be mixed up with this publication—a publication as full of inaccuracies in its details, as it would be injudicious, were it veracious or just. The idle twaddle which Mr. Barker has inserted, is less degrading to the venerable name to which it is joined, than to the minds and memories in which it could be retained; and he must indeed have measured the intellect of the reading portion of mankind by a low standard, who could have ventured to palm such a volume as *Parriana* upon public attention, where every thing that could be gathered, good, bad, and indifferent, has been retained, and apparently put into the hands of the printer as it was collected and received. On what Mr. Barker *could* have effected, it were now vain to attempt a speculation—he is within the horns of this dilemma, either that he has sacrificed his literary character to an avaricious spirit of book-making, or he has betrayed the secret of his unfitness for the work he has undertaken, by his total want of judgment and of taste.

Having thus freely and fearlessly delivered our opinion on this publication, we are in no humour to select from its pages the really interesting matter it may contain. That it can seriously injure the fame of Dr. Parr, we will not deem it of such importance as to suppose. The memoirs by Dr. Johnstone, to which our last number bore such deserved commendation, has placed the real character of this accomplished Scholar beyond the reach of party animosity or of injudicious friendship. Mr. Barker has enough upon his hands to occupy his time honourably and usefully to himself and the community of letters, and we would entreat him not to step aside from the path that may lead him to virtuous fame, for the vulgar wages to be obtained by another such volume of "Parriana" as this. If the subject be not now exhausted, we know of no better method of bringing contempt and ridicule upon the contributors to such an Olla Podrida as an attempt to extend this publication. From such an infliction, from such trials of our temper, and from such unprofitable expenditure of our time, may we be delivered.

It is due to Mr. Fearn to state, that, irrelevant as is the greater part of his contribution to the present volume, his papers are interesting in themselves, and he has made out his case ably and temperately; but we cannot approve the language adopted by Mr. Barker, when he says, that many of the friends of the late eminent Dugald Stewart "will rejoice that death had relieved him from the necessity of answering the statements of Mr. Fearn." This, to say the least of it, is indecent, and is a gratuitous insult to the memory of that lamented individual.

Why the "lamentable occurrence of Professor Stewart's death" suggested the propriety of the "instant publication of Mr. Barker's Parriana," is a mystery beyond our comprehension. Happy indeed for the volume had it been, that the delay which he at first contemplated had been observed, and that it had been employed in digesting the materials placed at his disposal, and in separating the dross from the ore—but we have done. What we have written has been wrung from us in the bitterness of our disappointment. We shall gladly seize the first opportunity afforded us of doing justice to the learning and the talents of Mr.

Barker, in their legitimate use and application, but we hope to hear no more of his veneration for the memory of Dr. Parr.

Sermons preached before a Village Congregation, by the Rev. JOSEPH JOWETT, Rector of Silk Willoughby, are in the *Evangelical* style, and we much doubt the wisdom of checking any effort to repent, by placing so many nice distinctions in the way of it, as to produce despair. *We* should throw out *every* inducement to repentance, and then, by meek and mild exhortation and instruction, guide the penitent to the proper feeling of the subject. How can a poor uninformed rustic, who perhaps cannot read, be made able to split hairs. He might as well be expected to understand a counsellor, arguing a nice point of law. So contracted however is the Evangelical doctrine, as to the terms of Salvation, that the Athanasian Creed is mercy to it; and to obtain salvation under the strict limitations of that Evangelical doctrine, we affirm to be physically impossible, and, therefore, never within the meaning of the most benevolent of beings. An eminent Theologian has observed, that under its notions, Christianity is the greatest curse which has been ever inflicted upon mankind; that not one happy moment can be enjoyed in existence; that it is more fitted to make enemies by desperation, than friends by attraction, and that it is not the intention of Christ, because the yoke is *not* easy, *nor* the burden *light*. Upon points of principle only, however, do we differ from Mr. Jowett. His sermons on the Resurrection and Disregard of the Gospel (i. 309. 343.) are excellent, and all (under the stern doctrine) are highly meritorious.

Mr. PICKERING of Chancery-lane has published a little volume entitled *The Carcanet*, which is, in its own words, *a literary album, containing select passages from the most distinguished English writers*. The selection is made with judgment and taste, and the book is elegantly printed, but we may be allowed to remark, that the gleaner has executed his task in rather a careless way. Many references are omitted, while others are erroneous, as *Ben Jonson* for *Dr. Johnson*, and Sir W. Jones for Mr. J. D. Carlyle. Why *Anna* is substituted for *Leila* in a Bacchanalian piece from the Arabic, we cannot tell. The epitaph by Cowper in *Ryde Church* was written for Mr. Hamilton of Newport Pagnel. But these are minor blemishes, and if we are particular in noticing them, it is because we feel, that no man has a right to expose his common-place book to the public without a due regard to accuracy. Some of the anonymous pieces may probably be from the gleaner's pen, and if so, they are creditable to it.

Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER'S *Reply to* Mr. ROSE'S *work on Protestantism in Germany*, (reviewed in Part I. of the present vol. p. 617) is founded on the assumption, that Protestantism, by taking the Bible only for its standard, rejects submission to any jurisdiction whatever, in matters of belief (see Pref. v.) and therefore, Protestant theologians have a right to rationalize and philosophize Christianity *ad libitum*, so that the essence of it may at last be distilled into Deism. Of this tendency Mr. Rose complained. The Translator contends, that many German divines are sound Christians. We are glad to hear it, for we have read of the mischief done, by devils transforming themselves into angels of light, in St. Paul's account of the Fall.

We by no means deny the poetical merit of *Three Days at Killarney, and other Poems*, nor of feelings of piety, (briefly expressed,) which *ought* to result, through raising from Nature to Nature's God, but *est modus in rebus*; and who would like in excursions to beautiful scenery, to hear preaching all the way? It is a miserable unseasonable interruption of that silent piety, which, according to Paley, makes perpetual worshippers of every admirer of nature.

The *Holy Week* is a good Sunday book; and a very fit companion for the period to which it refers.

Mr. SHEPPARD'S *Revised Prayers*, is an excellent selection. A man may never travel to a place, who does not find an easy and cheap road to it; nor a student undertake a research for which he has not a good elementary work.

Mr. FORSYTH'S *First Lines of Chemistry*, is an excellent book of the kind, and particularly encyclopedic and copious. We warn Mr. F. against such a corruption, as Æriform for *Aëriform*.

Mr. John Johnstone's *Specimens of the Lyrical, Descriptive, and Narrative Poets of Great Britain*, from Chaucer to the present day, are on a similar plan to Mr. Lyle's "Ancient Ballads and Songs," noticed in vol. XCVII. ii. p. 618. These specimens are accompanied by an interesting history of the earliest æras of poetry, illustrated by some fine sentiments, though uncouthly clothed. Among those selected from the effusions of the voluminous George Withers is one entitled the *Shepherd's Resolution*, an inferior imitation of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Shall I like a Hermit dwell." This collection is the more valuable, as containing a choice selection from the modern Poets.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.

How different are the feelings which arise on an examination of the works of the Old Masters, to those which result from a similar contemplation of the modern productions. Who does not feel greater and more genuine pleasure in walking round the gallery of the British Institution than in parading the rooms of the Royal Academy? The glare and glitter of the latter destroys every delightful association; tires the eye; and renders one's situation altogether painful. Besides the want of that charm of antiquity which so forcibly seizes the mind in the other case, and carries with it such a multitude of recollections as to give a more than double interest to the subjects. The schools, how different! Every thing is now frittered away to such a state of refinement, that truth and nature are disregarded, and the only aim of the artist is to blend a great variety of colours, to produce a gorgeous, brilliant, and warm picture. We have no painter who can equal such men as Salvator Rosa, Murillo, Vandyke, Rembrandt, or Raphael, and a host of other names, the bare mention of whom is calculated to sink to the ground the countless productions of modern mediocrity. But we do not make these observations with a view to excite a neglect of native talent. Far from it: the object of our publication in this department is to uphold the character of the British artist; to call the taste of the nobility to his productions of merit and worth; and to stimulate him to nobler and purer efforts. And this cannot be done without a strict adherence to truth; and, however painful it may be to our national feelings, we cannot but complain of the inferiority of the English School; which is capable of better things, and which ought to be without equals, and own no superiors. On our first visit to this Institution we were struck with the number and value of the Salvators, works which we are justly proud to find in our country. They are the boldest and the most rugged children art ever produced: their wild character, partaking so largely of that Master's life, possesses such attractions for the heroic mind, that all endowed with a depth of sentiment or vividness of imagination must dwell on them with a never dying admiration. In his historical pieces he gives all the deformities, which are likely to have attended his subject: every horror that the human mind is capable of enduring in such situations is seized upon by him, and stamped with an immortal pencil on the canvas. They are Nature's wildest passions, and strongest feelings personified. His "*Job*" displays all the dreadful ulcerations and distress that he must have felt. It is not a highly finished delicate figure, of the greatest placidity, whose only symptom of distress is the dunghill; but a mass of living putrefaction heightened by every species of torture that the human mind is capable of inflicting. Another powerfully wrought picture is the "*Death of Regulus*," which it is impossible to look at without feeling the piercings of the spikes, and hearing the half-stifled groans of the agonized and heroic Roman, appealing to his country for vengeance on his exulting persecutors. Nor are his landscapes less attractive or less powerfully painted: the same wild tone and character pervades the whole. Though he was most ambitious of being considered an historical painter, his greatest excellencies lay in his landscapes, which are inimitably grand. The bandit artist delighted in desolation, solitude, and danger. Caverns, and stricken trees, the unfortunates of nature, were peculiarly his favourites; but every object that was grand, solemn, vast, or impressive, was sure to be handled by him with the greatest truth. And his human figures every way accorded and were in perfect harmony with their situations. Of his Landscapes there are here "*Mercury and the Woodman*," generally allowed to be amongst the best of his productions, and No. 19, a "*Landscape and Traveller*," which for picturesque appearance stands unrivalled.

No. 73 is a fine "*Head of a Youth*," by F. Bol, the most successful pupil of Rembrandt. This is an excellent specimen of his powers. Another beautiful production of this master is his personification of *Winter*, now in the possession of Mr. S. Gans, of Southampton-street, Strand; a fine old figure, delighting in the trifling warmth which his fingers imbibe from a little pot of coals, and impart to his almost frozen blood.

Turning our attention to the works of Murillo, we find a very numerous collection of the choicest specimens of this admirable artist. To say any thing of the general character of his productions would be superfluous. They are the most known and among the most appreciated of the Spanish School, a school which we hesitate not to say, though we know it will subject us to the sneers and ridicule of many professed connoisseurs and collectors, possesses more real merit than that of any other. "*The Spanish Courtezan*" is a striking instance of his faithful and accurate attention to nature. What could be more clever than that stifled laugh in the courtezan; the display of a modesty which is not natural; and the easy impudence of the girl lolling out of window with her attractive eyes and arms, the colouring and finish of which is exquisite? The *Beggar Boys* have been brought from

the Dulwich gallery; and are every way equal to the one we have just noticed. The boy on the ground is the triumph of painting itself: it is one of those miraculous figures which a man sketches but once in his life. He has stolen the boy from the streets of Madrid, and imprisoned him grinning with arch roguery on his canvas. The other boy, standing up with the pitcher in his hand, and a crust of bread in his mouth, is hardly less wonderful. It is the opposite of the one lying down; exhibiting as much of the sulky vapoury humour as the other does of animal spirits. The companion to this picture is also very fine; but it is placed in a bad situation. The black with the pitcher is scarcely perceptible; but we who knew the picture long before can speak of its charming simplicity and truth. The "*St. Francis with the infant Christ*" is a sweet little thing. What a heavenly affection beams on the countenance of the holy man whilst he contemplates the playfulness of the little Christ! Beautiful as they are, his Saints, and Angels, and Virgins, are not such favourites as his rustics and his beggars. Here we have his Saint Rufina and St. Justin, charming specimens of his clear and finished colouring, and of that tenderness and suavity which distinguished his later historical paintings.

Then too of the same school we have Velasquez, whose earlier efforts were distinguished like those of Murillo—whom he patronised and encouraged—by a faithful and striking representation of the manners and characters of the lower orders of the people. The *Water Seller*, No. 46, is one of extraordinary power and truth, and only second to his celebrated one in the palace at Madrid, the *Water Carrier of Seville*. What a fine old head tanned by age and sun is that of the water seller; and what a conflict of feelings are visible in the head of the boy who wants a glass of water. Haggling with the man about the payment, he keeps hold of the glass, but cannot find it in his heart—or his pocket—to give the man his price, who, jealous lest he should lose both water and money, forgets not to retain his hold of the vessel. The pitchers are purely stone with all its roughness; and indeed his accessories are always designed and painted with unusual fidelity and spirit. His success as a portrait painter is no less equal. Will any of the modern efforts come up to that boldness of outline, that freedom of pencilling, and force of expression, which his portraits of *Pope Innocent* and a *Spanish Gentleman* exhibit? Certainly not; and we know of none among the ancients which can equal them, except indeed a head by Raphael—we do not recollect of whom—and the Govartius of Vandyck, in the National Gallery, which must be allowed even to excel him.

Our room will not allow us to notice the remainder of the Collection in the same full manner, but we must enumerate some of the best. Of Rubens there are some excellent pieces. His Sketches, Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, are of the most spirited kind, particularly *the battle between Constantine and Maxentius*, which requires much examination to become acquainted with all its excellencies. His *Boys blowing bubbles*, luxuriant in colouring, are too flabby for children. They are not such children as we admire. Ruysdael's *Waterfall*, No. 67; and the Vander Neers are also attractive and masterly productions. Of the captivating landscapes of Hobbima; the humorous scenes in life of Teniers; the battle pieces of Wouvermanns, there are several excellent examples; and there is an astonishingly rich and luxuriant interior, with figures boisterous in their mirth and loving in their sport, by the unfortunate Jan Steen. There are also some excellent Cuyps, Potters, Titians, Raphaels, Claudes, Guercinos, and Spagnolettos. One of the latter is the strangest compound of the wild and horrible we ever remember. It is an *Incantation*, and was designed by Raphael. Guercino's Magdalen is the most sorrowful head we ever saw: it is the only Magdalen that ever approached our ideas of the character; or that conveys that humility, mournful repentance, and sad regret, which must have agitated the lovely penitent.

Death of Virginia.

A large picture thus designated, and painted by Mons. Le Thiere, is now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We should not have recognized the noble virtue of Virginius in sacrificing his daughter to save her from the lust of a tyrant, from the figures in this composition, which besides are stiff, and ungraceful and destitute of great force of expression. The father of the unfortunate victim, and the careless idiotic looking slave, are amongst the most successful figures, as figures; but their connection with the story is not evident enough. We were glad to turn from this to the

Enamels, by Madame Jaquotot,

which are hung in the little ante room. They are six in number, and are amongst the largest and finest specimens of this pleasing and gay branch of the arts; besides being splendid instances of female talent. Three of them are copied from pictures by Raphael, and represent the Holy Family; and two different illustrations of his way of treating the Virgin and Child. The head of Anne of Cleves, from Holbein, is a noble example of the excellencies of the art; the tones of the flesh are beautiful and chaste, and the draperies and decorations rich and magnificent. The head of Buonaparte is an original production, in which, at the request of the Emperor himself, Madame Jaquotot has softened the natural sternness of the monarch's

features into a more pleasing character than they ever possessed. The Danäe, from Girardot, is exquisitely voluptuous. The divine seducer is not descending in a shower of gold, according to the vulgar tale, but intrudes himself in the shape of a spear head from a poppy plant,—a very Gallican emblem certainly; and the lovely inspirer of a deity is surrounded with a profusion of flowers and intoxicating enjoyments produced by the golden shower. The head of the little urchin who holds a mirror to the beauteous Danäe is wonderful. The light playfully wantons through his tresses with a gaiety happily in unison.

Monumental Effigies.

Mrs. Bray (late Mrs. C. Stothard) has published No. XI. of "*the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, drawn by the late C. A. Stothard.*" This number consists of a Montfort, from Hitchendon Church; Sir J. Peche, from Lillingstone Church; Bp. Northwold at Ely, a most singular specimen; Ralph Neville, in Staindrop Church; Eleanor Queen of Henry II.; Sir John Crosby and Lady, from St. Helen's, London; Sir E. de Thorpe and Lady, at Ashwelthorpe; a Lady and Child at Scarcliff, very curious; and Sir Robert Shurland (the figure caricatured by Hogarth, in his "Tour by Land and Water.") These plates were all etched by that modest artist the late Mr. B. Howlett (whose death we noticed in our present volume, part I. p. 277); and do credit to his needle. The last plate in this number is a very fine one, the Earl and Countess of Arundel. This is etched with great effect by Mr. C. J. Smith, and this deserving young artist is likely soon to bring this beautiful volume to a close, by engraving the plates for one more number. This will, we are glad to hear, be accompanied by descriptive letter-press from the pen of Mrs. Bray's brother, A. J. Kempe, Esq. F. S. A. the intimate friend and companion of the late excellent draftsman and author of this work.

The Parting Hour. Ackermann.

This beautiful illustration of the separation of parties whom relationship and love have rendered kindred souls, is from the admired pencil of H. Corbould. How powerfully expressive are his figures. The feelings which he pourtrays are of the deepest tone and character: they shew that extent of mental suffering and anguish which none can feel like the amiable and lovely, and which lays hold on all our sympathies. The distress of the mother and father, who have gone to the extremest verge of the beach, is strictly parental: it is powerful enough to drive them to seek relief in tears. But Judith, alas! her feelings are of a higher character: they are so intense that sorrow's fountain cannot aid them; and she is loth to persuade herself that *he* is gone—that he could go. It is that grief which has all the abstraction of madness, and which delights to feed upon itself. This head is divine in the ardour of its feelings, and beautiful in its symmetry. There are one or two defects in the composition, but we have no wish to weaken the intimacy of the acquaintance with the poor Judith by naming them. We only regret that so angelic a being had not been blessed with a lovelier foot.

The faithful Companion. Dickinson.

This pleasing little picture of an interesting child patting the head of a stern mastiff, is lithographed by W. Sharp, from a drawing by De la Cour. It is additionally interesting from the ages of the dog and the child being exactly the same. Mr. Dickinson deserves great credit for his steady patronage of the lithographic art, of which he has published numerous beautiful specimens. Some of them we noticed in our June number; and in addition to them we would enumerate one published some years ago, as an instance of what Mr. Dickinson's patronage had then produced. The attack of *Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons, by a lion,* is a bold and extremely pretty little thing, highly deserving of notice.

Mademoiselle Sontag.

Of this interesting blonde, who has charmed alike with her beauty and her song; —who has been elevated by injudicious friends and admirers into an angel, and degraded by peevish critics and unimaginative souls into a coarse peasant girl, or even a jungfrau — there are numerous portraits. Ackermann, we believe, imported among us the stone from which the enthusiastic young German students were supplied with portraits of their charming inspirer, and soon paved the way for a multiplicity of others, among whom we might reckon as the best, those published by Bulcock in the Strand, and Dickinson of Bond-street. Mr. Marshall of Holborn has lithographed a very pleasing portrait of her as the Lady of the Lake, a character in which she appeared at Paris. If a fair face not too large nor too round; rich blue and feeling eyes, and light hair, have no charms: then indeed is she deficient, but we think they have, and are by no means singular.

Disturbed by the Nightmare. Bulcock.

In a former number we mentioned Mr. Lane's clever picture under this title in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year. That talented young man, unfortunately cut off when his productions were rising in public estimation, and he began to look forward to property and fame, we believe painted two copies of this subject, one of which has been purchased by Mr. Bulcock of the Strand, who has had it beauti-

fully mezzotinted by Mr. Henry Dawe. The execution of the subject is spirited and humourous, and the effect is cleverly managed. We can recommend it as one of the most happy caricatures of a common malady.

Fanny's Favorite.

We have been favoured with a sight of a very prettily mezzotinted copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Fanny's Favorite*, executed on steel, by Mr. J. E. Coombs, a young man of great ingenuity and taste. We believe his knowledge of mezzotinto engraving is self-acquired, and that this is his first attempt. If so he has produced a specimen which would not disgrace the talents of Bromley, Dawe, or Lupton; and we may therefore look forward to some very highly finished and larger productions.

NEW MUSIC.

The Merry Ghost, by T. Williams, is a very fair bacchanalian song; but the melody is not *spiritual* enough.

The music of the "Bottle Imp," an opera composed by Mr. Rodwell, is clever and exceedingly pretty. Several of the airs have been published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. and are the most popular music of the day. "*They mourn me dead in my father's Halls*," sung by Mr. Wood, is so decided a favourite that we have heard its repetition called for three times. His opening serenade "*Ye bright and glittering palaces*," is a charming thing, and was sung with much feeling. Mr. Wood sings with great power and taste, and we hail him as an ornament of the operatic corps. *Ah no! 'tis promised me!* sung by Miss H. Cawse, is very sweet, and we have heard it with delight. The poetry, we should mention, is by Edward Fitz-Ball.

Mayseder's three grand duets concertantes, arranged by Jean Sedlatzek, of Vienna, for the Piano forte and Flute. Wessell and Stodart, Frith-street, Soho. Mayseder's music is deservedly popular; and he is spoken of as having no rival in his own particular style. We are much indebted to J. Sedlatzek for his arrangement of the music of this great violinist, which is executed with taste and skill.

List, Hermit, List! Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. A beautiful answer to Bishop's admired ballad of the Pilgrim of Love, the words by R. Ryan, and the music by E. Solis.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

A defence of the Scripture Doctrine respecting the Second Advent of Christ, from the erroneous representations of Modern Millenarians. By the Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, of Strathblane.

Two Letters in reply to the Bishop of Salisbury on 1 John, v. 7. By the Rev. J. OXLEE, Curate of Stonegrave.

Sermons. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, M.A.

A Supplement to the Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company, embracing the important Laws as to Criminal Justice and Insolvent Debtors, passed last Session. By PETER AUBER, Esq. Assistant Secretary to the Court of Directors.

Medical Essays on Fever, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, &c. By JOSEPH BROWN, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.

The Last Number of the Tenth Volume of NEALE's Views of Seats, containing two Views of Arundel Castle.

Preparing for Publication.

An Inquiry into the popular Notion of an unoriginated, infinite, and eternal Prescience; for the purpose of ascertaining whether that doctrine be supported by the dictates of Reason, and the Writings of the Old and New Testament. By the Rev. JAMES JONES.

A Universal Prayer, a poem; Death; a Vision of Heaven; a Vision of Hell. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY, author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity."

The Literary Souvenir will make its appearance in an improved form. The plates have been engraved by Robinson, Rolls, Pye, Goodall, Edwards, Goodyear, Portbury, Greatbatch, and Bacon. The subjects are twelve in number, and comprise original paintings by Leslie, Turner, Hilton, Chalon, Northcote, Westall, Danby, Stephanoff, Leahy, Farrier, J. Stephanoff, and Green.

The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir (an Annual for Children, under the superintendance of Mrs. ALARIC WATTS), will contain, independently of numerous wood cuts by Cruikshanks and others, a variety of highly finished line engravings on steel, by Messrs. Edwards, Engleheart, Greatbatch, Baker, &c. after designs by Messrs. Northcote, Howard, Gill, Wood, Hamilton, Green, Good, &c. The literary contents of the volume have been supplied by a great number of eminent authors—principally those who have been distinguished as writers for the juvenile classes.

The Progress of Learning in England, from William the Conqueror to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the Rev. SAMUEL BURGESS, A.M.

Leisure Hours; in prose and verse. By the same author.

Historical Memoir on the Foreign Policy

of Great Britain since 1814. By H. Ellis, Esq.

The Life of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. By J. G. Lockhart, LL. B.

A Summary of the English Language; being a Selection of Words in general use, which are erroneously pronounced. Also, Remarks on the elegant Pronunciation of some Words, &c.

A Manual of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases, of the Eye and its appendages. By S. J. Stratford, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Literary Remains of the late Henry Neele, Esq. consisting of Lectures on English Poetry; Tales, and Miscellaneous Pieces in prose and verse, never before published.

An Essay on the operation of Poison upon the living body. By Dr. Addison and Mr. Morgan, of Guy's Hospital.

An Historical Romance, chiefly illustrative of the public events and domestic manners of the Fifteenth Century, entitled, The Last of the Plantagenets.

The Abbé Allard, well known as the translator of Tertullian, has announced that he has discovered a large and interesting collection of letters of Cardinal Mazarin. They commence in 1648, the year the civil war, known by the name of the *Fronde*, broke out; and the correspondence continues unbroken through the whole period of these civil disturbances. The letters are directed to the King of Poland, the Prince of Savoy, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cardinals Barberini, Este, &c.; some to Ambassadors, on the subject of various important negotiations.

Scientific Mission to Egypt.

An expedition to Egypt, of a literary and scientific nature, has been recently undertaken by M. Champollion and others, under the auspices of the French government. They quitted the coast of France on the 31st of July last, in the corvette Eglé, which will touch first at Agrigentum, in Sicily, and from thence take them to Alexandria. To M. Champollion are added MM. Bibent, architect, known by his important works on Pompeii; Nestor and L'Hôte, designers employed in the general direction of the customs; Salvator Cherubini and Alexander Duchesne, Bertin, jun., and Lehaux, pupils of Baron Gros. M. Lenormand, inspector in the department of the fine arts, has taken advantage of this precious opportunity to visit the monuments of Egypt. An association, not less fortunate for the French travellers, is that which has been promised them by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, animated by that well-known protection of the arts and sciences which is hereditary in his family. This prince has nominated several Italian scholars to join M. Champollion, and has placed them under his direction, to assist his researches, and labour in common for the general promotion of this expedition. M. H. Rosallini, Professor of the Oriental Tongues in the University of Pisa, more especially charged with the orders of his highness, will have with him M. Gaetano Rosallini, as naturalist; Dr. Alexander Ricci, who has already resided in Egypt; and Professors Raddi and Anglelli. They will accompany the French travellers. The object of the voyage cannot fail to excite a lively interest. We are now in fact sufficiently advanced in the knowledge of Egyptian writing; the monuments of Egypt, which have been transported into the public museums and private collections, have already furnished many notions regarding the civil and military history, the religious system and mythological personages, the social life, manners, usages, and arts in general, in ancient Egypt, to show how many important chasms remain to be filled in the history of the most celebrated people of antiquity, who, in the most ancient epochs of their annals, were already mixed with nations of the east and of the west, the history of whose early ages is not yet known. Egypt may therefore restore to us, by the evidence of its monuments, many pages which we want in our own history, and in the universal history of primitive society.

M. Champollion having some time ago inspected a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts in the possession of M. Sallier, an inhabitant of Aix, discovered two rolls of papyrus relating "The History and Wars of the Reign of Sesostris the Great." These manuscripts are dated the ninth year of that monarch's reign. Sesostris-Rhamses, or the Great, according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses, and was the son, as is supposed, of the Pharoah who perished in the Red Sea while pursuing the Israelites. On the 2d of Aug. the Academical Society of Aix received the report of M. Sallier relative to this discovery. A third roll has also been found, treating either on astronomy or astrology, but more probably on both these sciences combined. It has not yet been opened.

Anglo-Indian College, Calcutta.

We rejoice to observe the progress of English literature in the East. English education, amongst the inhabitants of Bengal, has hitherto had little more than the mere language for its object; a sufficient command of which, for conducting the details of official duty, comprehended the utmost ambition of native students. The Hindoo or Anglo-Indian College is intended to compass something more; to teach Bengalee youth to read and relish English literature; to store their minds with the facts of history and science; and to enable them to express just conclusions in a clear and polished style, founded upon a comprehensive view of the

constitution of society and the phenomena of nature. The last distribution of the prizes to the students of this College, constituted a ceremony of singular novelty and interest. The presentation of the prizes was held at the Government House, we understand in consequence of Lord Amherst having expressed a wish to witness their distribution. The pupils, amounting to 400, under the charge of the teachers of the respective classes, were ranged on benches along the centre of nearly two thirds of the state apartment, usually appropriated as the ball-room. His lordship, with the committee of education and managing committee on his right, and the Countess and Lady Sarah, and a number of other ladies on his left, was seated opposite the pupils. The boys, in each class, to whom prizes were adjudged, were severally called up; and the prizes, consisting of books and philosophical instruments, suited to their age and progress, were presented to them by the Hon. W. B. Bayley, as President of the General Committee of Public Instruction. The two senior classes were called up collectively, and his lordship did them the honour to present their rewards to them personally. A few questions were put them by the visitor, on Grecian, Roman, and English history, and chronology, geography, and physical sciences, to which they returned prompt and accurate replies. After the distribution of the rewards, a series of recitations ensued.

New National Gallery.

The erection of a new National Gallery, combined with a suitable building and offices for the Royal Academy, has been at length finally determined on. The architect to whom the buildings are to be intrusted is Mr. John Nash, whose designs have been approved of by his Majesty and the proper authorities. The New National Gallery and Royal Academy—for so the building is to be denominated—is to be on a grand scale of 300 yards in length, having a beautiful Corinthian portico and centre dome, with a small one on each wing, and a lesser one on each of the principal extremities. It will occupy the site of the present Riding House in the King's Mews, Charing-cross, immediately facing the south, and by the elevation is intended to be about twice the height of the first-rate houses at present erected. The building will form a very picturesque and noble line, extended in a direction from Pall-mall East, nearly across to St. Martin's Church. The space immediately in front will be occupied by the New Royal Academy, which is intended to represent an extensive Grecian temple, having, at the entrance and exit, a long flight of steps, and standing at right angles with the National Gallery. St. Martin's Church will, by this plan, be left quite free to the public view, with a large space of ground railed in as a burial place. On the east side will be erected a new and magnificent range of police-offices, intended as the principal metropolitan station, instead of the present incommodious office at Bow-street. And close to them will appear the vicar's house and the parochial schools. The grand line of street will be from West to East by Pall-mall, passing the front of the National Gallery, and enter the Strand facing Hungerford-street; the Strand being widened for some distance to a road way of sixty feet. The open spaces of ground will be formed into squares, planted with trees, and railed round to protect them from injury.

British Museum.

Since the addition of Sir Joseph Banks's library, the arrangement of which has just been completed, it may be safely asserted that the British Museum contains the best library of natural history in the world. Sir Joseph's splendid collection embraces 24,000 volumes, of all that is rare, on natural history. It is a fact, that during the long period he was employed in forming this collection, scarcely a traveller left England who was not in possession of an order from Sir Joseph to purchase books, prints, MSS. &c., illustrative of natural history, to a large amount. His late Majesty's library, again (the delivery of which will be completed during the present month) embraces 60,000 volumes of all that is rare and erudite in the ample range of art and literature. Many thousands of these volumes are in the most exquisite and costly bindings; not a few of them are bound by that excellent workman Roger Payne, who, it is said, has received from 20 to 30 guineas for binding a single volume, and, notwithstanding, died a dissipated beggar. The King's library is rich in works of topography. The London Institution, it is well known, has had hitherto perhaps the best and largest collection of topographical works. Since the accession of the King's library at the Museum, however, the preference will be given to the latter establishment. The duplicates which are found amongst the King's books, it is said, will be collected and exchanged for different works: this observation, however, does not apply to the duplicates presented to the Museum by other parties; these are never disposed of, but kept from courtesy to the donors. The arranging of the King's books, it is calculated, will occupy the librarians and their assistants about six months, when they will be ready for public inspection and perusal, under certain restrictions.

Sale of Brooks's Museum.

July 14. This day the sale of Mr. Brooks's celebrated Museum, containing upwards of 6000 preparations, took place at his theatre

of anatomy, Blenheim-street; Mr. Robins was the auctioneer. This collection occupied the proprietor thirty years in making. It comprised models and casts, accurately painted from nature, of nearly every case of natural and preternatural parturient presentation that has occurred, with a multitude of casts of fœtal monstrosities of every species, almost ad infinitum, either actually modelled or moulded from recent unfortunate individuals, chiefly under Mr. Brooks's eye. Some of the specimens connected with surgery, were taken from morbid limbs which had been subjected to amputation on account of incurable maladies. The first and second day's sale consisted of models and casts of the gravid uterus, fœtal monstrosities, a multitude of fac-similes of pathological subjects, a series of accurate dissections of the human brain, &c. The third day's sale was the anatomy and pathology of the horse, zebra, quagga, ass, and kangaroo.—The fourth was the anatomy and pathology of the human bladder, kidneys, and contiguous viscera, &c.—Fifth, order Pteroenta, Colugo, and Bats: order Insectivora, Exincisiora, Marsupialia, Prædacea.—Sixth. Lion, tiger, dog, bear, whale, seal, merse, &c.—Seventh. Wet preparations, consisting of the anatomy and pathology of the male organs of generation, the larynx, pharynx, tongue, lungs, &c.—Eighth. Zoology. Apes, baboons, monkeys, beavers, rats, &c.—Ninth. Anatomical and pathological preparations in spirits.—Tenth. Zoology. The order ruminantia.—Eleventh, Anatomy.—Twelfth. Zoology. The elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, goat, sheep, &c. On the 8th of August, being the 20th day, the Sale was postponed till further notice, owing to the length of time it was expected to occupy. Mr. Robins stated, that at least a third part of the choicest specimens remained unsold.

Library at St. Petersburgh.

The University Library at St. Petersburgh contains at the present time about 60,000 volumes, and the library at Moscow about 34,000 volumes, which have been collected since the destruction of the city in 1812. The rich anatomical museum of Professor Loder has recently been purchased for the University of Moscow for 10,000 roubles. An economical society, and a school for agriculture, have lately been established there by Prince Gallitzin; the latter has professors of chemistry, statistics, mineralogy, geography, languages, and architecture, botany, gardening, planting, machanics, book-keeping, and the veterinary art. The museum contains mineral specimens from the Brazils. The chemical laboratory at Moscow is, perhaps, the richest in all Europe. The botanical garden at St. Petersburgh contains 20,000 plants.

The Comet.

A comet may now be seen with a common telescope in the constellation Aries, and daily traced towards the equinoctial point, where it will be nearly on the night of the 20th of October, but at a declination of 28 deg. 9 min. The constellation Aries (the Ram) is now seen rising in the E. N. E. about nine.

The following is a table shewing the right ascension and declination of the Comet. The first column shews the day of the month, the second the right ascens. in time, the third the north declination. By these elements, the place of the Comet may be easily found, and whenever the sky be clear it may be viewed through a telescope from St. Bartholomew tide till Candlemas; but whether in our atmosphere it can be seen distinctly without a glass, is at present a matter of doubt.

	R. A.			Decl. N.	
	H.	M.	S.	DEG.	M.
Aug. 31.	1	46	12	23	57
Sept. 4.	1	44	40	24	34
8.	1	42	16	25	10
16.	1	35	44	26	24
24.	1	22	36	27	30
30.	1	9	48	28	12
Oct. 2.	1	4	48	28	23
18.	0	9	0	28	22
20.	0	0	16	28	9
24	23	43	52	27	25
26	23	32	24	26	56
28	23	13	0	25	44
Nov. 1	23	3	12	25	4
13	22	6	48	19	29
21	21	33	16	15	5
Dec. 1	20	54	44	9	14
11	20	14	40	2	42
25	19	2	48	9	28

The above table is calculated from M. Professor Encke's observations, recorded in Professor Schumacher's "Astronomische Nachrichten," No. 123, and reduced to time instead of space, as affording the more easy method of observing. It may be observed that from a journal of natural phenomena of sixty years standing, it appears that a dry autumn has followed an autumnal Comet, and generally hot and dry weather has accompanied Comets first seen in summer. This was remarkably the case in 1811, when a splendid Comet appeared in September, also in 1819 a dry summer and autumn accompanying the Comet of July in that year. In 1825 the Comet of October brought a dry and fair autumn, and not a wet summer. Again the Comet of the winter 1799 was followed by the dry and warm summer of 1800. In 1816 there was not even a small telescopic Comet seen in the year, and it was one of the wettest summers in the memory of man, while a small Comet of 1832 was followed by the heat of June and July of that year.

Essex Horticultural Society.

A very extensive Horticultural Society has been established at Chelmsford, for the purpose of giving encouragement to the growers of the productions of the garden. Dr. Forster has been elected President, Sir John Tyrrell is the patron, and the principal gentry of the county are members, among which we may mention Lord Petre. Honorary Members, Patrick King, of Bromfield, esq. Michael Mason, of Stock, esq. T. Harsey, of Baddow, esq. and T. Western, esq. M. P. for Essex.

Calculating Machinery.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Times, give a satisfactory report of the progress of one of the interesting discoveries of modern times:

"Having been requested by Mr. Babbage to superintend, in his absence, the progress of his important invention of a machine for calculating and printing mathematical tables, and having been in consequence an eye-witness, for many months, of the work actually executing, as well as having been intrusted by him at the same time with the disbursement of the current expenses, I am enabled to state from certain knowledge, that the whole amount of the sum originally advanced by Government, has been *bona fide* expended on the object of its destination. It has, however, proved very far from sufficient to cover the expenses of the undertaking, the deficit having been supplied from the private purse of the inventor. To those conversant with mechanism, and who are aware of the multitude of tools to be invented and constructed where machinery of a nature entirely new is to be executed on a large scale, and with perfect precision, this will not appear extraordinary; nor that an expenditure of time, talent, and money, much beyond what was originally contemplated, may take place without affording room for any well-grounded charge of profusion. The work, meanwhile, continues in active and steady progress, but such is its extent, such the variety of mechanical movements to be contrived and executed, and such the elaborate perfection of workmanship which it has been found necessary to bestow on all its parts, to afford a moral security for its successful action when put together, that a very long time must yet elapse, and a very heavy further expense be incurred, before it can be completed: but no suspicion of a failure has yet arisen. On the contrary, every mechanical difficulty has been completely overcome, nor has any obstacle occurred in the slightest degree calculated to raise a doubt as to its ultimate success.

Slough, Aug. 15. J. F. W. Herschel.

Report from the Select Committee on the Office of Works and Public Buildings.

(Continued from p. 70.*)*

Upon the site of *Carlton House*, the several houses which are erecting for individuals must be conformable to a general design for the exterior, but the proprietors are at liberty to select their own architects or builders; and the annual rents which will accrue to the Crown from these new houses are calculated at 6,452*l.*, the particulars of which will be found exactly detailed in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot.

It was imagined by Mr. Nash, that a large sum would at once be raised by a sale of the greater part of these annual ground-rents to the proprietors of the houses at 20 years' purchase (the freehold being still retained by the Crown), but that expectation having not hitherto been realized, no present pecuniary advantage of that sort having accrued to the Crown in aid of this undertaking, but on the contrary, a considerable and immediate charge having been incurred in forming the ground, making a large sewer, purchasing the land-tax, and other incidental outgoings, before any part of the annual rents has been received.

It is, however, stated in Mr. Arbuthnot's evidence, that although the proprietors themselves may not choose to buy up their rents, it would be in the power of the Government to sell to any other individuals such a proportion of them as might be thought fit to dispose of. By the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 77, the Crown is authorised to take fines from the lessees for any portion of their rent, which is a deviation from the usual practice with regard to other new buildings; nor is it the practice to alienate new buildings in fee, to which rule it appears expedient to adhere.

The expenditure upon the alterations in St. James's Park, which are in some measure connected with these new houses, amounts to 16,053*l.*, including the iron railing; but exclusive of the planting within the railing.

It is proposed to erect a fountain, estimated to cost 8,000*l.*, with the addition of a large annual charge for a constant supply of water, in the centre of the continuation of Waterloo-place, towards the Mall, as will be seen in the evidence of Mr. Nash; which being the first instance of a fountain surrounded by columns, with a dome or covering over it, gave occasion to some questions from your Committee, which appear in the evidence of Mr. Nash, together with his answers; and they cannot but here observe, that this fountain, if it is to be encircled by a peristyle, and covered by a cap or dome, is not likely in itself to be an ornamental object, and that it would obstruct the opening, and the view of the Park from Regent-street and Waterloo-place.

A spacious and handsome flight of steps in the centre of that terrace, leading into the Mall, would form an ornamental and commodious communication between Regent-street and the Park, and would afford to the public a very general accommodation, and

an appropriate termination of that fine opening. Your Committee are informed that the central division of St. James's Park, newly inclosed by iron rails, is intended to be open to the public in the same way with the other parts of that park.

Your Committee find, upon inquiry, that no sanction has hitherto been given by the Commissioners of the Treasury to the extension of the plan engraved in the Journals of 7th June, 1827, towards Marlborough-house and St. James's Palace; and they cannot consider such an extension, nor any further encroachment upon the Park, as fit to be recommended.

The fraudulent and scandalous manner in which the foundation of the new *Custom-house*, was laid, occasioned, by its total failure in 1825, a charge of no less than 170,000*l.*, or 180,000*l.*, in addition to the original expenditure of 255,000*l.*; but no part of this blame affects the Office of Works, nor the architects attached to it. This great structure was unfortunately placed under the conduct of Mr. Laing, the person who happened, in the year 1813, to be surveyor of buildings in that department,—a course which your Committee conceive to be exceedingly objectionable, being of opinion that all works of this description should be carried on under the direction and management of the office specially appointed for the execution of such works; and they would animadvert more strongly on this point if they were not informed that the Treasury have already put a stop to the practice, and have now under their consideration some new regulations upon the subject. It is also to be observed, that no estimate was laid before the House, nor any sanction given by a vote, either before the undertaking or during the progress, the expense having been defrayed out of the revenue of the Customs. This mode of proceeding, although in conformity with the practice which has hitherto existed with respect to buildings occupied by the Revenue Departments, appears to be at variance with the general principles by which the public expenditure is governed, and to be open to much objection. They recommend therefore, that in future no new buildings for any of these departments should be undertaken except under the authority of a grant of Parliament, upon an estimate to be laid before the House for that purpose, as in the case of any other object of miscellaneous expenditure.

No department should be allowed to order any thing beyond mere incidental repairs, without referring to and receiving directions from the Office of Works. The enormous expense of the new Mint, and its excess beyond the estimate, which was noticed in 1810 by the Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, in their seventh Report; and the more recent example of the Custom-house, render this regulation and the strictest adherence to it indispensable.

The *New Mews*, fronting the north side of Westminster Abbey, has been erected at the expense of 35,264*l.*, and the annual rents payable to the use of the public, as part of the land revenue, will amount only to about 3*l.* per cent. upon that sum. The reasons for making the exterior more ornamental and costly than the uses to which it is allotted require, are assigned in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Burton.

The *Regent's Park* presents a much better and more productive instance of management under the same department; and it must afford to the House great satisfaction to know that the laying out and planting of that extensive ground, together with the buildings upon it, which do so much credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Nash, will also soon become a very profitable addition to the Land Revenue, the annual rent being 15,000*l.* and the remaining excess of expenditure beyond receipt being reduced to 70,000*l.*

The improvements at and near Charing-cross and the Strand, under the statute 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, are in progress, and by much the greatest portion of the property required for the purposes of that Act has been obtained. A considerable number of the old houses near St. Martin's Church has already been taken down, and new buildings will almost immediately be commenced in that neighbourhood; but some further purchases remain to be effected.

The defects of the present system, under the Act of 1814, appear to be,—1st. Want of responsibility. 2d. Want of competency to decide. 3d Want of choice and competition; from which three causes proceed the erection of buildings unsightly and unsatisfactory, much confusion and variation both in the planning and executing of them, and the expenditure of larger sums than are necessary.

1st. The Surveyor-General, according to the present constitution of that office, is solely the channel of communication between the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the architect: he exercises no judgment nor control, nor gives any opinion as to the work to be done, or the mode of doing it; confining himself to fixing prices, and making contracts accordingly, and examining and checking the accounts after they have been made out by the Clerks of the Works, and the measurers belonging to the office.

2d. The Surveyor-General having no duty to perform in judging of the propriety or sufficiency of the design or plan, that important business is imposed upon the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, who may not always be competent to decide upon such matters; and although it may happen frequently that there are among them

persons eminently conversant with works of art, it may also happen that a very efficient Board of Treasury for all other and more important purposes may be unfit for this; and in such a case the architect of the district, without any real control or useful supervision, may plan and execute whatever is to be done, according to his own pleasure and discretion.

3d. No sufficent choice is afforded to the Board of Treasury, who are to judge and decide, for they have not even taken advantage of having three architects attached to the office and paid by it; nor does it appear that they have hitherto at all encouraged the competition of other professional men, or called for any variety of designs.

The Committee venture to suggest, that a considerable improvement may be effected in the existing system, without overturning, or re-modelling, or even disturbing it to any great extent; and their recommendation upon the whole matter is, this:—That no public buildings should be hereafter erected, nor any considerable alterations in the structure of any of the existing buildings be adopted, except upon directions given by the Lords of the Treasury, and founded upon Minutes of that Board; and that the plans and estimates for all such new buildings, should be signed by at least three Lords of the Treasury, and be preserved in the records of that office.

That a commission, consisting of five persons, two of whom at least should be Privy Councillors, and holding some responsible offices, should be appointed by His Majesty to act as a council without salary, to advise the Board of Treasury upon all designs and plans for the erection or considerable alteration of public buildings. The opinions and recommendations of this Council to be laid before the Board, and annexed to the plans and estimates approved by the Treasury.

SELECT POETRY.

To SAMUEL ROGERS, *Esq.*
On his Poem entitled "Italy." Part the Second. BY JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

IN youth I met thee 'mid a social Train *,
Adorn'd with taste and genius, yet not vain;
Where Bacchus rais'd an animating fire,
While Prudence guarded thy melodious lyre.
Then MEMORY'S Pleasures were recall'd to view,
And AUBURN'S Muse appear'd to sing anew;
In sylvan peace to wander o'er the plain,
And her DESERTED VILLAGE thrive again!
The seats of Innocence to spread around,
Infants to sport along the verdant ground;
The Milk-maid blithe to carol with her pail,
And sturdy Industry to wield his flail;
Rapt in the tranquil joys of rural life,
Secure from all the cares of civic strife.
To ITALY thy Muse then wing'd her flight,
Beheld its ancient wonders with delight;
The splendid monuments of matchless skill,
Beauteous in ruin, and majestic still.
Long-honour'd worthies seem again to rise,
And in the cause of Freedom shake the skies.
TULLY himself the Forum seems to grace,
Thund'ring his scorn on ROME'S degen'rate race;
TULLY, the Patriot, Orator, and Sage,
Enroll'd by History on her fairest page;
And BRUTUS, high o'er ev'ry sordid end,
Who for Rome's glory stabb'd his dearest friend.
Hence Pow'r, contented with superior state,
Should learn to shun th'excess of public hate;
And by the happiness its deeds impart,
Fix its firm throne upon the public heart.
Rous'd by thy Muse those mighty Shades appear,
Those whom remotest ages will revere;
Thy Muse, who free from the controul of rhyme,
Mov'd o'er the classic soil in march sublime.
While Contemplation, not to sight confin'd,
Inspir'd reflections, moral, sage, and kind;
Such as, where'er her devious steps might roam,
Augment the value and the love of Home.
Again to ITALY she bends her way,
And marks her progress with an equal lay;
Her pure devotion pays at MARO'S tomb,
And hails his laurels of eternal bloom;
Recording in a strain of sacred awe,
What hoary Time in full perfection saw.
And yet in part he spares, as if to shew,
The transitory state of things below;
And thus with sure, though slow, decay deride
The lofty hopes of Man's presumptuous pride;
To teach him not on earthly toys to trust,
But humbly wait his change to parent dust.
Such is the Muse, whose pow'rs so nobly blend,
Bard, Moralist, Philosopher, and Friend.
THAMES, envy not the TIBER fam'd of yore,
Since kindred Poets grace thy honour'd shore;
Thy SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, and a num'rous band,
The letter'd glories of our favour'd land;
And ROGERS, who has join'd the laurell'd choir,
With melting pathos and poetic fire.

* Keep-the-line Club.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Memorial has appeared in some of the French Journals, addressed to the King, by the French Bishops, against the measure for suppressing the establishments of the Jesuits, and the secondary ecclesiastical seminaries. (See Part i. p. 555.) These schools were formed at the time Buonaparte established the Bishoprics at 1,000*l.* a year, and the parish livings at 40*l.*; and were intended solely for the gratuitous education of the poorer class, intended for the Church. However, day-pupils of a different class were admitted, who were not destined for holy orders, and thus the regulation was infringed. The object of the ordinances is to restore these schools to their original form, which has roused the resistance of the Clergy.

The first division of the expedition to the Morea has sailed from Toulon. A commission, composed of men of science, in imitation of Buonaparte's Egyptian expedition, accompanies it; and the materials for publishing a French Journal are prepared.

By the Report of the Bureaux de Charité, published in 1823, we learn, that the whole population of Paris amounted to 713,966. This Report states, that 61,500 paupers were entirely supported in hospitals and other charitable institutions, and 64,000 at their own homes. It adds, that it is impossible to ascertain the amount of private charities distributed during the year; and the authors close the Report by stating, that they are under the painful necessity of terminating "their account of the relief given to the indigent of the capital by the observation, that *her streets, her quays, and all her public places, are filled with mendicants.*"

PORTUGAL.

The Island of Madeira is the scene of civil war. The Governor, Valdez, has declared for Don Pedro, and he drove off a frigate sent with a new Governor, by Don Miguel. The priests of the island, however, declared in favour of Miguel, and contrived to raise an insurrectionary body of about 600 men, who were dispersed by Valdez, with some loss. Don Miguel has prepared an expedition to blockade the port.

In the Island of Terceira a provisional government has been formed, to maintain the legitimate rights of Don Pedro, and to defend the island against any attack that might be attempted upon it by the Usurper. Every means of fortifying it were adopting with vigour.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The war between Russia and Turkey assumes every day a more important aspect. Much blood has already been spilt on both sides. The Russians have been advancing; the Turks fight desperately, but still give way. Some severe actions appear to have taken place towards the latter end of June, in the vicinity of Varna, after which the body of the army, commanded by the Emperor, marched to Shumla. It is admitted that the Turks vigorously defended the eminences near Shumla, yet they were driven back to their entrenchments. The Emperor had thought it necessary to issue an order of the day, strictly enjoining the troops to behave with humanity to the enemy, because the men were extremely indignant at the Turks having, according to their custom, cut off the heads of the Russians who were slain.—The division of the Russian army under General Pa-kevitch, on the 15th of July, took possession of the important fortress of Kars, one of the principal fortresses of Asia. It was carried by storm, though defended by a garrison of 11,000 men, of whom 6,000 were taken prisoners, 2,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 (cavalry) escaped into the mountains. This opens the way into the Turkish dominions in Asia. Kars is one of the two Ejalets, or Governments, into which Asiatic Turkey is divided.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 20th July state, that the passage of the Dardanelles continued free to the flags of all nations. The Government had proclaimed a series of advantages obtained over the Russian forces on the Danube, and announced the probability of the Turkish army acting on the offensive, and penetrating into Moldavia and Wallachia. Constantinople itself is putting into a state of defence; the Bosphorus is covering with batteries; the ships are arming; the old vessels are made to serve as pontoons, on which batteries are to be formed; an entrenched camp is to be established round the Seven Towers, to serve as a place of retreat in case the capital is set on fire; the heights of Pera and Galata are strengthened with works.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest accounts from Brazil state, that a body of German auxiliaries, annexed to the Emperor's army, had proved refractory, and the mutineers were joined by some Irish troops. The Germans complained of having been sent from Rio on military service. It appears that they fired on the inhabitants, and a hundred lives were lost before the Emperor interfered with effect. Upon a promise that their complaints should be attended to, they submitted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The spirit of party increases daily in Ireland, owing to the audacious proceedings of the Catholic Association, and their priestly co-adjutors. Their recent conduct has produced, as might have been anticipated, a re-action on the part of the Protestants, who have been celebrating their political festivals with unusual spirit. Among the most important of these has always been ranked the anniversary of the Relief of Derry, which was commemorated in that city on the 12th of August with extraordinary splendour. Sir G. F. Hill, bart. was in the chair, and among the distinguished visitors was Mr. G. Dawson, brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, member for the county of Londonderry, and Under Secretary of State. This gentleman has long been considered one of the ablest and most determined opponents to the Catholic Claims. On the above occasion, however, in returning thanks when his health had been drunk, he avowed a change of sentiment—amounting, in fact, to an abandonment of his former principles —which called forth the disapprobation of the company. The Hon. Gentleman observed: "The state of Ireland is an anomaly in the history of civilised nations — it has no parallel in antient or modern history, and being contrary to the character of all civil institutions, it must terminate in general anarchy and confusion. The peace of Ireland depends not upon the Government, but upon the dictation of the Catholic Association. *(Cries of more's the shame! shame! why not put it down?)* It has defied the Government, and trampled upon the law of the land. There never was a time when the whole Catholic body was so completely roused and engrossed by political passions as at present. They have found out the value of union; they have put in practice the secret of combination; they feel a confidence in the force of numbers; they have laid prostrate the pomp and power of wealth; they have contended against the influence of authority and the decrees of the Legislature, and they have enjoyed an easy triumph over both. The invariable conclusion of every speculation on the state of Ireland is, what is to be done? Can we go back to the penal laws? God forbid that such an experiment should be made; it is revolting to common sense — it is revolting to the dignity of man. Can we persevere in our present system? The statement which I have made, and the firm impression made upon my mind by an anxious attention to passing events, is, that we cannot remain in our present situation; there is but one alternative, either to crush the Catholic Association—*(Cheers for several minutes)*— there is but one alternative, either to crush the Catholic Association, or to look at the question with an intention to settle it."

At the dinner given to Mr. Moore, the Anti-Catholic member for Dublin, Alderman C. J. Beresford, who had been present when the speech at Derry was delivered, spoke in the most angry terms of Mr. Dawson, and said—"the impression left upon the minds of the inhabitants of Derry, by the speech of Mr. Dawson, was, that the Government had deserted the Protestants of Ireland, and that it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers, in the next Session, to bring in a Bill by which the Protestant Constitution of this Country was to be sacrificed." Mr. Ellis, late the Member for Dublin, in the Corporation interest, seemed to think that the time was come when the only hope of the Ascendancy was in an appeal to arms. Out of the dinner to Mr. Moore has emanated a Protestant Club, to be designated "The Brunswick Constitutional Club of Ireland," the Earl of Longford, president.

Aug. 11. At Cork Assizes, Capt. Stewart was tried for the murder of seven persons on the high seas, on the 22d June. The prisoner succeeded in persuading the above number of his crew and passengers to suffer themselves to be bound, under the pretence that they intended to mutiny, and having secured them he knocked out their brains with a crow-bar. The Jury found that he was insane at the time he committed these dreadful murders.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By the provisions of the Act relative to Savings Banks, the interest paid to Banks is reduced from 3*d.* per day, or 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum to 2½*d.* per day, or 3*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* per cent. and the interest payable to depositors is limited to 2¼*d.* per day, or 3*l.* 1*s.* 5¼*d.* per annum; and if this one farthing per cent. per day is more than sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses, the surplus to be returned to Government.

The Duke of Athol has commenced preparations for building a residence at Dunkeld, which, it is said, will cost not less than 100,000*l.* Quarters are preparing for 250 labourers to be employed at the erection. The site, it is understood, will be about 50 or 60 yards west of the present house. Sir John Archibald Stewart, of Grandtully, is also about to commence the erection of a new family residence at Murthly, upon a

very splendid scale. The present castle is a well-known and admired object to travellers, and is one of the few old mansions on the borders of the Perthshire Highlands, which dispute the honour of having furnished the author of Waverley with the original of "Tully-Veolan."

As some quarrymen were lately levelling the ground before Litfield-place, near the new Observatory on *Clifton Down*, co. Gloucester, they found the ground unusually hollow, and on making an opening, a shaft about 13 feet deep was discovered, on descending which they were led into an apartment or cave, nearly 13 or 14 feet high, in the direction leading to the Avon river, and to which there evidently appeared to have been once a communication, but which is now stopped up with rubbish and dirt. It is not improbably supposed that it either was, or led to the cavern which is called in some of our old Chronicles the Cave of St. Vincent.

The workmen, in continuing the excavations of the Manor Shore, *York*, have been employed in removing the earth, in order to discover the whole of the walls of the choir of St. Mary's Church. This has been most completely effected, the walls having been found only two or three inches below the turf. It appears to have been about 160 feet long, thus making the length of the whole church about 350 feet. On standing at the East end and looking towards the river, through the two arches of the Abbey now standing, some idea may be formed of the extent of this once magnificent pile. The walls of a room or building have been traced; they are nearer the river than any remains yet discovered. The walls are of considerable thickness, and it is supposed the apartment had been used as an Infirmary. It is detached from the building, and has had a boarded floor, the only place yet discovered where there has been any thing of that kind. The remains of pieces of timber are yet standing in the walls, about five feet apart. The extremities of this apartment have not yet been discovered, the workmen being still going on. Upwards of 70 feet has been already uncovered. Its breadth is about 18 feet. Mr. Nash has been busily employed in making drawings for the Society of Antiquaries, of London.

Mr. Pocock has been making experiments with his kites on the water of Liverpool. The Liverpool Mercury, after giving an account of one of them, says, "The experiment has fully convinced us that, a strong wind blowing from the north or south, a boat furnished with one of the largest pair of the kites, could cross from Liverpool to Cheshire, and return, without making much lee-way, whatever might be the state or strength of the tide.—Since the Regatta day we have been several times with Mr. Pocock, jun., on the river, witnessing his surprising and most interesting mode of manœuvering his kites. On one occasion, with the wind at North-west, we ran from the Floating Bath to the Rock Ferry; and the boatmen assured us that our course during the trip was frequently less than five points from the wind."

July 21. The beautiful mansion of G. Lane Fox, esq. at *Bramham Park*, about four miles from Tadcaster, was found to be on fire. The left wing and centre are entirely consumed, together with the whole of the furniture, which was most valuable. Sir Edward Vavasour, after three attempts, succeeded in recovering a number of the most valuable pictures, one of which was a portrait of his departed lady, in early life. Amongst the pictures saved are those of the late Mrs. Fox; a full length portrait of Lord Rivers, in his robes; a splendid painting of the death of Germanicus; a family group by Guest, of the present Mr. Fox's eldest son and his two sisters; and a whole length painting of Queen Anne; but the portraits of Lord and Lady Bingley, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the painting by Huyter, of a horse which Mr. Fox rode for a large stake in a very short time from Doncaster and back, and which was placed in the entrance hall, with several other valuable paintings, were either totally destroyed or so much injured as to be rendered of no value. The fire was not completely subdued till three fourths at least of the house were destroyed, and more than that proportion of the plate, china, furniture, and other effects, either burnt or rendered entirely useless. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, but the sum of 40,000*l.* will scarcely replace it, while the amount insured forms only a small fraction of that sum. At the time of this catastrophe, Mr Fox was in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke, attending the funeral of his late uncle, Lord Rivers; but it was understood that the Earl of Harewood had, with his accustomed kindness and condescension, undertaken to meet him on the way, and to break to him the disastrous intelligence. The cause of the fire has not been accurately ascertained, but it is conjectured that a lighted candle must have been left in the butler's pantry, and that the flame had communicated to the tow, oil, or spirits of wine, deposited in that room. This splendid mansion was built by the first Lord Bingley, in the reign of Queen Anne, and has been always considered one of the most superb residences in the north of England. It was of white stone, and of a singular but excellent style of architecture, supposed to have been designed after an Italian palace, where some of the Lord Bingleys resided. The right wing is not destroyed, but injured. No lives are lost, and the stabling is untouched. All the deeds, &c. are also preserved.

July 28. About two o'clock, a fire broke

out in *Hereford College*, which entirely destroyed the whole south range of that fine old building. Nearly all the public writings, the College Charter, and the plate, were rescued from the flames, and although at one time the whole square was in imminent danger, the damage has been confined entirely to the South side. The entire loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen hundred pounds. The case is involved in mystery. This is the fourth time within these last five years that the Hereford College has been on fire, but this last conflagration has been infinitely more destructive than the preceding ones.

The Boston Gazette gives an account of a most tremendous hurricane, accompanied by unusual phenomena. Some labourers at work in a field in *Wyberton Fen*, co. Lincoln, noticed a remarkable appearance in the hemisphere. A small cloud seemed suddenly to descend in the shape of a column, and as suddenly a similar cloud appeared to rise from the earth; the two joined, and formed a vast column, 40 yards in breadth, reaching from the earth to the clouds. It was accompanied by a loud rushing sound, which resembled the discharge of artillery. The column drew into its vortex a very heavy cart, which it lifted with violence from the ground, and carried with amazing velocity the distance of 42 yards, and then it was dashed with great force to the earth; it alighted upon the shafts, which penetrated nearly four feet into the ground. The whirlwind also took up an amazingly heavy roller, which is used to level ploughed land, and which requires four horses to draw it along the ground; this huge machine it raised from the earth, and actually carried it forward a distance of 20 yards. A large apple-tree, standing in an orchard, was literally drawn up by the roots, and carried forward a considerable distance.

Aug. 7. The trial of William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten, at Polstead, Suffolk, took place at Bury St. Edmund's, before the Chief Baron Alexander. Anne Marten, mother-in-law of the deceased, proved her knowledge of the prisoner's intimacy with Maria; that she was pregnant by him; that a child was born, of which he admitted that he was the father; that the child died in a fortnight; that he had promised to take her to Ipswich to marry her, but something prevented it, till the day laid in the indictment (the 18th May, 1827); that on that day he called at witness's house, and induced her to meet him at the red barn near Polstead, in men's clothes; that they left the house by different doors, and she had never seen her since. Thomas Marten, the father, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and testified to the finding the body in the barn, which he distinctly recognised. George Marten proved that he saw his sister on the day she last left the house with Corder, who carried a gun in his hand, which he said was loaded, and therefore cautioned the witness not to meddle with it. He never saw his sister after that day, but he saw Corder on the same day between 3 and 4 o'clock, come from the barn alone with a pick-axe, and proceed homewards through the fields. A number of other witnesses were examined, tending chiefly to shew the intimacy that subsisted between Corder and the deceased; and several of his letters to individuals were put in, wherein he describes Maria as his wife, and that they were residing at the Isle of Wight.* Lea, the police-officer, who arrested Corder, produced a sword and a brace of pistols found at Grove House, Ealing-lane. John Lawson, the surgeon who examined the body of the deceased when found, described the situation in which it was discovered, and proved that her death was caused by a pistol ball passing through her head, and by a stab in the heart with a sharp instrument. On the following day, to which the trial was adjourned, Corder was called on for his defence, which he read, in a distinct and emphatic manner, from a written paper; in it he acknowledged his intimacy with Maria Marten; but he most positively asserted, that after they had met in the red barn, a difference arose between them, upon which he left her; he had not however gone ten yards, when he heard the report of a pistol, and, on returning, he found she had shot herself with one of his pistols, which was lying by her side. The prisoner, after arguing at great length on the probabilities of the case, concluded by imploring the jury to attend to the humane suggestions of the judge, and give him the benefit of any doubt upon their minds. Baron Alexander then summed up the evidence, when the jury retired, and after an absence of 35 minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The learned judge then passed sentence of Death on the prisoner, and he was executed on the Monday following. He had previously made a full confession of the murder, which he said was effected by shooting his victim through the head. Corder being a man of some property and respectability as a farmer, and his crime being so atrocious, few public trials for many years have so strongly excited public attention.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The eighth Report of his Majesty's Commissioners respecting the building of New

* It appears that Corder, soon after the murder, advertised in the Newspapers for a wife, in answer to which he had numerous applications; and to one of the applicants, with whom he was living at the time he was corresponding with Maria Marten's parents, he was shortly after married.

Churches and Chapels has been printed. It states that fifteen Churches and Chapels have been completed since the publication of the last Report, at the following places: at Brighton; at Dale End, co. Warwick; at Dewsbury Moor, co. York; at Winchmore Hill, Edmonton, and Walham Green, in Fulham, Middlesex; at Stretton, co. Chester; in North Audley-street and at Pimlico, Middlesex; at Starcross, Devon; at Truro, Cornwall; in Portland-road, Saint Mary-le-bone; at Mile End, Southampton; at Ramsgate, Kent; at Pateley Bridge, Ripon, and at Sheffield, co. York. Accommodation has been provided in these Churches and Chapels for 20,333 persons, including 10,688 free seats.—The Report adds, that forty-six Churches and Chapels are building in the following places: at Crossland and Linthwaite, co. York; at Battersea and Bermondsey, Surrey; in Bethnal Green, Middlesex; at Bilston, Stafford; at Holloway Head, Birmingham; at Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham; at Lower Darwen, Mallor, and at Over Darwen, co. Lancaster; at Burslem, co. Stafford; at Idle, co. York; in Sloane-street, Chelsea, Middlesex; on Croydon Common, and at Nor-wood, Surrey; at St. Werburgh, co. Derby; at Netherton, Dudley, co. Worcester; at Hammersmith, Middlesex; at St. Day, Cornwall; at Hounslow, Middlesex; at Golcar, co. York; at Ball's Pond, Cloudesley-square, and at Holloway, Islington; in Addison-road, and at Brompton, Middlesex; at Chasewater, Cornwall; at Lambeth, Surrey; at Sydenham, Kent; at Liverpool; at Maidstone, Kent; at Hulme, Manchester; at Margate, Kent; at Birch, co. Lancaster; at Newcastle-under-Lyme, co. Stafford; at Oldham, co. Lancaster; at Redruth, Cornwall; at Greasborough, co. York; at Winlaton, co. Durham; at Scarborough, co. York; at Coseley, co. Stafford; in Brammall-lane, Sheffield: at Tottenham, Middlesex; at Tunbridge Wells, Kent; and at West Bromwich, co. Stafford.

Aug. 14. The Bishop of London consecrated the new Chapel lately erected at Walham Green by his Majesty's Church Commissioners, and is called St. John's Chapel, Fulham; an appropriate Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chester.

Aug. 16. Mr. C. Green ascended in a balloon, in company with a pony, and the novelty of such an æronaut excited considerable interest. Mr. Green, in his account of the ascent, says: "At the moment of liberation, my companion made several plunges backwards and forwards, and trembled violently, evidently alarmed at the shouts which I could distinctly hear until I had passed the Thames. He, however, in a few seconds, regained his wonted serenity, and became quite passive, eating some beans rom my hand, which, by leaning forward, I could easily give him. I now hung out my grapnel to be prepared for a descent, and dismounted to arrange some ballast: but finding that my weight on one side threw the platform off its perpendicular, and considerably discomposed my little companion, I resumed my seat, and, discharging a little ballast, attained the elevation of about a mile and a quarter. Here we were visited by a descent of snow of the finest texture, which had from the reflection of the direct rays of the sun from above, and the oblique rays from the clouds beneath, the appearance of a shower of silver dust. On descending a little, the snow appeared changed to rain; but on a still further descent, neither rain nor snow were to be felt or seen, a circumstance not unusual to me. During these gradations, the little animal appeared quite at home, and finished his bag of beans. Having been in the air upwards of half an hour, I began to prepare for a descent; and there being scarcely a breath of air stirring, this was, with very little trouble, and without the slightest injury to the pony or myself, effected in a clover field in the parish of Beckenham, Kent. The weight taken up on that occasion was as follows:—The balloon and appendages (including grapnel, cables, ballast, &c.) 508lbs. —weight of the pony 250—weight of myself 148; total 906."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

English Opera House

July 7. *The Bottle Imp*, an operatic romance founded on a German tale, is a clever satire on the wine-bibber. The Demon of the Bottle outdevils every devil of the stage. There is more wit and less horror in it than in the Freischutz, &c. The music and the singing are good.

July 14. *The Noyades, or Love and Gratitude*, founded on a tale in "Highways and Bye-ways," was produced. The interest is excited by the preservation of a republican French officer by a royalist peasant girl in La Vendée. It has been acted with great applause.

July 24. *He lies like Truth*, an agreeable interlude altered from Le Menteur Véridique, was produced, and has become a deserved favorite.

July 29. *Tit for Tat, or the Tables turned*, an alteration of Mozart's Cosi fan Tutte, the music of which is also nearly retained. It was well produced with new and rich scenery, and gave great satisfaction.

Aug. 25. *Not for me, or the New Apple of Discord*, a comic ballad opera.

Haymarket Theatre.

Aug. 18. *The Green-eyed Monster*, a comedy in two Acts, from the prolific pen of Mr. Planché, like all his pieces succeeded admirably.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

July 23. Right Hon. Robert Adair, sworn of the Privy Council.

July 28. Viscount Garlies to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Wigton and Stewartry of Kircudbright.—Dr. John Abercrombie to be First Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

Aug. 4. Spencer Perceval, esq. to be Clerk of the Ordnance of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aug. 4. 1st or Gren. Foot Guards, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Disbrowe to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—49th Foot, Capt. Tho. Lamont to be Major.—54th ditto, Major Hon. Rich. Murray to be Major.—80th ditto, Capt. H. Grove to be Major.

Aug. 4. Unattached, Major Rich. Beauchamp, 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Geo. Smith, to be Dep. Quartermaster-gen. at the Cape of Good Hope.—Major Geo. Hillier, to be Dep. Quartermaster-gen. in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major H. Craig, 100th Foot, to be Dep. Adj.-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.—Garrisons, Capt. John Campbell, 8th W. I. Reg. to be Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander Hon. W. Waldegrave to be Captain; Hon. Lieut. Edw. Gore to be Commander.—Commander Cha. Paget, to the Procris sloop of war intended for the Irish station.—Lieut. W. J. Cole to be Commander of the Onyx.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Blechingly.—Wm. Ewart, of the Middle Temple, esq. vice the Right Hon. W. Lamb, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lymington.—Geo. Burrard, esq. Lieut. of the 8th Foot, vice Tho. Divett, esq. dec.

Newport (Southampton).—Spencer Perceval, esq. Clerk of the Ordnance, re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Howley, (Bp. of London,) to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

Right Rev. Dr. C. J. Blomfield, (Bp. of Chester,) to be Bishop of London.

Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, Canon Res. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. J. Maule, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.

Rev. J. Barker, Longstock V. Hants.

Rev. Z. H. Biddulph, Old and New Shoreham VV. Sussex.

Rev. T. N. Blagden, Washington V. Suss.

Rev. J. Bush, South Luffenham R. co. Rutland.

Rev. H. Cholmeley, Troston R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Cobley, Winscombe V. co. Glouc.

Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, Macclesfield P. C. co. Chester.

Rev. H. E. Head, Feniton R. Devon.

Rev. P. Hunt, LL.D. St. John's R. co. Bedford, with the Mastership of the Hospital of St. John annexed.

Rev. L. Jefferson, Brough V. co. Westm.

Rev. M. Jones, Livings of St. Margaret and Michaelchurch, co. Hereford.

Rev. R. Messiter, Caundle Marsh R. Dors.

Rev. H. Pruen, Child's Wickham R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. R. B. Radcliffe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch V. co. Leicester.

Rev. J. Raine, St. Mary R. South Bailey, Durham.

Rev. R. Riche, Lynden R. co. Rutland.

Rev. H. Stephens, Buckland V. Berks.

Rev. J. Turner, Hennoch V. Devon.

Rev. R. Wallace, Ch. of Dalrymple, co. Ayr.

Rev. C. Walter, Langton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Wasse, Preston with Hedon V. annexed, co. York.

Rev. H. C. Wilson, Tunston V. co. Norf.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. S. Barker, to the Duke of Cambridge.

Rev. R. Battersby, to Ld. Skelmersdale.

Rev. T. Steele, to the Earl of Glasgow.

Rev. T. M. Symonds, to Countess of Carysfort.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. R. Williamson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master at Westminster School, *vice* Goodenough, resigned.

BIRTHS.

July 9. At Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vicq, a dau.——10. At Versailles, the wife of H. M. Bunbury, esq. of Devonshire Castle, Demerara, a son.——11. At Florence, the wife of Capt. G. J. Hope Johnstone, R.N. a dau.——19. At Beaulieu-lodge, Winchmore-hill, the wife of Fred. Cass, of Little Grove, East Barnet, esq. a son.——23. At Putney, Surrey, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. a son.——25. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Colquhoun, wife of John Campbell Colquhoun, esq. of Killermont, N. B. a son.——In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Dr. Rich. Bright, a dau.——In Bedford square, the wife of the Rev. H. Clissold, a dau.——At Florence, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shuldham, a son.——27. At Culverthorpe, Lincoln-

shire, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, a dau.——29. At Newlands, the wife of Fred. Middleton West, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——30. At Ditchley, the seat of her father the Visc. Dillon, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a dau.——31. The wife of Robert Bellers, esq. of Paradise House, near Painswick, Gloucestershire, a son.——At the Beacon, Exmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Boye, a son.——At the Rectory of North Huish, South Devon, the wife of the Rev. Philip Perring, a son——At Shirley, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Walter Aug. Shirley, a son.

Aug. 1. In Gower-street, the wife of Henry T. Curtis, esq. a son.——2. At Newberry House, Somersetshire, the wife of J. M. Paget, a dau.——3. At Louth, the wife of the Rev. John Horner, a son——At Galenbeck, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, the wife of Geo. Fortescue Turvile, esq. of Husband's Bosworth-hall, Leicestershire, a dau.——4. At Boyton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Philipps, a dau.——5. At Brentry House, the seat of John Cave, esq. the wife of Wm. Cave, jun. esq. a dau.——8. In Portman-street, Portman-square, the wife of J. H. Crawford, esq. a son——10. At Acklam Hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire, the wife of Thos. Hustler, esq. a son.——In Windsor Castle, the wife of W. Monsell, esq. a dau.——13. At Braddon's-hill, Torquay, the wife of Major Gammell, a son and heir.——14. At Burton, near Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. G. Davenport Whitehead, a dau.——18. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Alex. Hordern, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At St. Pancras New Church, Rich. Smith, esq. of Finsbury-circus, to Eliz. dau. of W. Lumley, esq. of Sidmouth-place.——12. John Shepherd, esq. solicitor, to Miss Simpson, dau. of James Simpson, adjutant of the Durham militia, all of Barnardcastle.

July 17. At Cheltenham, Wm. Fleming, esq. second son of the Rev. John Fleming, of Rayrigg Hall, Westmorland, to Grace Trevor Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Boscawen, esq.——19. At Wickham, John Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy, Devon, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hampshire.——21. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Capt. Kerr, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Kerr, of Hartham House, Wilts, to L. A. Marvel Blaydes, second dau. of Hugh Blaydes, esq. of High Paull, near Hedon.——At Brighton, Wm. Garforth, esq. of Wiggan Thorpe, Yorkshire, to Louisa Catherina, youngest dau. of Wm. Charlton, esq. Apley Castle, Shropshire.——22. At Lewisham, Ellis Cancellor, esq. of Princes-street, Hanover-square, to Katherine Rose, eldest dau. of James Young, esq. of Hither Green, Kent.——At Wincanton, the Rev. Wm. Michell, Rector of Cotleigh, Devon, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Geo. Messiter, esq.——At Withcote, co. Leicester, Edward Dawson, esq. of Whatton House, to Mary-Finch, eldest dau. of the late J. Finch Simpson, esq. of Launde Abbey.——24. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Southwell Keppel, third son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Lady Maria Clements, eldest dau. of the Earl of Leitrim.——At Widdington Rectory, Essex, Geo. Fred. Rich, esq. Capt. R. N. to Agnes, second dau. of the late C. H. Fraser, esq.——At Dorchester, J. Comley Olive, esq. of Christ Church, to Eliz. Jane, only dau. of the late D. Park, esq. of Cranborne Lodge.

Lately. At Stow cum Qui, near Cambridge, G. P. Jenner, esq. son of Robert Jenner, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorgan, to Anne Caroline, youngest dau. of the late T. Martin, esq. of Qui Hall.——At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, J. E. Willis, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sophia Stuart, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Bruce, of Elstree, Herts.——At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Capt. Moore, R. M. to Miss Rochat, of Southsea-place.——At Henley, the Rev. I. Wood, to Mrs. Bristow.——At Winchester, Capt. F. W. Austen, R.N. C.B. to Martha, dau. of the late Rev. Nowes Lloyd.——At Abberley, Worcestershire, Captain T. J. Maling, R.N. to Jemima, dau. of Henry Bromley, esq.

Aug. 2. At Rogate, Sussex, W. A. Broadhead, esq. fourth son of the late T. H. B. Broadhead, esq. M.P. of Berkeley-square, to Louisa, second dau. of the Hon. Sir Chas. Paget, K.C.B.——4. At Calder-House, Wm. Ramsay Ramsay, esq. of Barnton, to the Hon. Mary Sandilands, only dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Torpichen.——At Bellbroughton, Francis Rufford, jun. esq. to Emma Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Blakeston, Rector.——At Gosfield, Essex, the Rev. Tho. Ainger, of Greenwich, Kent, to Frances, dau. of the late Wm. Barnard, esq. of Deptford-green.——5. At Hadlow, Kent, J. Routledge Majendie, esq. youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Bangor, to Harriet Mary, second dau. of the late Geo. Dering, esq. of Bramham Court.——At Kensington, Capt. T. Martin, R.N. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Miles, esq.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, R. J. Palk, esq. second son of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. to Harriette, youngest dau. of Geo. Hibbert, esq. of Portland-place.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

July 21. At Lambeth Palace, aged 73, his Grace the Most Reverend and Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, a Privy-Councillor and Lord of Trade and Plantations, Official Visitor of All Souls and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and of King's College, London, Governor of the Charter-house, President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, of the Society for the Propagation of Knowledge in Foreign Parts, of the National Society for Education, and of the Naval and Military Bible Society.

His Grace was born Feb. 14, 1755, the fourth son * of Lord George Manners Sutton (third son of John third Duke of Rutland, K. G.) by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney, in Lincolnshire, esq. He received his education with his brother Lord Manners, at the Charter-house, and thence removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1777, on taking the degree of B. A. he was the fifteenth Wrangler (his brother Lord Manners, who was with him at Emanuel also, at the same time being fifth Wrangler); he proceeded M. A. 1780, D. D. 1792. In 1785 he succeeded Richard Sutton, D. D. in the Rectory of Averham with Kelham (at which place is the family seat of the Suttons) in Nottinghamshire, and in that of Whitwell in Derbyshire; his brother being the patron of the former, and the Duke of Rutland of the latter. In 1791, on the death of Dr. Tarrant, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; and in the following year, on the decease of Bishop Horne, he was elevated to the see of Norwich, then resigning all his other preferments. The deanery of Windsor was, however, conferred on him in commendam in 1794, on the resignation of Bishop Cornwallis, who then obtained in exchange the Deanery of Durham, vacant by the death of Bishop Hinchcliffe.

The Deanery of Windsor of course rendered Dr. Manners-Sutton well known to the Royal family, with whom both he and his lady were great favourites; and it was accordingly to be expected that further preferment was still in store. The author of the Pursuits of Literature was so well persuaded of the fact, that he actually anticipated for him the honours of archiepiscopacy, as early as 1797.—The lines run thus:

Sooner the people's rights shall Horsley prove,
Or Sutton cease to claim the public love;
And e'en forego, from dignity of place,
His polish'd mind and reconciling face.

To which the following note is appended: "Dr. Charles Manners-Sutton, Bishop of Norwich; a Prelate whose amiable demeanour, useful learning, and conciliating habits of life, particularly recommend his episcopal character. No man appears to me so peculiarly marked out for the HIGHEST DIGNITY of the Church, *sede vacante*, as Dr. Manners-Sutton."

This prophecy (as it may almost be termed) was fulfilled, eight years after, on the death of Archbishop Moore in 1805. It was probably an unprecedented circumstance, that, having been ordained both Deacon and Priest by Archbishop Markham, he should for three years sit with him as a brother Archbishop. —In the expensive and but ill-paid See of Norwich, we believe that the liberality of the diocesan's disposition, the claims of a numerous family, and perhaps the habits of high life, involved him in some embarrassments; these must have been painful to one who knew that it was the duty of a Christian, and much more of a Christian Bishop, "to owe no man any thing;" and on his subsequent promotion to Canterbury, he adopted, with a becoming energy of character, a system which enabled him to discharge all his incumbrances. We find it stated in 1809 that his Grace had already greatly raised the revenues of the See, so that they were then said to be upwards of £20,000 a year. At his accession to the See they had been estimated at £12,000.

* The eldest son, George Manners-Sutton, esq. M. P. died in 1801. The second, who upon that event became the head of the family, died Feb. 17, 1826 (like his brother the Archbishop, at the age of seventy-three); and his eldest surviving son, the Rev. Frederick Manners-Sutton, Aug. 30 following (see our vol. XCVI. i. 189, 463, ii. 283.) The third son of Lord George was blown up in his Majesty's ship Ardent in 1754; the fifth died young; the sixth is the present Lord Manners; and the youngest died a Captain in the Army in 1781. There were also five daughters, the eldest the wife of Francis Dickens, esq. formerly Knight in Parliament for Northamptonshire; the second died young; and the three youngest were all married to gentlemen of the name of Lockwood.

An important transaction in the late Archbishop's occupancy of the See, was the purchase of a new country palace. On his elevation to the primacy he found a fund accumulating for this purpose from the sale of the old palace of Croydon; the estate of Addington near that town was bought in 1807 of William Cole, esq. and the transaction received the Lord Chancellor's consent as trustee in April 1808. The house was erected by Alderman Trecothick in 1772.

Blessed with general good health, the Archbishop was scarcely ever absent when important occasions required his high official functions. He married the Duke of Cumberland in 1815, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, in 1816, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Clarence, in 1818; and he placed the crown on the head of his present Majesty in 1821. He was also a constant attendant at the royal funerals; but on those occasions only appeared in the character of a mourner. His fine dignified person at all times elicited admiration, and it is remarkable that the two Archbishops were at the same time the most exalted and the tallest prelates of the Church of England.

Dr. Manners-Sutton appeared little as an author. In two instances publication was demanded by the general usage on similar occasions. Both these happened whilst he was Bishop of Norwich; and produced, "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on the Fast Day, 1794," 4to; and "A Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1797," 4to. In the latter year he contributed to the Linnæan Transactions "A Description of five British species of Orabanche." (Vol. IV. p. 173.)

The Archbishop did not hesitate to speak in the House of Lords, whenever ecclesiastical subjects formed an appropriate topic for the delivery of his opinion, but he followed the laudable rule of abstaining from debate on ordinary questions of secular policy. He was a steady and consistent opponent of the demands of the Romanists. As early as 1805 we find him expressing his surprise "that, after such a series of concessions, a petition like that on the table should be brought forward. Toleration," he added, "was the highest ornament of the Church of England, but the claims now meant to be obtained were inconsistent with the very idea of toleration; for they struck at the Act of Settlement, and tended to give not only equality but eventual superiority to the Roman Catholic religion in a Protestant state." The requests of the Dissenters were treated by his Grace in a different manner. He gave his voice and vote against Lord Sidmouth's Bill in 1811; and on the late settlement of the question, he gave them his vote by proxy, and expressed his sentiments, as far as in absence he could, through the medium of the Bishop of Chester.

Dr. Manners-Sutton "was a man of mild but imposing presence, mingling the humility of the religion of which he was the eloquent teacher, with the dignity of high birth and lofty station. His voice was full and tuneable; his elocution was distinct and unaffected, his arguments well weighed, his words well chosen, his manner grave and simple, his learning accurate, his knowledge comprehensive, and his judgment sound." He was of the most humane disposition, very extensive in his charities, very diligent in the discharge of the duties of his high dignity, and altogether exemplary in the relations of life, as husband, father, brother, and friend. To his clergy he was of easy access, willing to attend their business and requests; and never relinquishing in his behaviour towards them that gentlemanly demeanour which they so generally merit, and which so well became himself. In saying that his Grace passed through life with the character of a most accomplished gentleman, let it be understood that he was a Christian gentleman. Such was Nelson, the excellent author of the "Fasts and Festivals," in whom it was remarkable that the most unsullied purity of morals, and the most devout piety, from which his morals sprang, were adorned by the most polished manners. The late Archbishop, however, had not the learning or talents of the eminent person whose name has been introduced; but his Grace was deficient in neither; and to his natural powers of mind and attainments by study, he added dignity of manner and affability of address. Fortune, as well as merit, it is said, is necessary to make a great man. Birth was the fortune or casualty which brought about his advancement; the merit was of no peculiar or remarkable character, but there was no deficiency, and none of those eccentricities or irregularities by which great genius is often debased or deformed. His expenses were splendid and liberal; but his personal habits temperate and abstemious.

For a considerable period of the time during which his Grace was at the head of the Church of England, his brother was Chancellor of Ireland, and his son Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, an extraordinary in-

stance of such high dignities having centered in so near relatives.

His Grace had been seriously indisposed for some time, and in consequence unable to attend the House of Peers. A fatal termination of his illness was not, however, so speedily expected; though the event is sufficiently accounted for by his advanced age, and a constitution predisposed to internal inflammation.

On the announcement of His Grace's decease, the inhabitants of London were struck by the gloomy sound of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is only tolled on the decease of one of the Royal Family, of the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor, or the Primate of all England. The Archbishop's funeral took place on Tuesday the 29th; his body being interred in a family vault which had been formed under Addington church not six months previously. The ceremony was conducted with as little display as possible. The train issued from Lambeth Palace about twenty minutes after seven. After the usual number of porters and mutes employed in private funerals came the hearse, on the draperies of which were embroidered the arms of Sutton, and the See of Canterbury; then two mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the Rev. John Lonsdale, the Rev. Mr. Vaux, Charles Hodgson, esq. Mr. Cocking Lane, and some other members of the late Archbishop's household; then followed his private carriage; and then eight carriages belonging to his relatives and friends, amongst them those of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, of Lord Manners, and of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In this manner the procession moved on to the turnpike at Kennington-common, exciting very little notice among the scattered individuals who at that early hour were found in the road. At the turnpike the private carriages left the procession, which then proceeded at a slow pace through Brixton, Streatham, and Croydon, to Addington. The bells of the churches and chapels in these parishes tolled minute-bells as it passed through their limits. It reached Addington church at a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

In the front of the church, the children of the female charity school of the parish were drawn up with mourning scarfs around their necks; several of the peasantry had also similar scarfs in their hats. A few minutes were occupied in removing the body from the hearse, and at 11 o'clock the members of his Grace's family, having previously marshalled themselves in the churchyard, the Rev. John Lonsdale read the commencement of the burial service, and preceded the corpse into the Church. It was followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and by the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, both of whom appeared to be deeply affected, by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Archdeacon of Canterbury (the two sons-in-law of the Archbishop), by Dr. D'Oyly his examining chaplain, and three or four other clergymen.

The portraits of Dr. Manners-Sutton are not numerous. There is one of a folio size, well engraved in stipple, from a drawing by T. Wageman.

The Archbishop married April 3, 1778, his kinswoman Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, of Scriveton in Nottinghamshire, esq. (of the same house as Dr. Thoroton, the old historian of that county, who died in 1678.) By that lady, who survives him, he had a family equally numerous with his father's. They consisted of three sons and ten daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1806 to the Hon. Hugh Percy, now Bishop of Carlisle; 2. The Right Honourable Charles, Speaker of the House of Commons, who married in 1816, Charlotte, daughter of John Dennison, esq. and has two sons and one daughter; 3. Diana; 4. Francis, a Colonel in the Army, who married in 1814, Mary, eldest daughter of Laver Oliver, esq. but died without surviving issue in 1825 (see a memoir of him in vol. xcv. i. 567); 5. Louisa; 6. Charlotte, married in 1812 to the Rev. James Croft, now Archdeacon of Canterbury, and died in 1825; 7. Frances; 8. Anna-Maria; 9. Isabella; 10. Catherine; 11. Rachel, who died in 1805; and 12. Caroline.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

July 22. At Melbourne-house, Whitehall, aged 88, the Rt. Hon. Penyston Lamb, Visc. Melbourne, and Baron of Kilmore in the co. of Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Melbourne of Melbourne in Derbyshire, in that of the United Kingdom; second Baronet of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

This venerable Peer was born in 1740, the only son of Sir Matthew Lamb, the first Baronet, (brother to Dr. Robert Lamb, Bishop of Peterborough,) by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Coke, Teller of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and sister and coheiress of George-Lewis Coke, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, esq. The first particular of his history with which we are acquainted is, that he was elected M. P. for Ludgershall, at the General Election in 1768; on the 6th of

November that year he lost his father, and succeeded to the Baronetcy. On the 13th of April 1769, he married Elizabeth only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, fifth Baronet of Halnaby in Yorkshire (aunt to the present dowager Lady Byron.) By this lady, who, after a union of nearly fifty years, died in 1818, his Lordship had several children, who shall be noticed hereafter.

On the 8th of June 1770 Sir Penyston Lamb was created Lord Melbourne of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan. His Lordship was re-elected for Ludgershall in 1774 and 1780; and on the 11th of January 1781, was advanced to the title of Viscount Melbourne, in the Kingdom of Ireland. On the 30th of November 1783, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. At the General Election of 1784 he was returned M. P. for Malmesbury; at that of 1790 for Newport in the Isle of Wight; but in 1793 accepted the Stewardship of the Hundred of East Hendred, and his eldest son, the Hon. Penyston Lamb, was elected in his room. From that time he appears to have had no other seat in the House of Commons. His Lordship's principal sphere was then in the circles of fashion.

In 1812 his Lordship was appointed a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; and on the 18th of July 1815, he was summoned to the British House of Peers by the title of Baron Melbourne, of Melbourne in the county of Derby.

Lord Melbourne's children were as follow: 1. the Hon. Penyston, who, as before noticed, was elected M. P. for Newport in 1793, and was afterwards, from 1802 to his death in 1805, Knight in Parliament for the County of Hertford (see some notices of him in vol. LXXV. pp. 95, 182); 2. the Right Hon. William Lamb, late Secretary of State for Ireland, and now Viscount Melbourne, who a memoir of her in our present vol. part i. p...) has a son and heir apparent; 3. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick-James Lamb, now Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid; 4. the Hon. George Lamb, late married in 1805 Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and by that lady (recently deceased, see M. P. for Westminster, and now for Dungarvon; 5. the Right Hon. Emily-Mary, Countess Cowper, married to the present Earl Cowper in 1805; 6. the Hon. Harriet-Anne, who died unmarried in 1803.

The remains of the late Viscount were interred at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. They were conveyed from Whitehall in a hearse and six, followed by three mourning coaches and four, in which were his Lordship's principal domestics; the carriage of the deceased, those of Sir George Wombwell (who married his niece Lady Anne Belasyse), his great-nephew Mr. Wombwell, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Tupper, &c. &c. The procession was met at Bell-bar by his three sons, his son-in-law Earl Cowper, and other relations.

MARSHAL COUNT LAURISTON.

June 17. At Paris, of apoplexy, aged 60, James-Alexander-Bernard Law, Comte de Lauriston, a Peer and Marshal of France, and a Commander of the Order of St. Louis.

He was the great-nephew and representative in the male line of the celebrated financier Law, Comptroller-general of France, and author of the Mississipi system. He was born Feb. 1, 1768, the third son of John Law, Marshal de Camp, Governor of Pondicherry, and Commandant-general of all the French settlements in India, by Miss Jean Carvalho, daughter of a Portuguese gentleman settled at Calcutta. His father died at Paris about 1796; and, he being of the Romish communion, his younger brother Francis-John-William Law, esq. a merchant of London, was in 1808 served nearest heir to his father of the reformed religion, and entered into possession of the estates in Scotland.

The deceased at an early age embraced the military profession, and obtained rapid promotion in the artillery. He was active, and he enjoyed the friendship of Buonaparte, who made him one of his aides-de-camp. Buonaparte also employed him on several important missions. In 1800 he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the fourth regiment of Flying Artillery at La Fere. In 1801 he brought to England the ratification of the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens. He was received with customary enthusiasm by the London mob, who took the horses from his carriage, and dragged him in triumph to Downing-street. This circumstance afforded to Cobbett a theme of vituperation for months.

After the death of the Duc d'Enghien, General Lauriston happened to be in the antechamber of the consular court of Buonaparte with M. de Caulaincourt, when the conversation having turned upon the murder of the prince, and upon the part which Caulaincourt had performed in the affair, Lauriston spiritedly exclaimed, "the First Consul has too much esteem for me, to employ me in such a transaction." The conversation grew warm, and it was only through Buonaparte's interference that the quarrel was not carried to a greater height.

Though displeased with Lauriston's remark, the Consul did not dismiss him, but sent him on an unimportant embassy to Italy, and contrived that he and Caulaincourt should never meet again in his presence.

M. de Lauriston was in every campaign of note in Spain, Germany, and Russia. In 1809 he penetrated into Hungary, and took the fortress of Raab, after a bombardment of eight days. It was Lauriston who decided the victory in favour of the French at the battle of Wagram, by coming up to the charge, at full trot, with 100 pieces of artillery. In 1811 he was appointed ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh. His mission, the object of which was to obtain the occupation of the ports of Riga and Revel, and to exclude English ships from the Baltic, having failed, he was employed in the Russian campaign; and, after the taking of Moscow, he was sent to the Emperor Alexander, with proposals for an armistice. Those proposals were rejected.

General Lauriston, after the retreat from Moscow, commanded an army of observation on the banks of the Elbe. During three months he defended that river with a small force, and prevented the enemy from entering Hanover. Having distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic, he retreated to the bridge between that town and Lindenau. Finding the bridge destroyed, he plunged into the river with his horse, but was taken prisoner, and conducted to Berlin, where he was treated with much favour and kindness.

After the conclusion of the general peace, the King created him a Knight of St. Louis, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Captain-Lieutenant of the Grey Musketeers, an appointment rendered vacant by the death of General Nansouty. After the 20th of March, 1815, he followed the royal household to the frontiers of France, and then retired to his estate of Richecourt, near La Fere, without taking part in any of the transactions of the Hundred Days.

On the return of the King, General Lauriston was made President of the Electoral College of the department of l'Aisne, Lieutenant-General of the first division of Royal Foot Guards, and member of the commission appointed to examine into the conduct of such officers as had served from the 20th of March to the 18th of July 1815. He was created a Commander of the Order of St. Louis in 1816; and he presided, in the course of the same year, over the council of war appointed for the trial of Admiral Linois, Count Delaborde, &c. On the 6th of June 1823 he was raised to the dignity of Marshal of France in the room of the Prince of Eckmuhl, deceased, and appointed Commander-in-chief of the second corps of reserve of the French army in Spain.

HON. C. W. WYNDHAM.

July 1. At Newmarket, aged 68, the Hon. Charles William Wyndham, formerly M. P. for Sussex; brother to the Earl of Egremont, and step-father to Lord Durham.

He was the third son of Charles, the late and second Earl, by the Hon. Almeria Carpenter, only daughter of George second Lord Carpenter, sister to George first Earl of Tyrconnel, and secondly, after Lord Egremont's death, the wife of Count Bruhl of Saxony. Mr. Wyndham sat for many years in the House of Commons. At the General Election in 1790, being then Secretary and Clerk of the Inrolments in Jamaica (which offices he retained, we believe, till his death), he was returned both for Tavistock and Midhurst. He made his election for the latter borough; but during the same Parliament, in 1792, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was re-elected for Shoreham. For that borough he was returned at the two next General Elections of 1796 and 1801; and in 1807, on the accession of the late Duke of Richmond to the peerage, he succeeded him in the representation of the County of Sussex. He was re-chosen for the county in 1807, but retired in 1812; and had not since been a member of the Legislature. Mr. Wyndham was a constant attendant on the turf, of which he was a zealous supporter.

Mr. Wyndham married, Feb. 4, 1801, Lady Anne-Barbara-Frances Lambton, second daughter of George-Bussey fourth Earl of Jersey, widow of William-Henry Lambton, esq. M. P. for the County of Durham, and mother of the present Lord Durham. Lady Anne, who survives Mr. Wyndham, had no issue by her second marriage.

The deceased was the second brother Lord Egremont has lost this year; see a memoir of the late Hon. W. F. Wyndham in Part i. p. 363. One only, the Hon. Percy-Charles, heir-presumptive to the Earldom, now survives.

GENERAL THE HON. C. HOPE.

July 1. At his seat, Rankeillour, N. B. in his 60th year, General the Hon. Chas. Hope, of Craighall, formerly M. P. for the County of Haddington; half-uncle to the Earl of Hopetoun; brother-in-

law to the late Viscount Melville; and elder brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hope, G. C. B. Knight in Parliament for the Shire of Linlithgow.

The deceased was born Oct. 16, 1768, the eldest son of John the second Earl of Hopetoun, by his third marriage with Lady Betty Leslie, second daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Leven and Melville. He was appointed Cornet in the third dragoons in 1785, and Lieutenant in 1788. He served as Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Leslie on the North British staff in 1789 and 1790. He received a company in the 37th foot in 1791, and in March 1793 accompanied his regiment to the Continent, and served the campaigns under the Duke of York. He succeeded to a Majority in the 37th in April following; to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1794. In October 1795, he embarked for the West Indies, but in the following February disembarked at Portsmouth, having been twice driven back by stress of weather. In 1797 and 1798 he served in Portugal and at Gibraltar; and on his passage to England, in the latter year, he was taken prisoner and detained three months. In April 1799, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 28th light dragoons, and in December following removed to the 7th dragoon guards; he received the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800. From September that year to May 1801 he commanded the troops in South Wales, and from June till October 1801 a brigade of cavalry in the North district. From May 1803 to April 1804, he was Brigadier-General in Jersey, and afterwards in England till Oct. 1805, when he received the rank of Major-General. From Nov. 1805 to June 1808, he commanded the garrison of Canterbury, and afterwards a brigade of cavalry on the coast of Kent. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General Jan. 1, 1812, and was appointed Colonel-commandant of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot in 1813, and brevet General in 1825.

SIR WM. CONGREVE, BART. F. R. S.

May ... At Toulouse, aged 56, Sir William Congreve, second Baronet of Walton in Staffordshire, Knight of St. Anne of Russia, M. P. for Plymouth, senior Equerry to the King, Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory and Superintendant of the Military Repository at Woolwich, and F. R. S.

This celebrated member of the world of science was of a junior branch of the Congreves, of Congreve, in Staffordshire. William has been a favourite name of the family ever since the celebrated poet who was descended from a common ancestor in the time of Charles I.) acquired his literary fame. The deceased was born May 20, 1772, the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Congreve, the first Baronet, by his first wife Rebecca Elmston. The General died in 1814 in possession of the same offices at Woolwich as his son has ever since filled. The latter entered early into the same branch of military service as his father had pursued. He had in 1816 attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Artillery; and was then Equerry to the Prince Regent. Retaining the latter honourable appointment, he had retired in 1820 from his military rank.

It was in 1808 that he first invented that formidable engine of warfare, the Congreve rocket, which he succeeded in establishing as a permanent instrument of the military and naval tactics of the country, and which foreign nations have found it imperatively necessary to adopt. Having been tried and approved, it was used by Lord Cochrane in Basque Roads, in the expedition against Walcheren, in attacks on several places in Spain, at Waterloo, and with most serviceable effect in the attack on Algiers. For the effect of the Congreve rockets at the battle of Leipsic in 1813, the order of St. Anne of the 2d class was conferred on Sir William by the Emperor of Russia, and when the Emperor visited England in 1814 he was particularly interested by an exhibition of their powers at Woolwich (see a particular account in vol. LXXXIV. i. 615.) Sir William had a private factory at West Ham in Essex. The rockets have also been employed in a modified form, in the whale fishery.

But the Congreve rocket, though the most important, was only one of very many scientific inventions by which Sir William benefited himself and the world. On several of these he published treatises. In 1812 he issued an "Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance; shewing the true principles of construction for the carriages of every species of Ordnance," 4to.

In 1811 Sir William Congreve was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament for Gatton, and in 1820 and 1826 for Plymouth. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy April 30, 1814.

In 1815 appeared "A Description of the construction, properties, and varieties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock," for which he obtained a patent in that year, and which is now so generally adopted on canals. This invention formed a due propitiation to the genius of Peace after the assistance his other important discovery had given to the sanguinary

means of War; and elicited many a deserved compliment to those talents which had before enabled him to add to the military power of his country, and now to multiply the resources of its internal prosperity.

In the same year Sir William obtained a patent for a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder. This invention consisted, first, in a machine for producing as perfect a mixture as possible of the ingredients; and secondly, in an improved mode of passing the mill-cake under the press, and a new granulating machine.

In 1819 a patent was granted to him for an improved mode of inlaying or combining different metals; and another for certain improvements in the manufacture of bank-note paper for the prevention of forgery (see a description of it in vol. XCI. i. 368). In 1823 Sir William published, by order of government, a very interesting report on the Gas-light Establishments of the Metropolis (see it noticed in vol. XCIII. ii. 548).

After recounting these, his important benefits to society, it is melancholy to have to class him with those individuals of previous respectability, the influence of whose example decoyed so many weaker minds to ruin, during that mania for speculation which, two years ago, desolated with such cruelty the commercial community. On the ebbing of the tide, Sir William, like his brother senator the late Mr. Peter Moore, was washed by the current from his native shore, destined to a perpetual, although at the same time a short-lived, exile. It was on the third of May in the present year (not many days before Sir William's death) that judgment was pronounced in the Court of Chancery, on an appeal from that of the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the Arigna Mining Company. The Lord Chancellor then stated that "the bill charged a transaction which was clearly fraudulent. Sir William Congreve entered into a treaty with one Flattery, for the sale of certain mines for 10,000*l.* on behalf of a company of which he was to be the director. The two Clarkes afterwards associated themselves with him, and it appeared that they were desirous of securing a larger profit than they could receive as shareholders. They therefore settled that a conveyance should first be made to persons nominated by them for 10,000*l.* and that those nominees should afterwards convey to the company for 25,000*l.* in order that the difference might go into the pockets of Congreve, the Clarkes, and other persons." Such is the history of the transaction as related by the Lord Chancellor on the third of May; but his Lordship concluded by repeating, what he had before expressed, that he wished it to be understood that he had refrained from giving any opinion as to the conduct of persons who had always been characters of great respectability until they had, by their answers to the bill, explained the charges. His Lordship affirmed, however, what the Vice-Chancellor had previously ordered in the business, and overruled the demurrer, giving the parties six weeks time to answer. Whether any thing further has been settled in the business we are not at present informed.

In announcing the death of Sir William Congreve, the Moniteur French newspaper mentions a report, "that, having foreseen for some time that war would break out in the East, he had submitted two projects to his Government, one for the defence of Constantinople, and the other for its destruction, according as England might be favourably or inimically disposed towards the Turks. Towards the latter part of his life," continues the same writer, "having lost the use of his legs, he had invented a chair or sofa, which enabled him to move himself about his apartment without any assistance; this machine occasionally served him for a bed. He latterly also discovered means of propelling ships at sea, without the aid of oars, sails, or steam. The details of this plan were printed; it appeared, however, to be more ingenious than practicable. He has left a widow, several children, and an immense fortune."—As much of this wears the air of improbability, the last assertion may be seriously doubted; and his family cannot be very large, as he was not married until the latter part of 1824. His union then took place at Wesel, in Prussia, with Isabella, widow of Henry Nisbett M'Evoy, esq. If Sir William has left a son, the child has of course succeeded to the baronetcy; if not, it is inherited by his brother, Lieut.-Col. Thomas-Ralph Congreve.

The remains of Sir William were interred on the 16th of May in the Protestant cemetery at Toulouse.

LIEUT-GEN. RICHARDSON.

July 4. In Cranford-street, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. William-Madox Richardson.

This gentleman was in 1757 a volunteer in the Royal Navy. On the 1st of May 1758 he was present at the taking of Senegal in Africa; and on the 24th of July following he was dangerously wounded in the head by a musket-ball, in an encounter with the natives on the banks of the Senegal river. On the 1st

Dec. 1758 he was appointed second Lieutenant of Marines by the Governor of the settlement; and, after remaining two seasons in that sickly climate, he returned to England, his commission not having been confirmed.

In 1760 he went to Germany as a volunteer in the 60th foot, in which he was soon after appointed Ensign; and serving during the seven years war, was engaged in the battle of Warburgh, July 31, 1760; the surprise of Zerinburgh Sept. 5 that year; the action of Campen Oct. 10; that of Vellinghausen or Kirk Dunkirk July 15 and 16, 1761; and that of Williamstadt June 24, 1762. At the close of 1762 Ensign Richardson was promoted to a Lieutenancy; in 1763 he purchased a company in the 70th foot; in 1766 he was appointed a Captain in the 3d or Buffs; and in 1777 a Major in the Army. In 1781 he was present at the action of Ewtaw Springs in America; in 1783 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1790 of Colonel in America.

During twenty-seven years service with the Buffs he accompanied that regiment to Jamaica, and continued with them to the peace in 1784. He then paid a short visit to England; but, having rejoined his corps in the same island, he did not leave them till he came with them to England. He was appointed Major in the regiment in 1793. In March 1794 he received the brevet of Colonel in the Army; and in July following he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 64th foot. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1796 and was also for some years Governor of North Yarmouth.

COLONEL WEGUELIN.

May 23. In Montagu-square, Colonel Thomas M. Weguelin, of the East India Company's service.

This officer was appointed a Cadet on the Bengal establishment in March 1781. On his arrival in Calcutta in April 1782, he was promoted to an Ensigncy; and on the 1st of August following, having joined the third European regiment, then in quarters at Burhampoor, to the rank of Lieutenant. In November, of the same year, he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 22d regiment of Native Infantry, at the frontier station of Futtehgurh, in the dominions of the Newaub of Oude; and in March 1783, proceeded with the battalion in the Furruckabad district, in the course of which the mud-fort of Kersanna was reduced by force, after four or five days open trenches.

In this regiment, which in 1785 was incorporated into one battalion, and denominated the 28th, Lieutenant Weguelin continued to serve for thirteen years, when it was drafted, in 1796, on the new organization of the army, into the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, on which occasion he was promoted to Captain, by brevet, and attached to the 1st battalion. In Dec. 1797, he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment Native Infantry, then forming at Chunargur, and again to the 1st European regiment, to which he became permanently posted, on the introduction in 1799 of regimental rank into the Company's army.

Captain Weguelin partook of the various services on which the several corps, to which he was successively attached, were employed; in the course of which he proceeded, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultaun in 1790, with the 28th battalion, which formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell's detachment, and which served with the British armies in Mysore during the campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792. He was present in the battle of Seringapatam, May 15, 1791; in the assault of the enemy's entrenched camp and lines before that capital, on the night of the 6th February 1792; and at the siege of the city which followed; and also at the reduction of several forts in Mysore.

On the night of the 6th of February the 28th Bengal battalion formed part of the centre column, under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis; and on penetrating the enemy's lines Lieut. Weguelin was placed with his company in one of the captured redoubts (the Sultaun's) which was afterwards known by the name of Sibbald, in compliment to the gallant Capt. Sibbald, of his Majesty's 74th foot, who, with a company from that regiment, commanded in the redoubt, and was killed in one of the repeated attacks which it sustained and repulsed during the remainder of that night and the following day. The defence of this redoubt, against which the enemy brought up in succession his best troops, headed by Lally's regiment of Europeans, became an object of interest and solicitude to the whole army; it was left to its own means, and could not have held out but for the fortuitous circumstance of the ammunition of the 28th battalion, which had fallen in the rear, having been brought for security under its protection.

Capt. Weguelin returned with the detachment, on the termination of the war, to Bengal. In the affair with the Newaub Vizier Ally at Benares, in 1799,

he commanded the 1st battalion of the 13th Native Infantry, and shortly after joined the 1st European regiment at Caunpoor, and moved with it to Dinapore at the close of that year. In Sept. 1803, having then attained the rank of Captain regimentally, he proceeded, in command of the flank companies of his regiment, to join the army under Lord Lake, then conducting the war in the North-west provinces against the Mahratta states; and in progress commanded a considerable detachment from Caunpoor with stores and supplies. Shortly after Captain Weguelin joined a detachment proceeding for the seige of the strong hill-fort of Gualior, conducted under the command of Colonel (the late Major-Gen. Sir H.) White, and which terminated in the surrender of that celebrated fortress, after a practicable breach had been effected, and preparations made for carrying it by assault.

In Sept. 1804 Captain Weguelin was nominated to the situation of Deputy Judge-advocate-general, in the field of provinces northward and westward of Allahabad, and in that capacity accompanied the army under the Commander-in-chief, and was present at the siege of Burtpore. He continued to hold that appointment until March 1808, when he became ineligible on his promotion to a majority. In June of that year he was selected to command an expedition preparing for the defence of the Portuguese settlement of Macao, against any premeditated attack from the French. On this occasion he was graced with the local rank of Colonel, to ensure him the command of the combined troops in case any officer of the Portuguese service at Macao should have been of senior rank to his regimental commission. The expedition sailed from Bengal in August, and anchoring in Macao Roads on the 20th October following, landed without delay; but, from the jealousy of the Chinese, were obliged to make only a short stay, and Col. Weguelin accordingly returned to Bengal in Feb. 1809. He received soon afterwards the thanks of the Governor-general, expressed in the following terms: "His Lordship in Council discharges a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, in recording the high sense which he entertains of the great prudence, discretion, vigilance, and activity, manifested by you throughout the whole course of your proceedings, in a situation of perhaps unprecedented delicacy and embarrassment, in which the most important interests of the Hon. Company and the British station in China materially depended upon the exercise of those qualities. The Governor-general in Council consider you entitled to the expression of his distinguished approbation for your uniform and successful attention to the maintenance of discipline and subordination among the troops, at a time when their patience and forbearance were put to the severest trials, by repeated insults and provocations on the part of the Chinese inhabitants of Macao. All the measures and arrangements you adopted for the accommodation and relief of the troops, and for the regulation of the staff, are entirely approved; as also the able narrative of political transactions contained in your dispatches of the 5th and 21st December. The Governor-general in Council also highly approves the professional judgment displayed by you in the defensive arrangements which you adopted to provide against the contingency of an attack on the part of the Chinese. The whole tenor of your proceedings, indeed, fully justifies the high opinion of your judgment, temper, and ability, which induced his Lordship in Council to select you for the command of the troops in a situation of such peculiar delicacy and importance; and his Lordship in Council will have great pleasure in conveying to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors the distinguished merit of your conduct and services on the occasion."

The detachment being broken up on its return to Bengal, Major Weguelin shortly after joined the European regiment, to which he was attached, at Dinapore, and remained at that station in the command of the corps until December of that year (1809), when he returned to the presidency on leave. On the establishment of the commissariat (1st Feb. 1810) in Bengal, Major Weguelin was appointed Deputy Commissary-general at that presidency; and in that capacity proceeded in September following, in charge of the department, with the expedition against the Isle of France and dependencies. On the landing of the troops he was placed by Gen. Abercromby, Commander-in-chief of the expedition, at the head of the commissariat, for the supply of the forces from the three presidencies of India, and from the Cape of Good Hope; and on the surrender of the island, was finally appointed by his excellency Governor Farquhar, Commissary-general of the Isles of France, Mauritius, Bourbon, and dependencies. He continued to hold that situation for twelve months, when the Isle of Mauritius and dependencies being annexed to his Majesty's Government, from the 1st December 1811, the Company's troops and public authorities re-

turned to their respective presidencies in India. Major Weguelin arrived in Bengal the latter end of March 1812; and had the honour to present to the Governor-general a letter from Governor Farquhar, addressed to his Lordship in Council, expressive of his Excellency's approbation of his "indefatigable zeal, regularity, prudence, ability, and vigilance," at the head of the commissariat in those islands.

The commissariat accounts of the expedition were completed by Major Weguelin, and submitted to audit, in the course of six months after his return to Bengal, on which occasion the approbation of the Governor-general in Council, and also of the Court of Directors, was conveyed to him.

On the 1st July, 1812, Major Weguelin was appointed Commissary-general of Bengal, with the official rank of Lieut.-Colonel; which rank he also attained regimentally, on the 16th March, 1814. He continued to discharge the duties of Commissary-general for the period of eight years and a half, in the course of which they were nearly doubled; and in which also occurred the two extensive wars with the government of Nepaul, and for the suppresion of the Pendarries, involving hostilities with the whole of the Mahratta States, that of Scindia only excepted. The extra expences of these wars in the commissariat department did not exceed 200,000*l.* in the former, and not more than double that amount in the latter, though embracing the supply of several divisions upon an extensive and distant scale of operations.

Lieut.-Col. Weguelin being obliged, by private affairs, to return to Europe on furlough, obtained leave to resign his appointment at the close of the year 1820, that measure being necessary, according to the rules of the service, which do not admit of a staff officer retaining his appointment, while absent on furlough. He embarked on his return to England in Jan. 1822, having been detained to the end of the preceding year, for the purpose of bringing up and closing the accounts of the department, which he reported completed, and to have passed audit on the 29th December 1821. The total expenditure in the commissariat department, during the period he was Commissary-general, exceeded six millions sterling, the whole accounts of which were brought forward in his office, under his personal superintendance and responsibility. The opinion and sentiments entertained by the supreme government of Lieut.-Col. Weguelin's public conduct, not only in his late responsible situation, but generally during a service of forty years, are expressed in the subjoined extract from a letter addressed to him on the occasion of his departure, by the Military Secretary, in pursuance of an order of the Governor-general in Council: "Your zealous and indefatigable services in the Commissariat, from its first establishment until the present time, the last eight years and a half at the head of the department, embracing a series of military operations on a scale of magnitude not before that period witnessed in India, have been equally creditable to yourself and beneficial to the public interests. His Lordship in Council considers it but an act of justice to record the expression of this sentiment, and to add, that the attention and careful fidelity with which you have unceasingly endeavoured to promote the efficiency of the department entrusted to your charge, and to economise the public funds of the state, under circumstances which demanded unremitting regularity and exertion in the important duties of your office, entitle you to the acknowledgments of Government. The closing of your accounts will necessarily be brought before the Honourable the Court of Directors, when the Governor-general in Council will derive considerable gratification in offering to the notice of the Court the name of an officer, who, whether in his regiment, or on the general staff of the army, has invariably merited the approbation of his superiors."

PROFESSOR DUNCAN, M. D.

June 5. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Andrew Duncan, sen. M. D. Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Horticultural Society in Scotland, and first Physician to his Majesty for that Kingdom.

Dr. Duncan was a native of Edinburgh, and a scholar of the University of St. Andrew's, where he was contemporary with several eminent persons, whose friendship afterwards formed one of the chief pleasures of his life. Both there, and in the course of his subsequent medical studies in Edinburgh, he displayed a degree of energy and zeal which afforded a promise of future eminence; and he joined to an ardour in his professional pursuits a sincere love of classical literature, which he retained unimpaired to the latest period of his life. On the death of Dr. John Gregory, Professor of the Theory of Medicine, in 1773, a gentleman having been appointed to suc-

ceed him, who was absent from the country, Dr. Duncan was chosen to supply the temporary vacancy, and he accordingly taught the class and delivered at the same time the usual course of Clinical lectures, till the end of the summer session 1776; when, Dr. James Gregory having been finally appointed to the chair formerly held by his father, Dr. Duncan's connexion with the University was for the time suspended. After his temporary connexion with the University Dr. Duncan continued for fourteen years to deliver private courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, with increasing reputation and success; and in 1790, on the accession of Dr. James Gregory to the chair of the practice, he was appointed joint Professor to the Theory or Institutions of Medicine, along with Dr. Cullen, who had resigned the practice. In 1801 he brought forward a scheme for the erection and endowment of an hospital for lunatics in Edinburgh, which, after many delays, an establishment was erected at Morningside, under the sanction of a royal charter. In 1809, Dr. Duncan projected, and, by his indefatigable exertions, soon succeeded in establishing the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. To his latest days he retained all the desire of promoting every useful object, together with an energy and a firmness of purpose not exceeded by that of many in the meridian of life. There is hardly an institution projected for the benefit of his native city and country to which his name was not found as a contributor.

CHARLES CONOLLY, ESQ.

April 7. Aged 67, Charles Conolly, esq. of Mitford Castle, Somersetshire, a near relative of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castletown, near Dublin.

Mr. Conolly was one of those who belong to and adorn what is, perhaps, the most useful, and undoubtedly, the most independent class of British society. The Prince and the Peer stand constantly in the glare of observation; the eyes of the community are ever on them, and they are, in some measure, constrained to act up to the character expected from their station; the condition of the professional man is much the same as that of the noble: while the duties of the labouring ranks are few, and comparatively easy; being called upon simply for the practice of honest industry, and, as it were, forced to preserve the paths of virtue by the dread of want and its attendant ills. But the opulent and untitled country gentleman is more of a free agent than any individual in the state. Responsible to no chieftain, nor body of men, his acres are at once his security and his pride; to them and to the laws all his feelings refer themselves, and as he is the last under control, so he may be the best and most enviable of the human kind, or otherwise, as he pleases. Mr. Conolly chose the goodly part; his career of life was marked by a rigid compliance with every moral obligation. He accordingly merited and enjoyed, as his earthly recompence, love and honour in the bosom of his family, confidence and attachment from his equals, and gratitude and veneration from the poor of his neighbourhood.

His religious persuasion was that of the Church of Rome. He was charitable, humble, liberal, and enlightened; and he encountered the infliction of bodily pain, and the stroke of death, with that composure to which the indifferent and the fanatical alike are strangers.

REV. THOMAS LEMAN, M.A. F.S.A.

The following anecdotes of the Rev. Thomas Leman, extracted from "Parriana," by Mr. Barker, to whom they were communicated in letters by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A. of Bath, will be a valuable addition to the short account of that excellent Roman-British antiquary, which appeared in vol. XCVI. ii. p. 373.

"*Nov.* 15, 1827. I knew the late Rev. Thomas Leman, and he sometimes did me the honour to admit me to his study.

"Mr. Leman had a good collection of historical and topographical works. He had several volumes of genealogy written by himself, which he has left with some of his annotated books to the library of the Bath Institution.* I have often borrowed books of him, and I cannot say that I have found, what some say of him, that he was an unapproachable man. His literary strength lay in roads, and generally Richard of Cirencester, of the value of whose work he had a very high opinion. It is supposed that the edition of Richard (translation rather) published in 1809, was prepared chiefly by him. His own copy is left to the Bath Institution with many notes. He could scarcely hear with patience any hint of suspicion that Richard is not what he pretends to be. My friend, Mr. Cony-

* Mr. Leman is noticed with respect in Mr. Hunter's elegant oration before the Bath Institution, with which we have enriched our pages in vol. XCVI. i. p. 545.

beare, on the other hand, was confident that the work was a modern forgery, and meditated a paper on the subject for the Archæologia, which, if he had lived, might by this time have been completed. He says the Latinity of Richard is not that of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, but of the Preface-writers of the eighteenth. Mr. Leman's attention was directed to other departments of our history and antiquities; but he was perhaps the most eminent in his knowledge of early British and Roman affairs."

"*Feb.* 19, 1828. Mr. Leman's manuscripts, genealogical and topographical, are divided between the Bath Institution Library and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who was long a great friend of Mr. Leman. I have had for about six months a quarto volume of Notes on Roman Roads in the hand-writing of Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, an undigested mass, very valuable as notes made on the spot, but with nothing useful for the part of the kingdom I am illustrating. Much on the subject was communicated by the Bishop and Mr. Leman to the Messrs. Lysons for their Magna Britannia.

"There was an elegance running through every thing about Mr. Leman. His hand-writing was correct and beautiful, his mode of expressing himself, in conversation or in writing, appropriate and happy, without being either adorned or having the appearance of an intention to convey more than he felt. His house was furnished in excellent taste; his study retired and quiet, an irregular room, or rather two rooms thrown into one, the inner separated from the other by a slight paling, in which was a sort of door. He had some good paintings; amongst them a full-length of Sir Robert Naunton, who was an ancestor of his. (Is there not a memoir of Sir Robert Naunton published, or privately printed by Mr. Leman?) His drawing-room was painted *en fresco* with the scenery around Lake Leman. I never saw it lighted up, but the effect in the day time was good. He received all strangers of eminence. His mode of receiving was not to dinner, but to evening parties. His house was open one evening in the week to all comers, and on the other evenings to some. He usually rode out in a morning on horseback. His house was one of the best in the Royal Crescent, and he had a pretty numerous establishment of servants. He was for many years in the receipt of a considerable income, and is said to have left a large sum of ready money (about 150,000*l.*) among his relations. The old Baronet-family (now extinct) of Leman, and he, were of the same stock. With the present Baronet of that name he claimed no alliance. In one of his genealogical volumes, bequeathed to the Institution, is a full account of the several branches of his own family. *Volens semperque juvare paratus* was his motto.

"He left particular directions respecting his tomb, which I was desired to superintend, and Mrs. Leman sent me as an acknowledgment, and as a memorial of Mr. Leman, his copy of Whitaker's Whalley, in which are a few of his pencil-notes.

"His tomb is in good taste, an altar-tomb of the old fashion with shields within quatrefoils on the sides and ends; but there is one shield, in which the engraver has not conformed to my instructions. An inscription on the upper surface was written by Bishop Bennet, and was kept many years in Mr. Leman's hands. Strange to say, I have preserved no copy of it. It is in the Church of Wenhaston, Suffolk, whence it may easily be obtained. Though the tomb is at Wenhaston, Mr. Leman was buried at Bath."

COL. DENHAM.

June ... At Sierra Leone, Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham, yet another victim to that pestilential climate.

Col. Denham had but a short time since left this country in high health and spirits to assume the office of Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the Settlement, and shortly afterwards succeeded to its government on the death of the last sufferer, Sir Niel Campbell.

Col. Denham, whose interesting history of his discoveries and researches in Africa has been so favourably received by the public, had passed through all the perils of the undertaking which he has recorded, and through all the varying climates, from bad to worse, of the vast tract of country through which he journeyed, and returned to England uninjured in health. Thinking himself seasoned by the probation he had undergone, he accepted the appointment which we have just mentioned; and having attained the highest office in the Colony, has, in the prime of life, sunk into his grave, the last of four Governors who have perished in succession in little more than four years. There are letters in England from Col. Denham, dated so late as the 28th of May, when he was in good health, and full of sanguine hope and expectation. He was an active, intelligent, and accomplished man, whose short career was brilliant and most successful: to the qualities which fitted him for the more arduous duties of public life, he added a good nature and kindness of heart which endeared him to all those who knew him in private.

REV. T. KERRICH, F. S. A.

May 10. At Cambridge, aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M. A. F. S. A. Principal Librarian of that University, Prebendary of the Cathedrals of Wells and Lincoln, and Vicar of Dersingham, Norfolk.

Mr. Kerrich was descended from a Norfolk family of great respectability and no recent establishment, and which has been particularly productive of ministers of religion. The Rev. John Kerrich, son of John of Mendham in Norfolk, died Rector of Sternfield in Suffolk in 1691. Another divine of the same name was instituted Rector of Banham, in Norfolk, in 1735. His son, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, was presented to the Vicarage of Tibenham in 1759, and to Banham in 1772, and retained both those livings until his death in 1812. The Rev. Charles Kerrich, Curate of Redenhall, became in 1749 Vicar of Kenninghall, and Vicar of Wicklewood in 1750. He published a Fast Sermon, in 1746, on 1 Kings xii. 10, 11. 8vo. There was also a Mr. Kerrich who became Rector of Winfarthing in 1749, and died in 1774; and another Rev. Thomas Kerrich died Rector of Great and Little Horningsheath in 1814. More eminent than any of those yet named was the Rev. Walter Kerrich, who much distinguished himself at Cambridge, was a Fellow of Catherine Hall, and was presented to the London Rectory of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, in 1760, and to the Vicarage of Chigwell in 1765, and died in possession of those livings, and of a Residentiary Canonry of Salisbury, in 1803. He published likewise a Fast Sermon, in 1781, on Joel ii. 12, 13. 4to. His son, the Rev. Walter John Kerrich, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Pauler's Pury, in Northamptonshire, is still living.

But, besides all the above, there was a Samuel Kerrich, Fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, M. A. 1721, D. D. 1735, who was presented to the Vicarage of Dersingham in Norfolk in 1729, to the Rectory of Wolverton in 1731; and who published "A Sermon preached at the Commencement at Cambridge, in 1735," on 1 Pet. iv. 10. 8vo; and "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Derringham and Woolferton, in the county of Norfolk, on Thursday Oct. 9, 1746, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, &c. Ps. cxxiv. 7. Cambridge, 1746," 8vo; and was living in 1761. He married a daughter of Rev. Matthew Postlethwayte, Archdeacon of Norwich, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rogerson, Rector of Denton, Norfolk; which Dr. Postlethwayte, by his second marriage, became brother-in-law to Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Ely (who was indeed his first wife's cousin), and thus was introduced to his Archdeaconry. "He had been engaged," says Cole, "in the former part of his life, to a young person at Cambridge, of the name of Newton, who left him her fortune and estate, and for whom he composed an epitaph in Bene't church-yard, Cambridge, which he also did for his father-in-law, Archdeacon Postlethwayte, which see in Mr. Masters's History of Bene't College, in the Appendix, p. 105, as also the former in my sixth volume, where is more relating to Dr. Kerrich, who, in 1826, was Rector of St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge*."

The subject of our memoir was a son of this Dr. Samuel Kerrich. He was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; and in 1771, having in that year taken the degree of B. A. with the rank of second Senior Optime, was elected one of Wort's Travelling Bachelors. He was at the same time tutor to Mr. John Pettiward, Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, the eldest son of Dr. Roger Mortlock, alias Pettiward, sometime a Fellow of that College, and afterwards Chancellor of Chichester, who changed his name from Mortlock to Pettiward on a very large fortune being left him by an uncle†. Mr. Kerrich travelled with his pupil through France and the Low Countries, settled at Paris for six months, and at Rome for two years.‡ The extent as well of his travels as of his scientific research will appear by what is hereafter mentioned. In 1776 we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough: "Mr. Kerrich and myself are busy every morning making a catalogue of the prints in the Public Library. Mr. Kerrich has the Travelling Fellowship, has been some years in Italy, and was rewarded at Antwerp, at the Academy of Painting, with a gold medal for making the best drawing. He has a fine collection of drawings from old monuments in England, France, and Flanders—so good that I shall be ashamed ever to draw another."§ Mr. Tyson was himself eminently skilful in drawing, painting, and etching. There are allusions to Mr.

* Restituta, vol. III. p. 79.
† Ibid. vol. IV. p. 407.
‡ Ibid. vol. III. p. 79.
§ Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. VIII. p. 621.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 19. In Holles-street, George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, Devon.

July 20. In Southampton-pl. aged 76, the wife of W. L. Davies, esq.

July 24. At Shaftesbury-house, Bayswater, aged 19, Miss Eliza Mercy Grace.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 34, George Henry Parlby, esq.

July 25. At Chelsea, the relict of John Guy Gautier, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Seymour-place, Jane, fourth dau. of late Christ. Metcalfe, esq. of Hawstead, Suff.

At Pentonville, aged 30, Susanna, wife of S. L. Giffard, esq. LL.D. and dau. of late Francis Moran, of Downhill, co. Sligo, esq.

July 28. At York-pl. aged 77, W. Farmer, esq. late of Jermyn-st.

In Sloane-st. aged 68, Jeremiah Newman, esq.

July 29. At Whitehall-pl. James Cuff, of Deal Castle, esq. M.P. for Tralee, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Mayo, Col. of the N. Mayo Militia, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

Alexia, wife of Joseph Hume, esq. of Notting-hill.

July 30. The infant son of the Hon. W. Rodney.

Aug. 1. In Charles-st. Cavendish-square, Maria, wife of T. W. Pinero, esq.

Aug. 2. Aged 81, John Brown, esq. of Lower Halliford and Clipstone-street.

Aug. 3. In South Audley-st. aged 85, Sophia, dowager Baroness de Clifford. She was the third dau. of Samuel Campbell, esq. of Mount Campbell, co. Leitrim; and by the late Lord de Clifford (who died in 1777) had issue the present Lord, three other sons who died young, the late Countess of Albemarle, the late Viscountess Sydney, and three other daughters. Her Ladyship was Governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Eliz. Hemment Matilda, youngest dau. of Mr. Armstrong, auctioneer, Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

Aged 78, Edw. Boodle, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-square.

Aug. 4. At Turnham-green, Mr. Edward Kerby, many years bookseller in Stafford-street, Bond-st.

In Thayer-st. A. Maling, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 7. Col. George M'Gregor, C. B. 59th foot. He was appointed 78th foot in 1794, Lieutenant 1795, Captain 59th foot 1797, Major in the same regiment 1805; brevet Lieut.-Col. 1812, Lieut.-Col. 59th foot 1813, and Col. by brevet 1827.

Aug. 8. In Howland-street, Mrs. Mary Douglas.

In the prime of life, Mr. William Horne, of the Golden-cross, Charing-cross. He was, we believe, one of the largest coach proprietors in England.

Aug. 9. At Islington, aged 34, Mr. Gysbert Villette, of Apothecaries' hall. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Villette.

Simon Taylor, esq. B. C. L. of Harley st. one of the Bank Directors, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He was thrown from his horse in the Regent's Park, on the day before his death.

Aug. 11. At Clapham-common, aged 18, Emma, eldest dau. of M. A. Twining, esq.

Aug. 12. At Lambeth-terrace, aged 79, Alex. Whitehead, esq. formerly Secretary to his Majesty's Transport Board.

Aged 88, Dorothy, relict of Norrison Coverdale, esq. of Limehouse.

Aug. 13. In King street, Clerkenwell, aged 56, Susanna, relict of R. S. Colvin, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 68, G. Mansell, esq.

Aug. 14. At Blackheath, at his son-in-law's W. Mello, esq. Robert Berney, esq. of Worstead, Norfolk.

Aug. 15. In Camberwell, aged 43, Robert Fillingham, esq.

The infant son of John Burder, esq. of Parliament-street.

Aug. 17. Suddenly, of hernia, aged 54, Humphrey Pritchett, esq. of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, and Clapham-common, Surrey, an apothecary of long and extensive practice, and much esteemed. He has left a widow and three daughters.

Aug. 17. At Pentonville, aged 26, Mary Ann, dau. of Mr. W. Whalley.

Aged 65, in Euston-grove, Eliza, widow of Michael Burton, esq. late of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Aug. 18. In Cumberland-street, Bryanstone-sq. the widow of Paul Benfield, esq. of Woodhall, Hertfordshire, and cousin to Sir John Swinburne, bart. She was daughter of Henry Swinburne, esq. of Hamsterley, co. Durham, author of Travels in the Two Sicilies and Spain, by Martha, daughter of John Baker, of Chichester, esq. Solicitor-general to the Leeward Islands.

Aged 80, Isaac Sargent, sen. of Paddington, a member of the Society of Friends.

Aug. 19. In Portland-place, Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. John Britton, of Clapham-common, in her 77th year, Dorothy, relict of Mr. Thomas Meek, of Painshaw Staiths, Durham.

Aged 30, Bartholomew Barnewall, esq. junior, of Weymouth-st. Portland-place.

Aug. 20. At Manor-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, Thomas Cox, M. D.

Aug. 21. In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. aged 85, Sir James Wynne Butler de Bathe, second Baronet of Kingstown, co. Meath (in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom). He was the eldest son of Sir James Michael de Bathe, the 1st bart. by Anna Maria, daughter and heiress of William Wynne,

esq.; and succeeded his father Feb. 22, 1808. Dying unmarried, the title is inherited by his brother Lieut.-Col. Wm. Plunkett de Bathe, K. St. F. and M.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 8. At Abingdon, aged 32, Mr. Edw. Wilkins, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Wilkins, Dissenting Minister.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 2. At Caversfield, aged 89, Anne, relict of Joseph Bullock, esq.

Aug. 6. At Buckingham, Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Risley, of Tingewick, and Rector of Thornton.

Aug. 11. At Akeley, Mrs. Massey; and on the following day, her husband, Mr. Massey. They were married on the Coronation-day of George the Third.

Aug. 14. At High Wycombe, Robert Browne, esq. of Cadogan-place.

CORNWALL.—*July* 22. At St. Enoder, in his 37th year, Mr. Chas. Spencer, late of Dorchester, and upwards of twenty years of the Ordnance Department, Tower of London.

DEVON.—*July* 9. At Axminster, aged 77, the relict of Sam. Forward, esq.

July 16. At Exeter, the relict of Henry John, esq. of Croft West, Cornwall, dau. of the late M H. Spencer, esq. of Horsington, and mother of Col. John, C. B. late of the 58th Foot.

July 21. At Tedwell-house, Budleigh, the relict of James Goulding, esq. of Nungreen, Peckham.

July 31. At Holwell-house, near Ashburton, aged 71, Wm. Harper, esq.

DORSET.—*July* 6. At Shaftesbury, John Rogers, esq. He served the office of Mayor of that ancient borough several times; and held the balance of justice with an even hand. In the early part of his life he was engaged in commerce, and the merchants of Oporto, Lisbon, &c. have borne testimony to his inflexible integrity. With a literary turn of mind he read much; and he was loyal and patriotic from principle.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 15. Aged 69, Diana Spurden, widow of John Spurden, esq. late of Smith's-hall, Mersea.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July* 18. At Clifton, the relict of Usher Boate, esq. late Capt. in the 70th Regiment.

July 21. Deborah, dau. of R. Jenkins, esq. Beachley-lodge.

July 23. At Clifton, the relict of John Daniell, esq. of Aldridge-lodge, Staff.

Aug. 7. At Bristol, Jane, widow of Capt. A. Rossiter.

Aug. 8. At Clifton, Major E. Bultal Higgins, E. I. C.

Aug. 9. At College-green, Bristol, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Banister.

Aug. 10. In St. James's-square, Bristol, aged 66, Rachel, wife of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's.

Aug. 14. At Barnwood Court, Mary, relict of Robert Morris, esq. late M. P. for Gloucester.

HANTS.—*July* 18. At Bishop's Sutton, T. R. Ridge, esq. of Fining-house, Rogate, near Petersfield.

July 21. At Itchen Abbas, aged 47, Arabella, wife of Wanley Sawbridge, esq.

At Ramley-house, near Lymington, Martha, wife of Mr. James Hunt.

July 23. At Southampton, aged 39, Susanna, wife of Fred. Jennings Thomas, esq. Capt. R. N. and dau. of the late Arthur Atherley, esq.

Aug. 10. At Tatchbury, aged 28, Capt. Wm. Timson, 51st Light Infantry.

HERTS.—*July* 19. At Cheshunt, aged 68, Eliz. wife of John Miles, esq.

KENT.—*July* 29. At Chislehurst, Kent, aged 45, Eliz. wife of Sir Herbert Jenner, Knight, his Majesty's Advocate-general.

Aug. 3. Aged 30, Farmer Baily, esq. of Hall-place, Kent.

Aug. 6. At St. Morris Hall, near Rochester, aged 36, R. Gunning, esq.

Aug. 8. At Sandwich, aged 81, Sophia, relict of Capt. Jacob Waller, R.N.

At her son's, Dr. Plenderleath, at Ramsgate, aged 76, Janet, widow of the late John Plenderleath, esq.

Aug. 10. Aged 27, Lucy Ann, wife of Mr. Hollis, surgeon, Lewisham.

Aug. 12. At Ringle Crouch, Sandhurst, aged 63, James Collins, esq.

Aug. 19. At Lewisham, Mary, widow of William Hollier, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug.* 5. In the 17th year, Jonas B. Welch, esq. second son of Wm. Welch, esq. of Southall.

Aug. 7. At Stanwell, in his 79th year, Joseph Cantwell, esq.

Aug. 17. At Oakfield, near Hornsey, in his 74th year, Joseph Higginson, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July* 27. At Saltrouse Hall, aged 88, Amelia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Ward, E.N.M.

At Stalham, IN HER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD YEAR, Isabella Perowne.

Aug. 6. In his 80th year, at Burnham Thorpe Rectory, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Everard.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July* 24, at Great Haughton House, aged 23, Jane Gordon, sixth dau. of Col. Blair, of Blair, Scotland.

SOMERSET.—*July* 11. At Wells, after a few hours illness, aged 68, Mrs. Frances Toms, widow; and on the 21st, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Charles. He, on the Wednesday preceding his death, attended the funeral of Mrs. Toms, who was his next door neighbour; and on the Saturday following called, in apparent good health, on the undertaker to settle for her funeral. In the evening he was taken ill, and died on the succeeding Monday. Mr. Charles about four years since conveyed to trustees a house and premises in Wells, to be converted into an alms-house, for the support of six poor old widows; and Mrs. Toms, by her will, gave about 1500*l.* to support it.

July 21. At Bath, Marianne, relict o Rev. Dr. Robins, Vicar of South Petherton.

July 31. At Bath, David Vanderheyden, esq.

Aug. 8. At Wells, in his 88th year, Mr. John Evill, a respectable bookseller.

Aug. 9. Aged 58, W. Cambridge, esq. of Long Ashton.

At Abbots' Leigh, aged 75, Tho. Protheroe, esq.

Aug. 10. At Wayford, Edw. Augustus, infant son of the Rev. Henry C. Brice.

STAFFORD.—*Aug.* 8. At Lane-End, aged 74, Mary, relict of Rev. Wm. Thom, one of the earliest preachers in the Methodist Connexion.

Aug. 12. John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen. The paternal name of this gentleman was Grundy; he assumed the name of Swinfen on succeeding to the estate, on the death of his uncle Samuel.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 8. At the Firs, Chaldon, in her 66th year, Miss Tomlins, eldest sister of Sir T. E. Tomlins. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a pony, which was startled by the sudden rising of a partridge.

SUSSEX.—*July* 24. At Brighton, the relict of Langford Millington, esq. of Rushford Hall, Norfolk, and Berners-st. London.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, Francis-Moore, second son of R. T. Garden, esq.

Aug. 7. At Brighton, aged 28, Jane, third dau. of Capt. Wm. Soper, of Rotherhithe.

Aug. 9. At New Grove, Petworth, Geo. Daysh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Sussex.

Aug. 14. At Horsham, aged 62, Tho. Valentine Cooke, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks, on his way to Brighton.

WILTS.—*July* 26. In his 82d year, the Rev. Jos. Clift, of North Bradley, near Trowbridge; who had been for nearly 40 years a preacher in the Baptist connexion.

July 28. Anna, wife of Mr. W. Brown, of Horton, and eldest dau. of Step. Neate, esq. of Aldbourne.

Aug. 20. At East Wick, near Marlborough, Alice, wife of Tho. Somerset, esq. and dau. of Jos. S. Munden, esq. Bernard-street, Russell-sq.

Lately. At Malmesbury, Estcourt Creswell, esq. fifth son of Estcourt Creswell, esq. late of Pinckney Park.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*July* 1. Aged 87, the Rev. Lawrence Butterworth, M.A. of Evesham, Dissenting Minister in that town for 64 years.

Aug. 9. At Malvern-wells, aged 58, Morehouse Metcalfe, esq. of Terrace-house, near Gainsborough.

YORK.—*July* 30. Aged 41, Mr. Ben. Robinson, jun. of Benningholme Grange.

Aug. 1. At Oak Villa, near Harrowgate, aged 78, Rich. Straagways, esq. of Well.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 26, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males - 2125	4266		Males - 1521	2880		2 and 5	554	50 and 60	212		
Females - 2141			Females - 1359			5 and 10	113	60 and 70	170		
Whereof have died under two years old		850				10 and 20	114	70 and 80	142		
						20 and 30	178	80 and 90	51		
						30 and 40	270	90 and 100	13		
						40 and 50	213				

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
82	0	38	0	34	0	36	0	44	0	46	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 22.

Kent Bags.....	2*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*
Essex.....	2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*	Sussex.....	3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*
Farnham (fine)	5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*	Essex	3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Lamb.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 25:	
Veal.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts	2,649 Calves 218
Pork.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep	26,910 Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, Aug. 25, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 38*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 74*s.* Mottled 80*s.* 0*d.* Curd 84*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, August 19, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	292 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	115	6 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2¼	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	63½	3 10
Ellesmere and Chester	106 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	500 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	306 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25½	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29¾	1 5
Lancaster	24¾	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	407 0	16 0
Leicester	330 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87	4 0
Loughborough	3900 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	805	35 0
Monmouthshire	282 0	11 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	—	20 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	111 0	4 0
Regent's	26¼	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	43	1 10
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	270 0	15 0
Severn and Wye	28½	1 2
Thames and Medway	5 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	34 0	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24 0	1 4
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	805 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	260 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	57 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	1¼ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	87¾	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	215 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	79 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	79 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	90 0	3 10 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	34 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	24½	1 1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	21½	0 18 8
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	38 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	117 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	56 3	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	89 0	—
West Middlesex	66 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9½	4 p.ct.
Albion	60 0	2 10
Atlas	9½	0 10
British Commercial	4½	5½ p.ct
County Fire	4½	2 10
Eagle	4½	0 5
Globe	159 0	7 0
Guardian	20½	—
Hope Life	5⅜	0 6
Imperial Fire	100 0	5 5
Ditto Life	8¼	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 2 6	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	3 0 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	258 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	68½ dis.	—
Bolanos	10 dis.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	42 pm.	—
British Iron	37 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	3½ dis.	—
General	8½ pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	18s.	—
Real Del Monte	130 dis.	—
Tlalpuxahua	310 dis.	—
United Mexican	17½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	53½	3 0
Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	36	—
Phœnix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	17 dis.	—
British	8 dis.	—
Bath	14½	0 16
Birmingham	74 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	par	—
Brighton	12 dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	5 p.ct.
Liverpool	292	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	9½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	1½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	90	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	80¾	3 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From July 26, to August 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noom.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather.
July	°	°	°		
26	64	67	57	29, 68	fair
27	60	69	56	, 54	showers
28	60	71	58	, 52	cloudy
29	61	65	57	, 46	cloudy
30	63	63	56	, 46	cloudy
*Au.*1	60				
2	59	68	57	, 54	fair
3	60	72	60	, 50	rain
4	61	76	63	, 47	rain
5	62	70	64	, 48	showers
6	64	71	65	, 49	fair
7	65	67	68	, 46	fair
8	65	67	67	, 45	showers
9	65	66	64	, 43	showers
10	64	65	64	, 45	showers
11	64	65	64	29, 58	fair
12	63	66	56	, 71	fair
13	62	67	56	, 70	showers
14	56	55	53	, 50	rain
15	58	63	53	, 83	fair
16	58	66	61	, 96	fair
17	62	69	56	, 88	cloudy
18	68	71	58	, 94	fair
19	61	69	57		
20	65	72	60	30, 10	fine
21	66	65	54	29, 84	rain
22	60	63	54	, 70	showers
23	62	67	53	30, 14	fine
24	65	71	65	, 25	fine
25	71	76	65	, 25	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 29, to August 27, 1828, both inclusive.

Bank Stock	Long Ann. expired.	Cons. Ct.	3 per Cent. Cons.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	3 per Cent. 1818.	Ind. Bonds	New S. S. Annuities	Ex. Bills, from 1000*l.* to 500*l.*
	87½	86⅞	95¾	95⅝	101⅜ ½	105 20	243¾ 12 pm.		72 73 pm.
213	87⅞	87 67⅛	96	95⅝	101⅜	105¼	112 pm.		72 73 pm.
213½	88⅜	87½ ¼	96⅜	96 ⅛	101¼ ½	20	245½ 112 pm.		72 73 pm.
212½	88½ 7⅜	87⅜ 6¾	95¾	95⅝	101	105⅛ 20	114 pm.	86⅝	73 72 pm.
212½	8	86⅛ 7¼		96	101¼	20	244		71 72 pm.
	88 7⅛	87⅛ 6⅞		95¾	101⅜ ¼	105 20	243¾ 112 pm.		71 73 pm.
213½	87½ ⅛	86¾ 7	95⅞	95¾	101⅜ ⅛	104⅞ 20	244 14 pm.		72 73 pm.
214	87¼ ½	87 67⅛	96	95⅝	101⅜ ¼	20	243¼ 12 pm.		72 73 pm.
	7⅜ ¼	86½ 7	95⅛	96	101¼ ⅜	20			73 71 pm.
214	87⅛ ⅛	86 7⅛	96	96	101½ ½	20	243½ 113 pm.		71 72 pm.
	8 ½	87 ½		96½	101½ ⅜	105 20⅛	113 pm.		71 72 pm.
11	8⅛	87⅜ ½		96¼	101⅜ ⅜	105 20	114 pm.		71 72 pm.
12	8⅛	87½ ¼	96½	95½	101⅜ ⅜	20⅛	243¾ 114 pm.		71 72 pm.
13	8⅛	87⅝ ⅜	96⅜	96⅜	101⅜ ½	105⅜ 20⅛			71 73 pm.
14 214	87⅛ ⅛	87⅛ 6¾	96½	96	101⅜ ¼	105 20⅛	242½ 115 pm.		72 73 pm.
1 213¾	88 7⅛	87⅛ ¼	96¼	96⅜		105 20⅛	115 pm.		71 72 pm.
16	88⅛ 8	87⅛ ⅜		96⅛	01½	20	113 pm.	87	71 72 pm.
18 213¾	88 7⅛	87⅛ ⅜		96¼	01½	05⅛ 20⅛	115 pm.	87	71 72 pm.
19 213	88⅛ 7⅛	87⅛ ⅜	96¼	96⅛	01⅜	05⅛ 20⅛	242¾ 115 pm.	86⅞	71 72 pm.
20 213¾	87⅞ 8⅛	87 ⅜	96⅜	96⅜	01½ ⅜	20⅛	243 112 pm.		71 72 pm.
21 213	87⅛ 8	87 ⅜	96⅜	96⅜	01⅝ ⅜	20⅛	106 pm.	86⅞	71 72 pm.
22	87⅛ 8	87 ⅜	96⅜	96⅜	01½ ⅜	05¼ 20	105 pm.		73 72 pm.
23	88¼	87½		96½	01⅞ ¼		242¼ 100 pm.		72 72 pm.
25 4¼	88 ¼	87¼		96½	01¾ 2	20⅛	98 pm.		72 73 pm.
26 213½	88¼ ⅛	87⅛		96⅜	102 1¼	105½ 20⅛	243 100 pm.		73 74 pm.
27	88¼ 7⅛	87½		96⅛	01¾ ⅛	20⅛	248 101 pm.		73 74 pm.

South Sea Stock, Aug. 6, 95½.—21, 96½. Old South Sea Anns. Aug. 15, 87¼.—Aug. 21, 87⅜.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2. Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchest.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2..Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield. Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2. Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
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Whitehaven..Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
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SEPTEMBER, 1828.

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With Representations of a ROMAN ALTAR; and the BADGE of EDWARD IV.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

VIATOR observes, "Antiquarian propensities attracted me a few days since, in company with two intelligent friends of congenial pursuits, to the village of Hever in Kent, for the purpose of viewing the mansion of the Boleyns, a small castellated and moated residence, of a pleasing character, but more attractive by its historical associations, than by any magnificent display of architecture. On approaching the gateway with the intention of civilly requesting leave to enter the house, making a due pecuniary compliment to the *Cicerone* of Hever, whoever it might be, we were arrested by the following inscription (I might have said *imposing* inscription) on a board over the gate. The copy is made verbatim.

'*Hever, July* 1828.

'The family of the Castle being very much inconvenienced by the numerous parties who visit here, it is Intended in future each person shall Pay 2*s.* 6*d.* on entering the said Castle. (Signed) RICHARD HUMFREYS.'

"We thought it a duty to the public at large not to submit to this extravagant demand, and turned back without entering the apartments of the castle. But I would ask Mr. Richard H. whether it would not be better to exclude visitants of the curious kind altogether, than thus set a price on the admission, which has all the air of exorbitant and covetous exaction? I remember having gone over the house at Hever some years since, which is really not larger than a spacious farm-house. There are two or three armorial coats in one of the windows, and a very indifferently executed painting is shown, and christened Anna Boleyn. Now *two shillings and sixpence* lawful money of Great Britain is a fee out of all conscience for this. What, following the same proportion, ought we to pay for the sight of the splendid old mansions of our nobility, and the palaces of our Monarch?—Let me, through the medium of your Miscellany, give this wholesome advice to Mr. H. "O fie! take a shilling, and take down your board!"

The late Abp. of Canterbury's will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, by his son and executor, the Speaker. The personal property is estimated at 180,000*l.* His Grace has left the interest of 50,000*l.* three per cent. consols. to his wife; and at her death, the principal to his son. He has bequeathed 3000*l.* to each of his sons-in-law, Bishop Percy and Archdeacon Croft. All his estates and effects are directed to be sold, and the residue divided amongst his children. By a codicil, his Grace leaves all his options, which common report says are worth five or six thousand pounds a-year, to his successor, the present Archbishop. The will is written on twelve sheets of paper, and a long codicil on one other sheet—the whole in the hand-writing of the Archbishop. The value of the nomination to the Registry of the Prerogative Court, secured to his Grace by an Act of Parliament passed only a few days before his death, is supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000*l.* to the family. The Speaker has purchased, for his mother and sisters, a house in Gloucester-place, late the residence of Mr. Alderman Thompson, who removes to the delightful mansion of the Earl of Belfast in Pall-mall.

Mr. J. JOHNSON says, "I have lately met with a MS pedigree of the Mansels of Margam and Briton Ferry in Glamorganshire, compiled by the late Rev. John Walters of Landough, author of a Welch Dictionary, &c. in which he combats the following statement made by the authors of the Peerage and Baronetage:—'The Mansels are descended from Philip Mansel, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was grandson to Henry Harley, which Harley, out of the large possessions he held in South Wales, gave to the said Philip the manor of Oxmuch in the county of Glamorgan.'—In the first place Mr. W. asks, how could Mansel, who was a Norman, have been descended from Harley, whose family, as stated in the Earl of Oxford's pedigree, were in possession of the manor of Harley in Shropshire before the Norman conquest, and consequently must have been either Saxon or Danish. With respect to the grant of Oxmuch manor by Harley, Mr. W. says, that neither Saxon, Dane, or Norman, ever set foot in Wales so as to possess any part thereof, till 25 years after the Norman conquest, when Robert Fitzhamon with his twelve knights conquered Glamorgan, and divided the same between himself and his associates; at which time the lordships of Oxmuch (Oxwich) and Porth Einon in Gowerland were given to John de la Marc (Mêr) as a recompense for his singular valour and good services in that famous expedition and conquest."

In page 176, in the notice of the present Lord Melbourne, should be read, "who married in 1805 Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and by that lady (recently deceased; see a memoir of her in our present vol. part i. p. 269) has a son and heir apparent." It will be perceived that the two misplaced lines lower down should be deleted.—In p. 185, b. line 20, *for* 1826 *read* 1726.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN LOCKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept.* 1.

AMONG the valuable papers composing Earl Cadogan's Records, placed at my disposal for the new edition of the History of Chelsea, now in the course of publication, I have discovered the following Autograph Letter of the celebrated John Locke, which I have sent for insertion in your Magazine, being, in my humble opinion, the means of conveying it to the most distant posterity.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

"SIR, *Paris, 26 Aug.* 1677.

The inclosed I received from Mr. Diggs the last post, and he took this way to send it you, I imagin, hopeing it might come safe to your hands, for he tells me he hath writt four letters to you without haveing receiv'd any one from you. I perceive by what he says to me that his matters goe very well in England, for which I am heartily glad. He thanks me in his letter for the discourse I had with him at Montpellier. I tell you this, that when you write to him you may continue still to refresh these good advices of yours, to which I doubt not but in great measure he owes the good success of his affairs; for you see they are not lost upon him. And I wish him soe heartily well, that I would have all things contribute to continue him in the same course you soe wisely directed him to, and he has with soe good successe begun. But, Sir, I need not minde you of any good offices to your friends. It will better become me and my obligations to you, to bethinke my self of returneing my thanks for those infinite favours I have received from you myself; were they of an ordinary sort, perhaps I might find words that might expresse my sense of them, but exceeding as they doe the common rate of civilitys, and those things men extoll as courteays, you must not blame me, if I want words when languages them selves doe; for words being signes suited to mens conceptions and experiencys of things, 'tis noe wonder they should not yet have found out names for what is soe seldome met with in the world, a generosity and way of obliging their friends, like yours.

The seeds you did me the favour to send me are, I doubt not, by this time in Oxford, though I have not heard a word from Mr. Wall since he went, by whom I sent them. But I doubt his letters have miscarried, as I suspect they doe also sometimes between this and Montpellier; for, haveing writ to you about a month since, and received never a letter yet since, I suspect that either yours or mine hath mis'd its way. If it be mine, it is noe great matter, soe you will but believe I fail not in my respects to you. But the losse of yours I count at another rate, for there being noe thing more valuable to me than the marks of your kindnesse and friendship, 'tis one of the most sensible displeasures fortune can doe me to rob me of those you designe me. I have only this comfort, that I place your friendship it self amongst those good things she cannot deprive me of; and you have taught me confidently to believe that haveing bestowed it on me without any desert on my side, the same goodnesse will continue to me still, and my want of merit will not make me lose it. Holding therfor soe great a favour from you, it cannot seem strange if I interest myself in your affairs, especially those that may concerne your safety, and conjure you for a while to lay aside the thoughts of your Spanish journey. The plague there is soe spread, and soe

hot, that you cannot, without manifest danger of your life, venture your self into a countrey soe infected, and where the great danger that accompanys that disease is soe much increased by that want of that assistance one usually findes in other parts. I should be glad, I confesse, to see you in that part of France this winter, but however welcome that would be to me, it has noe part in this story. I never impose upon my friends for any buy respect of my owne; nor is this a flying report rais'd here in an enemy's country. I saw lately the account of it sent hither from England, which speaks of it as of a great mortality, that has alarmed them to that degree, that they are very strict in their towns upon their quarantine, and other cautions of health, which, admitting there were noe danger, would yet certainly make the journey very dangerous. I beg you to excuse this liberty, as comeing from me, who never balances circomstances nor ceremonys, when he meets with any occasion where in he thinks he may assure you that he is in reality, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant, JOHN LOCKE.

Pray present my humble service to Sir John Chickley. All the news I have for him and you is, that Sir Ellis Laiton, upon a summons of a privy seale sent him hither, hath renderd himselfe in England, and is sent prisoner to the Tower. The Prince of Orange being recruited with 5000 fresh men, is marching again towards the French army. The King went yesterday from Versailles to Fontainebleau, where he will stay about 20 days. The Duke of Monmouth is expected here every day. Pray present also my humble service to my Lady Chickley and Mrs. Fines.

A Monsieur Monsieur Charleton, gentilhomme Anglois, à Montpellier.
Answered 10th 7ber."

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 4.*

ALLOW me to submit to you, for the inspection of your readers, the accompanying original MS. Autograph Letter of the MAN OF ROSS, and (as the maxim *par pari referre*, is reasonable and correct, when understood in a kind sense,) I will respectfully venture to request, from some one of your intelligent Correspondents, any interesting particulars that may have fallen within his notice touching this truly good man.* W. B.

Copy of an Original Letter from John Kyrle, "the Man of Ross," to J. Walwyn, esq. Longworth. [*Richard Walwyn Foley, Huntley Rectory, Gloucestershire*, 1793.]

GOOD SIR, *Ross, this 8th of Nov.* 1703.

When I writ to you last I defer'd my giving you an account of your tenant Thomas Hopkins; since w'ch time his daughter call'd upon me every Thursday, and told me that her father was busie a sowing, but if I would have him come hither any day on purpose he would come; but his sowing being over, he was with me on Thursday last. He sed he was very sensible of his owing you a good deal of rent; but ever since the cheapness of corn, he began to be behind with Mr. Rogers. He shewed me an acquittance, for paying lately at Bristow for his use 40*l.*; also he shew'd me a harsh letter writ to him for more; but he sed that Mr. Rogers had not don any thing unjust in y^e^ least: This I mention, tho' I know it is nothing to you; but as to your concern, he sed that he will be sure by Christmas to clear with you last Lady-Day's rent, and last Michaelmas rent before next Lady-Day. The first I believe he will do, but I fear he will not be punctual to the latter. Wee did talk of moving the stocks in the nursery, and with them to make two small orchards in two places standing most convenient. He is to inquire if there are any workmen in y^e^ neighbourhood that are expert in planting, and give me an account thereof on Thursday next: If there are none such, then I intend to take some from hence that know very well how to digg, and sett trees.

I lately spoak w'th Mr. Roberts, who scs that your fine will be perfected by y^e^ end of this term, and then he intends to wait upon you with all yo'r writings. I thought to have seen you before this, and I lately resolved to be at Longworth on Friday next, but something falls out y^t^ prevents; and now I think to be with you on Satur-

* In Fosbroke's Wye Tour is a portrait, and a satisfactory biographical account of Mr. Kyrle, the "Man of Ross." See our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 43.

day next in y^e^ evening, if y^e^ weather proves favourable. But of that I am not certain; for our maid Francies lyes very ill, and 'tis fear'd will not recover.

With my service to y^r^ brother and all y^e^ ladies, I rest

Your friend and servant,

JOHN KYRLE.

Miss Jude and Nancy Weale give their service to all the ladies."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

IF any of your Correspondents can enable me to clear up a doubt which has arisen respecting the accuracy of the Baronetages in the history of the Pakington family, it will be considered a favour.

Sir John Pakington, K. B. whose character is most handsomely given by Lloyd in the Fragmenta Regalia, as cited by Mr. Beetham, is said to have married "the daughter of Mr. Humph. Smith of Cheapside, Queen Elizabeth's silk-man, of an ancient family in Leicestershire; and widow of Benedict Barnham, esq. one of the Aldermen of London, and very rich. She had by her first husband, the Alderman, four daughters; and Sir John Pakington managed their fortunes so well, that each of them had 10,000*l.* for her portion.

"Sir John P. departed this life at Fleetwood in the 77th year of his age in Jan. 1625. His lady survived him, and became the wife, first of Lord Kilmurry, who lived about two years, and then of Thomas Earl of Kellie. By Sir John Pakington, she had," continues the relator, "one son John and two daughters. John, this son, was created a Baronet, 2d June, 1620, who died in his 24th year, a short time before his father, and whose wife was Frances, daughter of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth." (Dugdale's Warwickshire, pedigree of Ferrers, and Beetham's and Kimber's Baronetages.)

Upon reference to the accounts delivered of the intermarriages of the families of Needham, Viscount Kilmorey, and Erskine, Earl of Kellie, I am not able to find any confirmation of the preceding relation, nor of any intermarriage with the Pakingtons.

To say nothing of the circumstance of this lady having had four children by her first husband; surviving her second who had three more, and who was 77 years old when he died; and the extraordinary event of her then marrying a *third* husband, who lived two years longer, and a *fourth*, whom Kimber represents as that Thomas Earl of Kellie, who was a courtier in King James's time, and "educated with that Prince from his childhood;" it seems remarkable that her Christian name should not have been preserved.

Now upon reference to the Journals of the House of Commons, it appears that upon the breaking out of the civil commotions (Sir John Packington having been employed by Charles to raise forces in Worcestershire, which he effected with great zeal and loyalty, and for which he suffered very severely,) on the 17th of Oct. 1642, upon "the humble petition of *Abigail* Packington, widow, (desiring to travel into Holland with Richard Burford, Richard Edwards, and Humphrey Lutley, domestic men servants, and Dorothy Mallory, Joan Cozens, and Anne Cooke, her maid servants,) being read; It was ordered that she have Mr. Speaker's warrant to travel with her servants aforesaid accordingly."

But for the circumstances of two subsequent marriages of the relict of Sir John Pakington, K. B. it might surely have been presumed that this Abigail was his widow and the grandmother of Sir John Packington the loyalist. In this case, if the account of Kimber and Beetham are to be relied on, she could *not* have been married to the Lord Kilmorey until after the year 1642, that is, 17 years from the death of her second husband who was 77 years old! Any authentic information, therefore, respecting this *Abigail* Packington, widow; her maiden name, and the date of her respective marriages, and of her death, would much gratify Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Wallingford, Sept.* 6.

EVERY particular which relates to the life or the death of so distinguished a person as the patriot Hampden must be read with interest by all who have attentively considered the character of that great man.

The account of the disinterment of his remains, as given in your Miscellany, p. 125, and very generally circulated by the medium of other periodical publications, undertaken, as is said, for the purpose of reconciling or correcting the different statements of his-

torians, is at once so extraordinary and so shocking, that, although it may gratify curiosity, it must also excite disgust. It might have been expected that an examination of this nature, if at all justifiable, would at least have been conducted in a more scientific manner. But really, Mr. Urban, even the narrative given of it is such an intermixture of the pathetic and the ludicrous, that upon the first slight perusal, it might be regarded as one of those fictions usually termed a hoax. In this light I assure you that I considered it, when I read of "the little beard," the "strong whiskers, auburn hair," and other particulars respecting features and complexion: and until the DRAMATIS PERSONÆ had *resolved unanimously* to raise up the coffin, I could not bring myself to believe the relation to have been a serious one. However, when the *crow bar*, and the *ropes*, and the *shovel*, were brought upon the stage; or, to drop all metaphor but that which is more appropriate to such a subject, when the "ponderous and marble jaws" of the sepulchre had "given up their dead," and the "reverend image" of the stern patriot had "burst its cerements," the scene had too much of horror to leave further doubt of its reality.

But if the investigation were really undertaken for the purpose before mentioned, and which was the avowed object of the party assembled at Hampden, may I take the liberty of asking what end could possibly be answered by taking out the teeth? If to trace the course of the bullets, which, it seems, were erroneously supposed to have occasioned death, what necessity could there be for *cutting off the arms?*

There are some few more questions which the public (for the public have long considered Hampden very much their property) might be gratified in having answered by the writer of the narrative.

If the noble Lord who appears to have been at the head of the expedition, had descended into the grave, and removed *first* the *outer* cloth, and *afterward* two others, which had been "firmly wrapped round the body," how happened it that the loss of the hand did not immediately engage his attention? The arm or arms must have been peculiarly the objects of regard, because all the writers who have described the death of Hampden (excepting Sir Robert Pye), however they may have differed in some particulars, have alluded to or spoken of the arms, and Sir Robert Pye's relation more especially, one should have imagined, might have directed the research to the hand itself. But it seems that the whole party, "grave-diggers" and all, were on "*the top-toe of expectation,*" not as to the nature of the mortal wound, but "*what appearance the face would present.*"

Now it cannot be for a moment supposed that if this were the real object of the disinterment, the descendant of the house of Hampden would have permitted his ancestor to be either "knock'd about the mazzard, with a sexton's spade" (Shakspeare's Hamlet), or his corpse even propped up with one! It must have been with a very different view that permission was given for the disinterment. But it appears that teeth, beard, whiskers, nose, eyes, and complexion, were the *first* objects of examination, and *afterwards* an *indentation* in the left shoulder having occasioned some difference of opinion relative to a supposed wound, it was "unanimously agreed" to proceed to a more accurate examination! Then the hand, or "rather a number of small bones," were found wrapped in a cloth: and thus Sir Robert Pye's statement, that "his presentation pistol was the innocent cause of a wound which afterwards proved mortal," was substantiated.

But it being possible that Hampden might have been also wounded by "his adversary's ball" (according to the conjecture of the relator, who has described the affair as more like a duel than a skirmish in the field of battle), and the right shoulder affording *no appearance* of "contusion or indentation, that evinced symptoms of any wound ever having been inflicted there: but 'the left shoulder' being smaller and sunken in as if the clavicle had been displaced," —*it was adjudged* necessary TO REMOVE BOTH ARMS, which were accordingly "AMPUTATED WITH A PEN-KNIFE."

Gracious Heaven! protect all present and future patriots from such judges and such operators! What! cut off both arms, in order to trace the course of a *supposed bullet* in the left shoulder, which had left a supposed indentation so obscure as to have been liable to a difference of opinion about

its existence! The party, or some of them, must have had eyes; and if they had no eyes, they must have had fingers; and if they were all so silly as to have imagined that an indentation could have been occasioned by the end of the clavicle having started from the place of its attachment to the scapula, surely they might have ascertained whether there had been a wound or not, before they proceeded to the disgusting operation of mangling the corpse with a pen-knife! Shakspeare, who has been often quoted for his sound understanding, observed that "the hand of little employment hath the daintier sense!" Where were the noble Lord's hands, or the learned counsellor's hands, whilst the penknife was employed in cutting off the arms of the patriot?

Of the result of the examination it is scarcely possible to think with composure. All that it has proved in regard to the wound received by Hampden is, that his hand was shattered, *perhaps* amputated: but that is not quite clear, inasmuch as *one bone* only is mentioned as divided by some sharp instrument: and it must be presumed that there were two in the arm of the patriot as well as of his examiners. It has by no means been proved that he was not wounded by a carbine shot, or by slugs or bullets of the enemy, or even by some of the numerous bullets with which they say his own pistol was unaccountably loaded. Either, or any, or all, of these circumstances might have happened, and have escaped the detection of such an examination. If Sir Robert Pye's account must be implicitly relied upon, it cannot be supposed that Hampden received *any other* wound besides that in his hand, for not one word is said by Sir Robert respecting the shoulder or the arm. So that the recent narrative seems to prove more than is required:—that there was dislocation of the shoulder, and dislocation of the clavicle without fracture, which might by bare possibility have happened, but are not likely to have had much share in causing his death.

In regard to the discordance of the accounts of the time he lived after the accident; it is presumed that these could not be reconciled by any examination of the corpse: nor should any great stress be laid upon the "*white and healthy*" appearance of what is called the "*socket* of the right arm," or the "brownish cast" of that of the left, after an interment of 185 years! But, if pathology has gained nothing from this examination, besides a discovery of "the seat of intellect," it is no mean advantage. And it must not be forgotten that after so many inquiries during so many ages, it is a most happy circumstance, that, if in regard to Hampden's death, we are nearly as much in the dark as ever,—a stupendous advantage may be expected from the following luminous passage in the Report of the writer of the narrative:

"Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed; the skull in some places being perfectly bare, whilst in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptoms of life *was* apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction; otherwise how can we account after a lapse of near two centures, *in finding* living creatures *preying* upon THE SEAT OF INTELLECT, while they were no where else to be found in any other part of the body."

To prevent mistakes, this quotation has been compared with the narrative as it appeared in different periodicals. There is something very extraordinary in the *style of it*, and the cause of science is much indebted to the ingenious writer! The *sculp* the seat of intellect! The vital principle within the brain engendering its own destruction! How sublime and philosophical! and how greatly it is to be lamented that some eminent crazyologist (or craniologist, as some write the word) had not been present to improve upon such a demonstration. I beg pardon, however, for my inadvertence; perhaps there might be one there, and that the public are indebted to him for the narration.

After all, there are some who still doubt whether this were the body of John Hampden. They contend that the entire absence of all mark or inscription which might have identified the corpse, is not so strong a proof as seems to have been imagined by the relator, that it was the patriot. They tell strange stories about other interments, which might have occasioned even a mistake in regard to the small bones found in the separate cloth. But let this pass, after one single word re-

specting the hair tied up with a black thread into a "top-knot," and which "*came off like a wig:*" which mode of securing the locks is contended to have been usual only for females!

The scene must have been indeed very striking, and very ghastly, as well as novel: but when it "recalled to the mind the virtuous actions of the deceased, his manly defence against the tyranny of the Star Chamber; his abandonment of every social and domestic tie, for the glorious cause of freedom," as is eloquently expressed in the narrative, did it not also suggest some reflections like those which are feelingly conveyed in the admirable lines of Mr. Bowles, upon opening the grave of an ancient Briton. (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 523.)

"Let me, let me sleep again;
* * *
Plain'd from its disturbed bed,
The spirit of the mighty dead.
* * *
Ne'er hath glar'd the eye of day,
My death-bed secrets to betray."

Did not the spirit of Hampden whisper to them—

"Shall the sons of distant days
Unpunish'd on my relics gaze?"

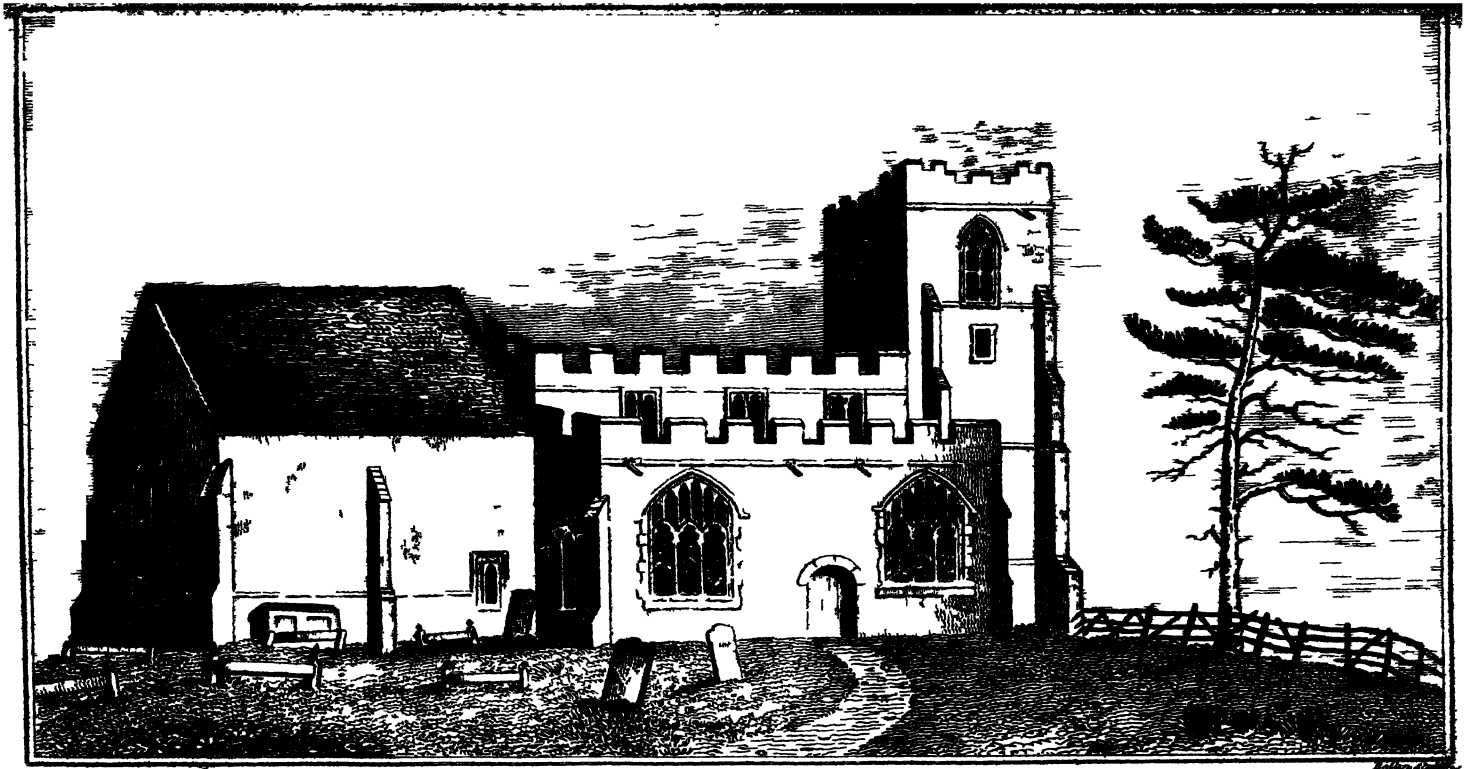
To others who were not present, the bare perusal of the narrative has suggested the melancholy reflection, that all the virtues and all the worth of the Patriot, his deathless name, and emblazoned panegyrics, were insufficient to prevent the violation of the rights of sepulture. That even those limbs which had been spared in the day of battle, were ingloriously mangled with a pen-knife, after the sacred veil of death had covered them for ages: and that what even the "worm of corruption" had not presumed to touch, was thus sacrificed to curiosity. And as neither the advancement of science, nor the improvement of letters, nor even the establishment of truth, is likely to be the result of this exhumation, it would have better accorded with those reverential feelings towards the deceased patriot if his remains had been allowed their undisturbed repose in the silent mansion of the grave.

The time of Hampden's death is not ascertained. The place of it remains doubtful. The concealment of all account of the pistol until many years after the event, and after repeated descriptions of the action in which he is said by so many authors to have received a wound which proved mortal, renders Sir Robert Pye's relation, or the relation of that relation, still an affair of uncertainty. The impossibility of reconciling his interment with great pomp and a numerous procession, and with four coffins, one of them of lead, and another covered with velvet, on the *day next following* that of his death, and at a distance of many miles from the place where, according to any one of the histories, he must have died,—with all rational ideas of the operations of undertakers and workmen two centuries ago, amidst the distractions of a civil war,—still prevails: in spite of the custom said to be recorded by Sir William Dugdale, whose information could only have been derived from sources as liable to error as those which have been consulted by his successors.

The difficulty of believing that, if Hampden fell from his horse in consequence of loss of blood at the Marshgate in Chalgrave field, nine miles from Thame, he afterwards rode to that town rather than to his own house at Pyrton or Pirton, the latter not three miles from the spot, and the former at least eight or nine, is still to be removed before the different accounts of the place of his death can be reconciled. Much therefore still remains for the biographer of Hampden to effect, and little has been achieved by the knight errantry which marks the late adventure at Hampden. But it may at least be hoped that equal zeal will accompany the progress of an undertaking to remove the doubts and contradictions respecting the place and time of his death, as have been displayed in regard to the cause of it, and with more delicacy and discretion.

Yours, &c. I. DE ALTA RIPA.

C. remarks, "The Chairman of the Devon Whig Club, on giving the health of Mr. Davie Bassett, lately remarked, 'It was truly gratifying to see a man of important station such as Mr. Bassett standing forth to vindicate the best principles of the Constitution,—a man, he would say, who was connected with Royalty itself, and who, if the Stuarts were to be restored, might lay a claim to the Throne.' How is this Mr. Bassett so closely related to the Stuarts?"



MILBROOK, BEDFORDSHIRE. A E

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

MILBROOK is a small but extremely picturesque village in the Hundred of Redbournstoke, and deanery of Flitt, Bedfordshire.

I find from Domesday book that it was taxed for v hides, and contained vj plough lands, two of which were in demesne. When the survey took place, it was valued at 3*l.*, of which 30*s.* only was received; but during the Confessor's time, it is stated to have been worth 100*s.* It seems to have consisted principally of wood-land, which afforded pasture for 100 hogs.

In the record alluded to it is called Melebroc. It is sometimes written Mulebrok, Mulbrok, and Mollebrok, but most frequently Milbroke. In 4 Hen. IV. it is mentioned by its present name, and the variety of ways in which it is spelt, may be attributed to remissness in the writer rather than to any actual change in its etymology.

In the Domesday survey, ij mills valued at vj shillings are noticed, and I learn from Dugdale that at a subsequent period, *Johannes Molendinarius tenuit* MOLENDINUM *de Melebroche, p' x s. ex dono Roberti de Aubeni.* There is still a stream of water existing at this place, which is probably the same with one described several centuries ago in these words, "Aqua quæ ab curiâ descendit ad ecclesiam, usque ad Sibbenorum." Hence it is more than probable that the village derived its name from some *mill-brook* in or about it.

There was at this place a cell of Benedictine monks belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's, until about the year 1119, when Geoffrey, the 16th Abbot of that place, "transtulit Monachos de *Mulebrok* ad Heremitorium de Modri, Moddry, or Beau-lieu, in Bedfordshire*." In a charter of this cell, Milbrook and its vicinity are described in a manner unusually concise. Its possessions in that place are said to comprise "totum ab bosco extra closum, usque ad culturam quæ est juxta ecclesiam, et croftam Sigodi filii Samari, et croftam Uhteredi, et croftam Alwardi de Broma, et veteres terras, et montem veterem juxta, et pratum quod fuit Ricardi filii Radulfi ad Bromam, et pratum quod prestitum fuit Turgedo de dominio domini."

The country hereabout is so beautifully undulated with wood and dale, that it would be difficult at this time to point out the identical "mount," characterized by the epithet "old," in the foregoing description. In some MS. lines on Milbrook, which I have by me, one of these knolls is thus introduced:

"There is a breeze about, yet scarce it stirs
The topmost tuft on that grey clump of firs
Whose dusky boughs, and glittering tresses crown
That shadowy hillock where the sun goes down:
His faithful light o'er yon tree-top is stealing,
As parting words light up the eye of feeling,
Where the bright tear-drop trembles but to throw
A livelier lustre o'er the face of woe."

In the account of Milbrook, part of which we have just quoted, xvi "acras de terra wareni" are mentioned. In 13 Edw. II. the Prior of Beau-lieu or Bellum-locum, appears to have been summoned on a writ of quo-warranto to show by what right he claimed the exercise of free-warren here. His reply states, that he had received a grant of it from Edward the First, which was actually the case in 1294. A writ of the same nature, regarding his title to hold a court leet, and claim waif, or the forfeited goods of felons and outlaws, in Mellebrek, issued shortly afterwards, and was answered by the Prior in person. I find also the master of the Knights Templars twice summoned on similar charges, and the Abbot of Warden sued for exercising the right of free-warren.

Almeric de St. Amand held Melebroke manor under an extent, in 14 Ed. I. In 4 Ed. II. Mulbroke was possessed by one of the same names. Johannes de Sancto Amando held it in the same year of the following reign. It seems afterwards to have belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Warden, for whom it was held in 17 Edw. III. with remainder to himself, by Almeric de St. Amand. The same party had services and tenements in Mulbroke. A manor and 120 acres of land in Milebrouk and Ampthull, appertained to the family of St. Croix about this time, the name of Peter de Santa

* Mr. Lysons, by a slip of the pen, says "Hertfordshire," probably because it was united to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, by virtue of a Bull from Pope Eugenius IV.

Cruce, as owner, occurring in 23 and 36 Edw. III†.

Almeric de St. Amand was seised of various possessions in Melbroke in 5 Rich. II. A subsequent inquisition was taken on his death, in 4 Hen. IV. In the first of these escheats he is named conjointly with his wife Alionora, whom he left his executrix.

In the valor of Henry VIII. is the following entry respecting this place:

"William Gray, rector of Mylbrook, represented on his oath that the value of his rectory there, exclusive of 10*s.* 8*d.* payable to the Archdeacon of Bedford for synodals and proxies, was *per ann.* 9*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*"

The Church *(see the Plate)* stands on an eminence which commands a beautiful and extensive view over the vale of Bedford. From its elevated site it is visible at a great distance, and serves as a landmark to this recluse village. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Dr. George Lawson, one of the former rectors of Milbrook, who died in 1684. On its north side is a handsome altar-tomb with full-length figures of William Huett, esq. and Mary his wife, surmounted by this inscription:

Hic jacet Armigeri Gulielmi corpus Huetti
Uxorisque suæ Mariæ quam fata priorem
Eripuere: duos natos hinc mortua mater
Post se sollicito patri mundoque reliquit.
Hæc est conditio status hic; hæc gloria carnis
Nostra sit; hæc quamvis non est lux crastina nostra.

Gulielmus } obijt 7^mo^ die Junii 1602.
Maria }

Near this monument, on the pavement, is the figure of an ecclesiastic, with this inscription:

"Robert Were preest vnd' this ston lyth
That Jh'u m'cy and lady help cryeth
Prayeth for my sowle for charyte now
As ye wold other dede for yow."

On the south side of the chancel is a beautiful monument, commemorating a daughter of Lord Holland's, who died in early life. The marble bust with which it is surmounted is not less admired for its simplicity and sweetness of expression, than for the skill displayed in its execution:

"There is a smile upon that lovely face,
A pleasing, child-like, unassuming grace,
As if its few and fleeting years had past
In one unclouded summer to the last!
The wild-flow'rs wreathing round that marble brow,
Bright as the moon-beam's glance on drifts of snow,
Blooming to day, and withering on the morrow,
Are too-true emblems of thy course of sorrow."

The tower appears to have contained originally three bells, two of which only remain, with these inscriptions:

"Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

"Richard Chandler made me, 1676."

In the Church windows are the arms of Sir John Cornwall, who purchased the manor of the Beauchamps, to whom it came after the St. Amands. He was created Baron of Milbrook in 1442, but is better known by his other title of Lord Fanhope. He did not long enjoy this honour, for he died either in the following year, or soon after. During the summer of 1825 I spent many pleasant hours in Ampthill park, where this worthy had once "a large and princely house like a castle," on the spot now occupied by an obelisk, surmounted by a shield, bearing the arms of Catherine of Arragon; the base is inscribed with some appropriate lines by the classic and elegant Horace Walpole. It appears from an engraving given in Fisher's Illustrations of Bedfordshire, that his effigy and that of his lady, in stained glass, are or were to be seen in the parish Church of Ampthill. He was, however, most probably buried according to the directions given in his will, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, by him founded in the churchyard of the Friars Preachers near Ludgate. Leland calls him "a man of great fame in outward wairres, and very rich." The first part of this sentence may be true enough; his "good name" I should be very loth to "filch" from so brave an officer, but as far as regards his "trash," it may be pertinent to state, that at his death it was not excessive. To John his son, at Ampthill, he bequeathed ccc marks, to go to his other son Thomas, in the event of the first dying under age.

Leland describes Ampthill Castle as "standing stately on a hill with four or five faire towers of stone in the innerward, beside the basse court." Lord Fanhope distinguished himself at Agincourt, although I do not find that he is particularly mentioned on this occasion

† In the 49th year of the same reign, Thomas de St. Croix had remainder of the manor, which was held by John Cheyney, Knight.

by our old chroniclers. Hollinshed tells us of two ships "belonging" to him, which were driven into Zeland on their return from that engagement*. He married Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Huntingdon; and this connexion Leland supposes to have been "a great cause of the sumptuous building" at Ampthill, which was constructed of "such spoils as it is said he won in France."

Yours, &c. D. A. Briton.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 12.

I SEND you a specimen of the variety of orthography adopted in a word now uniformly written with six letters, Buchan. The numerous modes of spelling it may have arisen from the strong guttural sound with which this word is pronounced in Scotland, every penman adopting his own mode in the unlettered periods, when there was no fixed standard of orthography, which has been the result of general education, and the universal diffusion of printed books. I may further state, that the Earldom of Buchan was possessed, until the reign of Robert the Bruce, by the family of Comyn, the most powerful in Scotland; and that subsequently it was generally held by branches of the Royal family, which occasions the word frequently to occur in records. The present family, a junior branch of the Ereskines of Mar, obtained the earldom by marriage; and antiquities owe as much to the present Earl, as the liberty of his country does to his distinguished brother, the late Lord Erskine. James Mitchell.

Buchane; Bouchane; Bowchane; Bouchquhane; Bowchquhane. — *Barbour's Bruce; Pinkerton's Ed.*

Buthhan.—*Chron. of Melrose.*

Buthan; Bowhaine; Bowthain; Bouchaine; Bowchaine.—*Winter's Chron.*

Buwan.—*Anderson's Diplomata.*

Buchan; Buchwan; Bochin; Buchhan; Bouchan; Boughan; Boghan. —*Rymer's Fœd. and Prynne's Col.*

Bucquan.—*Barton's Leicestershire.*

Buquhan.—*Camden's Brit. and Holinshed's Chron.*

Buchquhan; Buchquhane.—*Holinshed.*

Buthen.—*Rotuli Scotiæ.*

Boughain; Bothouchain.—*Harl. MSS. No.* 6104.

Bucquhan; Bowgwan.—*Cotton MSS. Cal.* cii. civ.

Bowghan.—*Percy's Reliques.*

Bouchquhane; Boughcan; Bowgham. —*Pinkerton's Hist. of Scotland.*

Boucquam; Boucquan. — *Olivier le Marele, quoted by Pinkerton.*

The name is given in Latin by Boethius, Butquhania; Buthquhania.

Playfair, in his description of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 231, states, that it is found in records as follow: Bughun; Buthlan; Bauvan; Bogham; Bowan.

He also gives Buchan and Buthan, which have already been enumerated, and Lowan, but this latter must arise from a difficulty in making out the manuscript.

Mr. Urban, *Watlington, Aug.* 10.

A CORRESPONDENT, under the signature of E. E. (in vol. xc. pp. 10, 11) accompanies an account of Milton in Oxfordshire, with some particulars relative to the descendants of Sir Michael Dormer, Lord Mayor of London in 1541: mentioning that he was succeeded by his son Ambrose, who died in 1566, whose eldest son, another Sir Michael, "erected the sumptuous monument at the east end of the Church:" that the son and heir of this gentleman was Sir Robert Dormer, Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1628, and that he died 17 Aug. 1649: that the eldest son of Sir Robert was William Dormer, esq. who rebuilt the family mansion in the hamlet of Ascot, but which was soon afterwards burnt down: that Sir William died at High Wycombe in 1683, and was buried at Milton, and that he had four children by his wife, who was one of the daughters of Edmund Waller the Poet.

Now all this appears very intelligible, and may be very correct; but it is so directly at variance with an ancient pedigree of the family at present before me, that I am induced to take the liberty of requesting E. E. or any other of your Correspondents who may be able to determine, which gives the true account of these descents, to mention the authority for the above-cited communication, and to indulge me with a reference to any documents which may correct the errors of the following

* Of this affair he gives a doleful account. "Pitie it was," he says, "to see how some Frenchmen were suddenly sticked with daggers: some were brained with pollaxes, some slaine with malles, and others had their throats cut."

statement, as it is preserved in divers MSS. hitherto deemed authentic.

Ambrose Dormer, of Ascot and Great Milton, co. Oxon, 6th son of Sir Michael Dormer, Ld. Mayor.			Jane, dau. and coh. of James Berrie, esq. of Hampton Poyle.	
Ambrose Dormer, ob. juv. v. p.	Sir Michael Dormer, kt. of Ascot Com. for Charitable Uses, 1614: ob. ... bur. at Whiston, co. Northampton.	Dorothy, dau. of William Hawtrey, esq. of Chequers, co. Buck.		Winifred, only da. (heir to her brothers) mar. 1 to Sir Wm. Hawtrey, kt.; 2dly, to John Pigot, esq. of Ellesborough, and of Stratton.

See Harleian MSS. 1533, 6, and 7; and Cardigan MSS. C. fol. 185.

If Sir Michael Dormer had issue by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Hawtrey, it is evident that his sister Winifred could not have been his heir.

E. E. says, that Sir Michael Dormer sold the manor of Great Milton in 1588, and yet that his grandson William rebuilt the family residence at Ascot, the hamlet belonging to that parish.

Perhaps your Correspondent can also favour me with some account of the acquirement of the estate at Ascot and Milton, by the Dormers. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Dormer, a descendant of the elder branch of the same family, obtained a grant in 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.) of another manor, called by the same name (Ascot), in Bucks, which is presumed to have been part of the possessions of Wing Priory.

Had Sir Michael Dormer the Lord Mayor the manor of Milton? I believe Ascot in Oxfordshire was in the possession of the coheiresses of Thomas de Brotherton Earl of Norfolk, Margaret wife of Sir Walter Manning, and Alice wife of Sir Edward de Montacute, or one of them, but in what manner it subsequently descended, I shall be obliged by information. Collins, indeed, in his Peerage, says that Richard Grenville, esq. (who died Oct. 8, 1517) "exchanged the manor of Ascot in Oxfordshire, for Berwells manor in Wotton," and refers to family deeds as his authority; but if Sir Michael Dormer, who was Sheriff of London in 1529, derived Ascot from his father, grandfather, or great-grandfather, their names, according to all the pedigrees, were Geoffrey Dormer: and I find no *Robert* Dormer until that Sir Robert who held Wing and Ascot in Bucks, by grant from Henry VIII. as before mentioned, and who probably derived his christian name from his great-grandfather Robert Baldington of Thame, a very rich man, whose daughter brought great wealth to the family. However, as the first Geoffrey Dormer, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. is said to have had twenty-five children, one of them might have been a Robert Dormer, and if any of your Correspondents have been so fortunate as to have obtained an authentic pedigree of the early branches of that noble house, it would be both a favour and gratification to be permitted to refer to it, or to receive such information as may elucidate the difficulties and contradictions alluded to. T. E. R.

Medical Profession.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

At no period of medical history has the integrity of the medical profession been so loudly called in question, or so virulently attacked as at the present. Three circumstances have materially led to this general inquiry into the purity of the medical character, namely, the Defeat of the London College of Physicians, by Dr. Harrison; the Reformation of the College of Surgeons, by Mr. Lawrence; and the Attempt now making by Hospital Surgeons and teachers of Anatomy to secure a certain portion of the bodies of the deceased poor for dissection. The oppressive laws of the London College M. D. and the abuses at Surgeon's Hall, are a flea-bite to the measures now in contemplation for seizing on the bodies of the poor who die in hospitals, and submitting them to the scalpel, if not immediately claimed by relations who may perhaps be ignorant of their death, within the stipulated period allowed for the claim.

Medical men have at length taken the alarm; and, feeling for the integrity of their own character, are as much alive to what is going on, as the public at large can be, who feel a property in the personal prerogative of their own prejudices, whether well or ill founded, against exhumation and the dissection of their friends. The properest persons, say they, to set the example of elevation above prejudice, are the Surgeons and Physicians themselves, and

it is proposed that they should each agree to leave their own bodies for dissection as an example, before they inflicted so great a violation of old established prejudices on the poor,—unless Surgeons can prove that human feelings, and the frailties of our nature, keep pace with the scale of property, and that to have a decent respect for the mortal remains of our nearest relations, for whose souls we are commanded continually to pray, we must have a certain income and rank in society. The poor are helpless, and on the malign principle of taking advantage of the forlorn condition of our fellow creatures, the principle of the contemplated measure for procuring subjects is a sound one. But on the principle on which all our HOSPITALS are founded, whose histories, nay whose very titles, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and other holy persons, shew their object to *be Christian charity to the poor*, and not *lucre of gain to the Anatomical lecturer*, the principle is as barefaced a defiance of the Christian object of their benevolent Catholic founders as any we ever heard of, and forms a humiliating contrast to those pious institutions on the Continent, which under the care of the "*Sœurs de la Charité*," and the many *hospitaliers* of the religious orders, still retain the spirit and practice, as well as the names of their founders.

The poor, if any thing, feel more strongly on the subject of the dead bodies of their friends than the rich, and we fear the having recourse to the seizure of their bodies in preference, does not arise from the sense entertained of their ignorance or bluntness of feeling, but from their being helpless, and therefore more easily within the grasp of cupidity. In Ireland, in Spain, in Belgium, or in Austria, such a plan would cause a rebellion; and are we, in this boasted age of cant, and in a country vaunted for charity, to make inroads on the better feelings of the indigent (at all times the most pious of mankind), merely because, with all our schools and improvements, the mass of English poor are still too stupid, or too ignorant of what their betters are about, to detect the stratagems of the house surgeon of an hospital, or the cunning of the artifices of the dissecting room. As an advocate for the purity of the medical character, I trust that we shall be spared this blot, and that if we follow France in this particular, it will be strictly and closely, that is, taking ALL *unclaimed bodies whatever*, in which case, and with due care that friends shall always be consulted if possible, the plan would be unobjectionable.

But bad as is this abuse, arising from the pressure of an overloaded market of medical teachers, there is another which is still more to be lamented, which is the manner in which the profession at large, but particularly the Physician, is *paid*. That Physicians of the old school too often prolong a case of difficulty from ignorance, and that Surgeons, from ignorance and the love of experiment combined, often make serious mistakes in operation, to the unnecessary loss of life or limbs, is notorious; but the Oriental nations go further, and charge us Europeans with acting on an interested principle of prolonging diseases, while we contrive to extort fees from the nervous good-nature of imaginary valetudinarians. I would propose, therefore, to exonerate medical men from this odious imputation altogether, and to give our concurrence to the mode of payment alluded to in the following paragraph, from an Oriental paper, which I recommend to the consideration of the reader.

"The Chinese have long been celebrated for their sagacity, and the acuteness with which they see into the bearings of particular customs and laws. They show this sagacity in no one thing more strongly than in the manner in which physicians are paid in China. Instead of being *paid by fees* when persons are ill, which the Chinese would regard as holding out inducements to them to *make a job of the case*, each family in China pays to some physician an annual sum, a portion of which pay is suspended whenever any of the family are ill, and this suspension of pay is continued till health be restored, or death ensue, in which latter case a forfeiture is paid by the doctor in the *minus ratio* of the age of the patient. By this means Chinese physicians acquire a vital interest in hastening the cure.

"The Chinese frequently remark that, by what they learn from Europeans, physic in England is a dangerous traffic, in which the prolongation of an illness becomes so closely connected with the interest of the physician, that it re-

quires more than an ordinary degree of moral fortitude to resist the temptation to effect it. Besides which, there is another great evil resulting from the trade of physic in Europe, that it makes physicians jealous of the medical knowledge of the public; and hence it is that mercenary European practitioners usually forbid their patients the use of books of *Domestic Medicine*, for the two-fold reason that the knowledge of popular remedies would injure their practice, while a little insight into the real simplicity of medicine, would furnish the discerning public with a clue to the scandalous humbug of empyrical monopoly. If European doctors were not proverbially on bad terms with each other, this craft would be able to establish a tremendous tax upon health; but, fortunately, the pretensions of one jealous monopolist are often founded on the real or alleged bad practice of his competitor. And hence, if a sick man were to consult fifty physicians in London, one after another, he would find his constitution consigned to the ruthless operation of nearly fifty different and counteracting panaceas! In China, medical men have as much *interest* in enlightening the public mind on the subject of physic, as they have to keep it in ignorance in Europe. Practice is certainly improving in England; but as long as the system of calling, uncalled for, for a second, third, or fourth fee, continues, so long will medicine be a trade dangerous to the sufferer, in direct proportion as it is useful to the physician. The apothecary, too, has an interest in keeping the physician up to his drug trade, and any inroads on the score of simplicity in medicine, would make him a dangerous rival to the doctor. This state of things cannot exist in China. There the physician really assists nature: in England, nature has art and imposture to struggle with; and the remarkable cures made by medicines so opposite in their known effects in England, can only be ascribed to the overbearing power of this our kindest mother to subdue disease in time, of herself, and often aided by fortunate changes of the weather, to persevere in her curative *nisus*, till the animal machine be restored to health, in spite of the evil influence of half a hundred prescribed sources of irritation."

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

THE Committee on Anatomy having, in their late Report to the House of Commons, mentioned that most of the witnesses wish for an enactment for the delivery of bodies (under certain circumstances) of persons to be dissected who die in workhouses, &c. I request the insertion of the following extract from Mr. Abernethy's *Hunterian Oration*, 1819:

"In England, however, the indigent who suffer from illness and injury are supported and relieved chiefly by the liberality of that benevolence which is so creditable to our national character, and much as I wish for the promotion of medical knowledge, I should be sorry if the bodies of the poor were to be considered as public property without reserve in our own country. For better would it seem to me that medical science should cease, and our bodily sufferings continue, than that the natural rights and best feelings of humanity should not be equally respected in all classes of society, or that merely because persons are poor, they should be prevented from paying the last tribute of respect and regard to their departed relatives by attending their remains to the grave; yet if the directors of hospitals, poor-houses, and prisons, were to establish it as a regulation that the body of any person dying in those institutions, *unclaimable by immediate relatives*, should be given to the surgeon of the establishment for dissection, upon his signing an obligation so to dispose of it, or to give no offence to decency or humanity, I am convinced that it would greatly tend to the increase of anatomical knowledge amongst the members of our profession in general, and consequently to the public good. Or indeed it might be established as a law, *that the body of any person, of whatsoever rank or fortune, unclaimable by immediate relatives*, should be subjected to dissection, and thus a great public good might be obtained without any infringement on the equality of right."

I have marked some words to be printed in Italics, which I think require explanation. What does "*unclaimable* by immediate relatives" mean? Does it mean such bodies as are *never* likely to be claimed by immediate relatives? I cannot but consider that an Act of Parliament for the purpose mentioned by the Committee would be very objectionable, as it would add to the sufferings of those unfortunate persons who from poverty become inmates of workhouses and hospitals; I mean from an apprehension, that if they should die in those

places, they will not be buried in the usual way, but their bodies will be anatomized. Mr. Abernethy's plan is also objectionable, as that would no doubt cause much distress.

Yours, &c. A REMARKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Aug.* 20.

THE differences in the calculations of Mr. TOVEY (part i. 414), and the statements I have given, respecting the celebrated Eclipse mentioned by Herodotus, which forms the subject of controversy, are with respect to the year B. C. 625, to which it has been referred, as being conformable with Volney's representations, and which correspondent facts appear to indicate, in fact, merely nominal differences. The eclipse for which a calculation of the mean time of New Moon, from Ferguson's Tables, is given by Mr. Tovey (p. 414), and stated to have happened on February 3, 626, B. C. is the identical eclipse, which Volney refers to the year 625,—this being "the year 625, according to the astronomers, and the year 626, according to the vulgar chronologists." Mr. Tovey, quoting the rule from Ferguson, says, "as Ferguson's Tables begin the year on the 1st of March, the calculation in this instance must be made for the year preceding; that is, for 627 B.C." Now this date of 627 B. C. is, according to the explanation just given, clearly equivalent to the year 626 B. C.; and the calculation is therefore for the (tabular or astronomical) year 626, or towards its conclusion; and which in civil reckoning from January, is reduced to 625. By taking the liberty of correcting Mr. Tovey's calculation agreeably to the above, it will therefore be as follows:

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon, B.C. 626, March	15	2	33
Add eleven lunations - - -	324	20	5
Mean time of New Moon B.C. 625, February - - - -	2	22	38

The true time of New Moon is found by the tables to be B. C. 625, Feb. 2, at about 17 h. 12 m.; or Feb. 3 d. 5 h. 12 m. (morning); and to this, according to Volney's representations, and as astronomical facts indicate, a difference is to be assigned for the hypothesis of an acceleration in "the nodus of the Moon." Mr. Tovey, quoting from Woodhouse's Astronomy, says, "the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion is a fact deduced both from theory and observation; and it results nearly the same from either; the acceleration of the node is deduced from that of the mean motion by a mathematical process; therefore the first being a fact, the second must be a fact." This must be admitted, that if the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion be a fact, the acceleration of the node must be a consequence of it. The inferences given are, however, most certainly incorrect, or may be proved to be so; viz. that "the longitude of the node chiefly affects the magnitude and duration of an eclipse, not the time of the greatest obscuration; and that, if the acceleration of the node be "a fiction," it cannot alter the time of greatest obscuration in this eclipse "five hours," nor even many minutes; since here a distinction should clearly be made between the longitude of the node itself, and the longitudes or distance of the Sun and Moon from the node; whence the Moon's latitude or distance from the ecliptic is deduced; the latter, therefore, determining the magnitude and consequent duration of an eclipse; but the former (the longitude of the node) most certainly determining the time of the greatest obscuration; in the first instance, with respect to the phenomena or times of the general eclipse; and, as a consequence, with respect to the times at particular places. According to the deductions from La Place's Formulæ, therefore, and "M. Burgh's hypothesis, followed by M. Delambre" (quoted by M. Volney), the longitude or position of the node being in advance of the assumed true place, the time of the Moon's motion, for the excess taken, however, at its least limit, for about 1° 16′, must be added to the true time of New Moon, obtained by the tables.

It is remarked in Woodhouse's Astronomy, vol. I. p. 670, that "the most remarkable inequality which has been detected in the Moon's mean motion, is known by the title of the *Acceleration of the Moon's mean Motion*;" and by tracing this to its source, it is found to be immediately derived from the differences between the recorded times of the Moon's motions, or of ancient eclipses, and the times indicated by the modern astronomical tables, conformably with the follow-

ing (ibid. p. 671), "The Sun's longitude (for a particular eclipse) being known, the Moon's (which at the time of greatest obscuration in a solar eclipse, must be the same) is known also. The Moon's longitude, however, computed for the time of the eclipse, and by means of the Lunar Tables, does not agree with the former. In some part or other, then, the Tables are defective, or, without some modification, are not applicable to ages that are past." The inequality herein indicated is denominated "a *secular inequality*, requiring for its correction *a secular equation*." It is apparent, then, that either the hypothesis of the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion must be true, or that the Tables are defective; as is remarked by Volney, "That the theory of the modern schools of Europe is not founded on a sufficient series of positive observations; and that for want of this important element (which the ancient priests of Chaldea and Egypt enjoyed, on account of their sky always clear, and an hereditary transmission), modern astronomers, to compose their lunar tables, have employed certain observations mentioned by Ptolemy and the Arabians, the accuracy of which is hypothetic and contestible; and that, to conform to these observations, the hypothesis of acceleration has been resorted to, &c. &c.

The computation of this eclipse of B. C. 625, is, however, quoted by M. Volney from "the tables which the astronomer Pingré drew up of the ten centuries that precede the Christian æra, for the Academy of Inscriptions (Memoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions, vol. XLII.) year 625, 3d of February, at half-past five in the morning,* *a central eclipse*, visible to the east of Europe, of Africa, and to (all) Asia, reckoning from the forty-second degree of longitude east from Paris. This certainly is our eclipse, from this year 625 B. C. has, preferably to any other, the merit of agreeing perfectly with the various circumstances of the accounts of Herodotus and Jeremiah. It is true that the hour assigned by the French astronomer is too early, since the Sun could scarcely have risen in the necessary latitude and longitude;" but M. Pingré remarks (in the Art of verifying Dates, vol. I.) "that the calculations of astronomers, according as they advance in antiquity, become less exact, and are liable to errors of even a considerable portion of time," &c. As already stated, then, we have with the requisite corrections the time of greatest obscuration indicated at about ten o'clock in the morning.

To adjust the differences respecting the year B. C. 625, or B. C. 626, it may be further remarked (Volney's New Researches on Ancient History, vol. I.) that, in calculating after the manner of chronologers, a year too much is reckoned, "because in true calculation, according to the astronomers, the first year before Christ, and the first year of Christ, require that this latter year should be reckoned as nought;" which therefore reduces the year 626, in true calculation, to the year 625. This is clearly indicated by Mr. Tovey, as he says, "by the year 626 B. C. I understand the 626th year before the first of the Christian æra;" therefore, deducting for the year of Christ, which should be reckoned as nought, we have the year 625, as already mentioned. The same analogy is found to exist with respect to the year 585, the date of what is termed Sir Isaac Newton's eclipse. It is stated in a note in Ferguson's Astronomy, respecting this eclipse, that instead of its being referred to the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad (585=584), that as the Olympiads commenced at the summer solstice, it was therefore only in the end of the 3d year it happened (May 28); the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad, commencing at the solstice of the year 586=585. The eclipse of 628 is also to be referred to the 3d year of 38th Olympiad (although denominated the 4th year), commencing at the solstice of the year 626=625; the 4th year of the 38th Olympiad commencing at the solstice after the eclipse. We have therefore for correct data the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad 626=625, and the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad, 586=585, each, however, named the 4th year, and the difference being precisely ten Olympiads, or forty years. Mr. Tovey's inference is therefore clearly incorrect; that the difference of the dates is not forty, but forty-one years: and hence Mr. Tovey says, "M. Volney's ingenious conjecture to account for the forty years will not apply."

* The difference in time for the longitude is here required to be added.



Malcolm del. et sc.

Ruins of Kirby Hurdon.

In calculating, then, from the foregoing data, we have for the year B.C. 625, the following:

	d.	h.	m.	
True time of New Moon by the Tables, B.C. 625, Feb.	3	5	12	morn.
Add difference of longitude (4 minutes to a degree) for about 43° or 44° east of Greenwich - -	0	2	56	
Add deficiency for the Moon's supposed acceleration or motion, for the excess of 1° 16′ at the least - - - - - -	0	2	18	
True time of New Moon for the above longitude, February - - - -	3	10	26	morn.

This then assigns the time of the eclipse, or of the greatest obscuration, at about ten o'clock in the morning of Feb. 3, B. C. 625, for long. 43° or 44° east of Greenwich; and the central track falling in lat. of about 32° north.

There is, however, another calculation of Herodotus's eclipse, by Mr. Francis Baily (Philosophical Trans. for 1811, part 2d), for the year 610 B. C. on Sept. 30. This eclipse is found to have been total, and the central track passing very near the countries described by Herodotus. By applying the same corrections as those which have been applied for the eclipse of 625, the time of greatest obscuration of the eclipse of 610 B.C. for the same longitude is found at about 3 o'clock p. m.; the central track, however, falling within, or not extending further than 20° of north lat. leaving but a small obscuration for the latitude required. This eclipse of 610 B.C. has the merit of having been total, whilst the eclipse of 625 is found to have been annular; the central track, however, of the eclipse of 625 (as appears from the construction) passing directly over the countries in question, requires that the preference should be given it.

By applying these corrections to Mr. Tovey's calculation for the eclipse of 585 B.C. it will be found to have been wholly invisible even at Sardis, or the adjacent countries. The expression that from the hypothesis of acceleration, the eclipse of 625 is found to be retarded nearly five hours, is, however, literally incorrect, since this includes the difference in longitude.

Yours, &c. QUÆRENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

THE drawing which accompanies this *(see Plate II.)* was taken in the year 1794, and represents the then state of the ruins of the castellated mansion of the Hastings at Kirby Muxloe, a hamlet in the parish of Braunston, about four miles from the town of Leicester. Its situation is thus noticed by Mr. Throsby, in his Excursions, p. 74:

"There stands at the bottom of a farmyard in this village, in a low situation, a pile of ruins of no inconsiderable magnitude, betokening in some parts to have been a noble residence, and in others something resembling a place of annoyance and security. A great part of the building is encircled with water, which runs close to its foundation, and appears as if it formerly inclosed the whole. The length of these ruins, which are built of brick and stone, is about 50 yards.

"There stood a tower at each end of the ruins, which must have given the whole rather the appearance of a castle; one of them is pretty perfect, but the other is making hasty strides towards complete annihilation. I went into several rooms on the ground-floor and the upper apartments, some of which appear to have been never finished."

Mr. Malcolm, who made the annexed drawing, thus describes it:

"The situation of this castellated mansion is by no means commanding, nor was it rendered insecure by the neighbourhood of any eminence. All that remains of the most ancient part of the building is confined to a square embattled tower, connected with a second; these have windows, but so extremely small, that they are convincing proofs that the apartments within them were considered as particularly secure, though not perhaps those of the keep: the ruins of other apartments extending from the towers have larger windows, without mullions.

"The most modern portion, detached from the above, is on a regular plan of a centre, flanked by two semi-sexagon towers, the whole of the lower part of which is without any kind of aperture, except the great plain pointed gate; a string above it serves as the base of what appears to have been a door. On each side, and higher, are windows, with plain pointed divisions, four in number; and in the face of each tower are other windows, smaller than those of the centre. The upper part of the ruin is covered with bushes and ivy, which falls with beautiful luxuriance down the sides. The whole appears much reduced in height."

Mr. Nichols, whose good fortune

procured for him the opinions of persons competent to furnish information, gives us the following account of the place, as communicated to him by Mr. Tailby of Sawston, who visited the castle at Mr. Nichols's request in 1809. He says,

"The remains of this castellated mansion are of brick, cemented with very strong lime mortar (some of which remains undecayed, where the bricks have entirely perished); the gateways, some of the doorways, window-frames, and coping of the battlements, being of a fine, soft, but durable, white stone, procured, as I conjecture, from the Dane-hills, about two miles distant, between here and Leicester. There are two noble towers remaining tolerably perfect, one on each side the principal entrance, which is under a perfect and noble obtuse pointed arch, composed of large stones of the above kind. Within the gateway, under the outermost arch, is an open space, or perforation, up the wall, extending the span of the arch, probably to admit the descent of a portcullis; or as a '*machicolare*, through which scalding water, or ponderous offensive things might be cast down upon the enemy.' Remains of thick brick walls extend each way from these towers; the front of all having now a deep moat, full of water, close to the foundations: but the moat of the entrance of the gateway is filled up, and is now solid road. There, probably, was originally a draw-bridge.

"This entrance was also secured formerly by two pairs of double gates, one pair external, and one pair internal; the hooks upon which they turned now remaining in the walls. These gates must have been very large and heavy, as I measured the perpendicular part of the hooks on which they turned, and found them to be nearly ten inches in circumference. They were not much worn; so that I think the building was not any long time inhabited.

"At a little distance to the west, stands another lofty brick embattled tower, almost covered with ivy, with remains of adjoining walls. This tower probably originally joined, by other buildings now gone, the other two at the entrance, as it stands in a line with them, and the next is continued quite to and before its base.

"In these towers are several loop-holes, some circular, and some very narrow externally, and oblong; they gradually widen, internally, the whole thickness of the wall, and are bordered with the before-mentioned white stone: some of the circular ones are very near the edge of the water in the moat. Circular stairs of brick, arched over head, are carried up inside of the towers, communicating with the loop-holes.

"Some of the outer doorways, which entered the towers from the inner court, have jambs and obtuse pointed arched heads, of the above mentioned Dane-hill stone; others are with circular arched heads of brick. On the spandrils of one of the former are two letters embossed on the stone, which I take to be W.H. the initials of William Hastings."

I will conclude with some historical memoranda relative to this interesting remain.

In 1474 Sir William Hastings, better known as Lord Hastings, in consequence of the sincere attachment he had displayed towards his Royal master Edward IV. obtained permission to impark 2000 acres of land of his manor of Kirby Muxloe; also to build there a castellated mansion, and to fortify it. The present building, there can be little doubt, was erected in consequence of this grant. But when we consider that by the same letters patent, Lord Hastings received licence to erect mansions and inclose parks in his other manors of Ashby de la Zouch and Bosworth, both in the county of Leicester (at the former of which there is no doubt of his having availed himself of the permission, if not at the latter,)—the unfinished state of the buildings at Kirby may in some measure be accounted for. The short remaining eventful period of nine years succeeding the grant, during which his Lordship took an active part in the court intrigues and barbarous politics of the times, and in conclusion fell a sacrifice to his attachment to the family of his Royal patron, was little calculated for architectural pursuits, or for the formation of plans for future domestic comfort. To these may be added the important circumstance of an immediate *female* successor, in the person of his widow, to whom Lord Hastings devised his manor of Kirby Muxloe, on the condition of her releasing all right of dower in certain manors in Yorkshire.

In 1608 this mansion appears to have been inhabited by its owner Walter Hastings, esq. (fifth son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon), who addressed a letter from Kirby to his friend Sir William Hericke.

From the Hastings family the manor of Kirby Muxloe came by purchase into the possession of Sir Robert Bannaster; it was afterwards bought by William Wollaston, of Shenton, esq. one of whose descendants sold it in 1778, with a considerable property adjoining, to Clement Winstanley, of Braunston, esq. father of the present worthy owner. There is a tradition

that the unfortunate Jane Shore once resided within the walls of Kirby Muxloe, under the protection of Lord Hastings. N. R S.

On the presumed Standards of Agricultural Labour, and of Gold or Silver.

MANY calculations have been made upon the comparative value of agricultural labour, and the necessaries of life, or of certain quantities of silver, but almost all the tables published on this head have been based upon wrong principles. A short examination of the history of our metallic currency will prove that gold itself cannot be a permanent standard, because its quantity has gradually increased, besides which, the relation between gold and silver has frequently changed during the period alluded to in such tables. The English shilling is a commodity which has varied both in weight and fineness, from the conquest to the present day.

We ought to examine, first, the number of shillings coined out of a pound troy of silver at each period; secondly, the quantity of alloy at each period, and from these data we may find the value of a shilling of any coinage, when compared with our silver money of the present coinage.

From the conquest to 1543, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the quantity of alloy was the same as we have at present, namely, 18 pennyweights in the pound troy, or one shilling and sixpence of the pound sterling: from 1543 to 1560, the silver coin was greatly debased; but from 1560, when it was brought back to its ancient degree of fineness, to the present day, the purity of the metal has remained the same.

The variation in the alloy being so trifling, it must be the number of shillings into which the pound of silver was divided, which has governed the fluctuation of the coin: it will be seen that until the reign of Queen Mary there was a great irregularity in this respect; but in 1553, when the alloy was 19-240, or one penny in the pound more than at the time of the conquest, the pound troy was coined into sixty shillings. In the reign of Elizabeth the alloy was brought back to 18-240, the pound being still coined into sixty shillings, and, as the shilling from William Rufus to Edward the Third was one twentieth part of the pound, the shilling of that period contained three times as much metal as that of Queen Elizabeth.

It will be farther seen, that as the pound troy was coined into sixty-six shillings instead of sixty, in 1816, the shilling of William Rufus was exactly three shillings and sixpence of the present day. Therefore, if the general value of pure silver had not changed in consequence of its general increase in quantity in the civilized world, and if the relative value of other commodities had not fluctuated with regard to silver, the artizan or labourer who received sixpence a day, when that sum represented six pennyweights of our present standard, was paid at the rate of one shilling and nine pence of our present money, and the agricultural labourer who now receives fourteen pence, would then have received four pence, but the altered value of the necessaries of life, and of silver, render it necessary to examine this question more minutely. However our two great elements of computation, the quantity of alloy, and the number of shillings of different periods, may be clearly demonstrated, we shall find it difficult to discover the general value of silver in the world at any particular period, and although we may connect certain data, with regard to the price of commodities, and of daily labour, when compared with the *coin of the realm*, we shall be at a loss to determine the value of *silver itself*, when referred to, as the standard of other commodities.

Many economists have talked of wheat as the standard, but in early times, little wheat was consumed, more flesh was eaten, and even now the poor make use of other grain than wheat for their daily sustenance. In Scotland oatmeal, in Cornwall barley bread, are the common grain provision of the poorer orders; in Ireland potatoes have become the staff of life.—Again, labour is an objectionable standard, depending on the quantity of labourers, their mode of life, their dress, the increase of towns, &c. To attain any thing like a generally correct idea of the comparative state of the daily labourer, we should consider his wants then and now, his provisions, his mode of life, his mode of dress, and the demand for his labour.

The price of *gold*, as compared with

that of silver, ought to be investigated; it is a metal more likely to have a *permanent* value than silver, because it is not found in such quantities. The gold coin in the time of Rufus contained 30 grains of alloy in the pound troy, or one 192nd part, and this proportion was maintained from the conquest to 1509; it was then altered to one twelfth of alloy, and after having fluctuated from that to the old standard through the following reigns it became fixed at one twelfth in 1627, and has continued to be in that proportion ever since. The difference in value between these two metals has gradually increased in favour of gold, from the discovery of America to the present day.

There are four distinct periods of fluctuation in the relative value of gold and silver in England:—1. From the time of William Rufus to that of Edward the Third. Under the reign of Rufus, pure gold was to fine silver as 13.7 to 1: gold gradually fell, and in the time of Edward the Third, it was to silver as 11.5 to 1.—2. From Edward the Third to Henry the Eighth, it only fluctuated between 10 and 11, and was nearly stationary.—3. The discovery of America rapidly lowered the price of gold, when compared with silver, from 11 to 6, to 5, even to twice its weight of silver, but that depreciation lasted for a very short period; and it is easily accounted for: the quantity of gold which was imported into Europe *at first*, in preference to silver, must have created false notions about its relative value during the time of Edward the Sixth.—4. From 1553 to the present day the quantity of silver imported has far surpassed that of gold, and gold has risen in value more rapidly than it fell: it is now to silver as 15 to 1, higher than it ever was, since the conquest.

The price of silver may therefore be compared with that of gold, which maintains a more permanent value: and supposing the price of commodities to be adjusted by silver, we may discover the periodical value of that metal by a reference to proper tables; for instance, our *20s.* are to *20s.* of William Rufus, as 20 to 66; or, *3s. 6d.* of our present money is worth *1s.* of the time of Rufus. This depreciation in the value of the shilling was effected by the operation of the mint; it is the alteration of the value of *a coin*, which has nothing to do with the *real value of silver*. Now silver in the time of Rufus, was to gold as 13.7, say 14 to 1; at present it is to gold as 15 to 1, difference one fifteenth.

Therefore, if gold be the standard of value, silver has fallen in that proportion, and under this assumption, *a piece of gold* worth *20s.* in the time of Rufus, would be exchangeable for more than *66s.* of our silver money; nearly *70s. 3d.* would be requisite, the difference of *4s. 3d.* being the index of the fall of the real value of silver, when compared with gold.

Again, in 1545, an equal weight of gold was supposed to be to an equal weight of silver as 7 to 1; but as gold is now so much more valuable, when compared with silver, than it was in 1545, for we must remember that a piece of gold is now nearly worth fifteen times its weight of silver instead of seven times, the alteration of the relative value of the two metals alone would render it necessary to give about *43s. of the silver coinage of* 1545 for what was then exchanged for *20s.*—add to this the depreciation of our present silver coinage, under which our *20s.* are only worth *14s. 6d.* of the silver coinage of 1545, and we shall find that it would require 69 of our present shillings to purchase the quantity of gold which was exchanged for *20s.* of silver in 1545!

This immense temporary fluctuation between the relative value of gold and silver, must have created great confusion for some time, but when the deluge subsided, and the supply became uniform, it appears that silver was produced with so much greater rapidity than gold, that instead of rendering the difference in value between the two metals less, it became rapidly and constantly greater. Thus the relative values of gold and silver were, in

	silver,	gold.
1600,	as 11	to 1
1620,	— 13	— 1
1685,	— 14	— 1
1717,	— 15	— 1.

Thus it is clear we cannot determine the relative value of any commodity, without making allowances for the difference between the value of the most *permanent* of the two, namely,

gold, when compared with silver, by which we estimate prices. But as there can be no standard which is really permanent, *since gold has constantly increased in quantity*, any calculation will be merely an approximation.

The following table demonstrates the alterations that have taken place in our gold coinage. It exhibits the standard weight, and value, of English Gold Money, from King William I. A.D. 1066, to King George III. 1763.

Years of the Kings' and Queens' Reigns, or the Dates of the several Mint Indentures.		Standard of the Gold at each Period.		Value or Number of Pounds, &c. the Pound Troy of Standard Gold has been coined into.	Value of Twenty Shillings of Coined Gold at each Period in our present Money.
		Fine Gold.	Alloy.		
Anni Regnorum	A.D.	*oz. dw. gr.*	*oz. dw. gr.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William I.	1066	11 18 18	0 1 6	—	—
William II.	1087	11 18 18	0 1 6	9 0 0	5 12 8⅛
18th Edward III.	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	15 0 0	3 7 7½
18th same	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	13 3 4	3 17 0½
20th same	1347	11 18 18	0 1 6	14 0 0	3 12 5¼
27, 30, 37, and 46th ditto	1373				
18th Richard II.	1395	11 18 18	0 1 6	15 0 0	3 7 7¼
and 3d Henry IV.	1402				
9th Henry V.	1422	11 18 18	0 1 6	16 13 4	3 0 10⅛
1st and 39th Henry VI.	1422 / 1461	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	2 5 0⅛
4th same	1426	11 18 18	0 1 6	16 13 4	3 0 10⅛
4th Edward IV.	1465	11 18 18	0 1 6	20 16 8	2 8 8⅛
5, 8, 11, 16, and 22d ditto	1482				
1st Richard III.	1483	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	2 5 0⅞
and 9th Henry VII.	1494				
1st and 23d Henry VIII.	1509 / 1532	11 18 18	0 1 6	27 0 0	1 17 6¾
1st and 23d same	1509 / 1532	11 0 0	1 0 0	25 2 5	1 17 2¼
34th same	1543	11 10 0	0 10 0	28 16 0	1 13 11⅛
36th same	1545	11 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	1 11 1
37th same	1546	10 0 0	2 0 0	30 0 0	1 8 3⅞
1st and 2d Edward VI.	1549				
3d same	1550	11 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	1 7 5⅞
4th same	1551	11 18 18	0 1 6	28 16 0	1 15 2½
5th same	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36 0 0	1 8 2
6th same	1553	11 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	1 8 3⅛
1st Mary I.	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36 0 0	1 8 2
2d Elizabeth	1560				
2d and 35th same	1560 / 1594	11 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	1 8 3
19th and 26th same	1578 / 1585	11 18 18	0 1 6	36 0 0	1 8 2
43d same	1601	11 18 18	0 1 6	36 10 0	1 7 9⅜
43d same	1601	11 0 0	1 0 0	33 10 0	1 7 10¼
1st James I.	1603	11 0 0	1 0 0	37 10 0	1 4 11
2d same	1604	11 0 0	1 0 0	37 4 0	1 5 1½
3d same	1605	11 18 18	0 1 6	40 10 0	1 5 0
10th same	1613	11 18 18	0 1 6	44 0 0	1 3 0⅜
10th same	1613	11 0 0	1 0 0	40 18 4	1 2 10
2d Charles I.	1627	11 18 18	0 1 6	44 10 0	1 2 9½
12th Charles II.	1661				
2d Charles I.	1627	11 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	1 2 9½
22d Charles II.	1671	11 0 0	1 0 0	44 10 0	1 1 0
1st James II.	1685				
William III.		11 0 0	1 0 0	47 15 9	0 19 6⅜
3d George I.	1717	11 0 0	1 0 0	46 14 6	1 0 0
3d George III.	1763				

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept.* 9.

TO a mind accustomed to reflection, and a heart fraught with sensibility, perhaps few domestic scenes demonstrative of the vicissitudes of life, the changes and chances of earthly events possess the power of exciting an interest more general and more generous than the pleasingly-painful concern that results from a view of magnificent parks and rich domains, divested of the mansions of venerable families "of auld lang syne;" —a view of bereavement, solitude, and desolation;—a view of Paradise without the pair;—a view of the glories of exuberant nature embittered beyond expression by the thought that the respectable families with all their worthy connexions and dependants, and all that once appertained unto them, —the manly and graceful forms, the intelligent minds, the immortal souls, the real *genii locorum*,—beings who uninterruptedly from sire to sire for many ages inhabited and beamed lustre around the vicinity of those mansions, have vanished from their estates, with their honours and their names, and that they shall return no more to their houses, neither shall their places know them any more. (Job vii. 10.)

I was summoned to attend the Bishop of Lincoln's primary Visitation of his Clergy on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at Newport Pagnell, and went thither some days previously. On Monday, a brother Clergyman of the same diocese kindly walked with me to the once flourishing and extensive village of Bletchley, near Fenny Stratford, informing me on our way, that of Bletchley Church, Browne Willis, who died 5th February, 1760, at Whaddon Hall, was a most liberal patron.* We inspected the Church,† which is under slight repair, together with the neat and commodious parsonage closely adjoining the churchyard. We visited also a truly noble spot just by, in former years the well-known seat and place of residence of a succession of noble owners, viz. the Giffards, Clares, and Greys. The last noble family possessed the place above 400 years, until the attainder of Thomas Lord Grey in 1603. King James granted it to the Duke of Buckingham. In 1674 his son, the second Duke, sold the place to Dr. Willis, grandfather of the celebrated antiquary Browne Willis. His grandson John Willis, who took the name of Fleming, sold this place; which has recently become the property of ——— Harrison, esq. whose tenant dwells in a cottage of modern erection on the edge of the grounds. The mansion has now wholly disappeared: although outhouses yet remain in a state of abandonment. Even of the ponds in front of the lawns, designed alike for ornament and use, the one is quite filled up, and the other, still ample and deep, and still stocked with fish, is thickly overspread with sedge and a species of gorse and luxuriant aquatic plants: whilst the straight and spacious avenues adorned with stately groves, whose high tops and mossy branches wave in the summer breeze, now afford shelter and shade only to bleating flocks and lowing herds grazing beneath them. The green walks are neglected; in them the busy hum of men, with the prancings of gaily caparisoned steeds, and the joyous bark of dogs, and the rattle of chariot-wheels, are heard no more.

Such of your numerous readers as may be fond of antiquarian researches, and the sight of genuine portraits of distant date in fine preservation, with specimens of bibliomaniacal rarity and *vertù*, will have their laudable taste fully gratified by a call at the church and parsonage of Bletchley. In the former exist most valuable tablets and inscriptions, with a handsome recumbent figure, in snow-white marble, of Richard Lord Grey, who died in 1442. The figure was recut at Mr. Willis's expence. In an oaken case made skilfully to fit it, there is preserved likewise one of the most sumptuous folio Bibles extant, bound in crimson velvet, and edged and clasped with broad and solid silver plates. In the hall and in the parlour of the latter are suspended (in tarnished frames, *unequivocally symptomatic of decay*,) several capital portraits of uncommon merit and great value; among these my judicious mentor and guide particularly pointed out to my notice a representation in

* Browne Willis expended in the whole 1346*l.* on the repairs and ornaments of the Church, including eight bells, and handsome Communion-plate. Ample memoirs of Browne Willis will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 186.

† Engraved in vol. LXIV. p. 305.

oil-colours of Archbishop Laud, who was consecrated primate in August 1633, and was beheaded on Tower-hill in January 1644-5. An iron chest in the hall contains many important archives and records. The paintings are perfect: but they all require cleansing and mastic varnish for their preservation: those in the hall, more especially, need to be removed to a *drier* and more dignified situation than what they occupy at present.

The Curate resides in the parsonage of Bletchley, and discharges his clerical duties with much respectability.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE Bishops of Sodor and Man have hitherto possessed no seat in the House of Lords; the reason assigned for which was, that they held their bishopric from a subject, and consequently could have no claim to a privilege which the Sovereign only can confer. But as the patronage of this see has, however, been purchased together with other rights of the Duke of Athol, and as Dr. Ward, the present Bishop, was appointed by his Majesty's letters patent, is it not probable that this appointment carries along with it a seat in Parliament, provided no exception upon that point has been inserted in the patent. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, like his episcopal brethren, now holds his see direct from the Crown, and is therefore entitled, it would appear, to the same privileges.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents may have it in their power to throw some light upon this subject,—to say whether the present Bishop might not lawfully exercise the privilege in question; or if not, whether he is prevented doing so by any clause in his patent, or by any arrangement with regard to the barony attached to his See?

To another query I should also be gratified to obtain an answer, namely, by what *authority*, ecclesiastical or otherwise, are marriages now celebrated at the Chapels of St. John, Hoxton, and St. Mary, Haggerston, during the repair of the parish church (St. Leonard, Shoreditch)? Unless the *authority* for so doing be very clear and explicit, there is much reason to expect results of the most melancholy nature. That such *authority* does exist, I am far from denying. My object is to ascertain whence that *authority* proceeds, as I understand some doubts on the subject have already been expressed. I should also be glad to be informed whether it is usual to post bills about the streets, stating where marriages may be celebrated, to whom applications may be made, &c.? or whether such kind of practices have not been generally discontinued, since Fleet marriages went out of fashion? As a concluding query, I beg to ask, whether the Ministers of the New Churches have the power of giving a title to orders? R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THE following observations recently appeared in an article dated from Odessa, July 23:

"The Turks appear to be firm, and intend to fix our army at the foot of the Balkan, but they will be obliged to yield to superior force, and will perhaps repent too late, that they placed our Emperor under the necessity of drawing the sword to defend the honour and the rights of the nation. The account of the indemnities to be claimed for our commercial losses, and for the daily increasing expences of the war, which will in due time be laid before the Divan, with the most scrupulous exactness, for the future observance of the treaties to which Russia secured its rights, may cause the Divan some embarrassments, without at all affecting, by the demands, the promise publicly given by our Emperor, not to overthrow the Turkish Government *in Europe*, or violate its integrity in that quarter of the world. Fortune seems to favour the operations of our army in Asia, and Turkish* Armenia will soon be conquered by it, as not only the taking of Kars by General Paskewitch is confirmed, but the progress of that corps is so rapid, that it is probable that *Erzerum and its treasures* are now in the hands of our army. The possession of *the sources of the Euphrates* would be a noble indemnity for the expence and labour of the war. *Here is the real strength of the Turkish empire*, and its power would be the *most* sensibly weakened by the loss of these provinces."

Now, Sir, permit me to observe the striking coincidence between the above cited communication from the present head-quarters of the Northern autocrat, with the quotation subjoined from a work first published by the

* The country immediately bordering on the river Euphrates. Mark well the quotation in the sequel.

Rev. Robert Fleming (a divine of the Scotch Kirk, celebrated for his piety and learning,) in the year 1701, under the title of "An Epistolary Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," &c. a work, let me observe by the way, the more worthy of our candid attention, as from the spirit in which it appears to be written, and the modest and unassuming style which pervades the whole, it is assuredly exempt from any just charge of laying a presumptuous claim to notice, or arrogating to itself the rare talent of foreknowledge, which has exposed to just censure some writers on the Book of Revelation. Much might here be said on the general division and arrangement of the interpretation he (in the strain of true humility) offers to the Christian world, in reference to the metaphors employed throughout that highly mysterious book, which closes what we receive as the canon of Holy Scripture. The chronological order in which the several periods are assigned (in direct correspondence with the metaphorical language of the Apocalypse) for the seals, trumpets, and vials, each seven in number, marks the earnest application of the author's entire faculties, to the object which he appears to keep invariably in view, during the whole course of his humble research. Nor indeed does any thing he lays down in the whole course of his work appear to militate against the opinion of the most received interpreters, but, on the contrary, to confirm them. The learned disquisitions of Bishop Hurd respecting the prophecies of Daniel, &c. the elegant dissertations of Bishop Newton, the enlightened writings of the great Sir Isaac Newton on the agreement between the prophet Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John, are not set aside, but illustrated by its aid, and clear proof afforded of the assertion that "prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and that hereby in addition to the miraculous evidences afforded to the first teachers of the Gospel, the direct Apostles of our blessed Lord, especially at the time when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," we have also as Christians, "a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto '*we*' do well that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place until the day dawn, and the day star arise in our hearts." (See 2 Peter, chap. i.) All that has been advanced on Daniel's 70 weeks, and on the 1260 days or prophetic years, is in accordance with the patient and pious investigations of Fleming; and so strong was the light reflected on his work by the events of the tremendous French Revolution, as to cause a large reprint of it in the year 1793, under the title of "An Apocalyptical Key."

Thus having endeavoured to enforce its claims on the attention of all such serious readers as are disposed to exercise the Christian duty of vigilance frequently inculcated by our Saviour in the awful language of divine admonition, and more especially in his express words, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." (Mark xiii. v. 37,) I shall proceed to the point in question; premising that as, with all becoming diffidence, the rev. author, in the subjoined passage, professes in his work no more than conjecture, founded on a train of analogical deductions resting for their support on that which then appeared to him to be the just solution of what in his day was past or in progress; so do I wish no one to imagine that either on the data of Fleming or any other writer, however distinguished, would I build the conclusion whether the Emperor Nicholas will make himself master of Constantinople, still less would I pretend to fix a period for that great event. All I would humbly suggest is the highly probable prospect that the present contest will be the means of gradually exhausting the resources of the Turkish Government, which, as in its former wars with Russia, it has lost the possession of the Crimea, &c. is likely moreover to purchase peace, if at all, by the sacrifice of those provinces which might be mystically considered as tributary streams to a larger river, ultimately destined to be dried up altogether.

Quotation from Fleming.

"The 6th vial (described verse 12 of the same chap. Rev. xvi.) will be poured out on the Mahometan Antichrist, as the former on the Papacy; and seeing the 6th trumpet brought the Turks from beyond Euphrates,*

* See Rev. ch. ix. and Bp. Newton's Commentary on the same respecting the Saracenic locusts and Euphratian horsemen.

from beyond which river they date their rise, *this 6th vial exhausts their power*, to prepare the way for the Kings of the East, to renounce their heathenish and Mahometan errors in order to the embracing Christianity."

How far the increased power and influence of Great Britain in Hindostan may be a part of the same scheme of Divine Providence, by preparing the way for other great events yet to be accomplished, is another point to be considered. Her triumphs there may be ordained by Heaven to pave the way for the extended promulgation of Christianity, as those of Rome over the then known world were preparatory to its first publication among the subdued nations, which were by her conquests then incorporated with herself, to form her yet undivided empire. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

I REQUEST you to insert some extracts from a very interesting paper respecting "The Ladies' Association, formed in the year 1815, for the benefit of gentlewomen of good family, reduced in fortune below the state of comfort to which they have been accustomed." This Institution is now seated at Cornwallis House, near Bristol, under the presidency of Lady Isabella King. It has been in operation thirteen years; and the plan of it, both in principle and execution, does great credit to the excellent lady who presides over it. A. B.

"Among the number of females in the rank of gentlewomen, whom we see daily deprived by death of the protection of parents and husbands, many have a home to seek, of whom some are not only sorrowing for the deprivation of all that was most dear to them, but are also suffering the ills necessarily attendant on a change from competency to indigence. For the benefit of this latter class, several Institutions have been nobly endowed, such as Partis's College, near Bath; and in many dioceses there are Colleges for Clergymen's Widows. But among those who feel painfully the loss of a social and protecting home, there are some who neither require nor would accept an asylum offered by an eleemosynary institution: such, it may be supposed, would, in many cases, gladly join a voluntary association, where uniting with ladies of Christian principles and liberal education, in such works of benevolence as their fortunes would permit, they might enjoy the combined advantages of economy and independence, and participate in the gratifying consciousness of time and talents usefully employed. The late Queen Charlotte gave her sanction to an attempt to form an association of this nature, and evinced a cordial interest in its success. The Institution thus favoured by her Majesty, has now existed about twelve years.

"A *local* committee of ladies was appointed to form the establishment, and a sum of money was subscribed which, until required for the purchase of a house for the Institution, was placed at interest in the public funds, in the names of trustees. For the first five years the society resided at *Bailbrook House, near Bath*; that place being rented for the purpose by two of the Patronesses, (Lady Willoughby and Lady Isabella King) in order to prevent an outlay of the subscribed fund, during the time that the undertaking might be considered as a mere matter of experiment. On the sale of Bailbrook in 1821, it was deemed necessary to the welfare of the Institution to secure a permanent residence, and the sum which had been accumulating was laid out in the purchase of *Cornwallis House, near Bristol*, in the names of *local* Trustees and Guardians, appointed by the Patrons and Patronesses. An additional sum was raised to endow a few official situations for ladies of respectability willing to enter the establishment as assistants to the presiding lady. This fund remains at interest in the names of the general Trustees, and has been augmented from time to time by the donations of such as were anxious for the extension of that branch of the Institution. The whole amount of the contributions placed under the controul of the Patrons and Patronesses, part of which has been vested in the purchase of a house, and the remainder placed at interest for the endowed situations, does not amount to much more than 8,000*l.*

"Each resident lady contributes to the housekeeping expences the *same* annual sum of 50*l.* derived either from private income, or from the salaries annexed to the endowed situations. The lady president and one or two other members pay, in addition, a large annual rent for private apartments in the establishment, thus augmenting the fund for the annual expences of the Institution; but in such a manner as cannot be construed into any thing like a pecuniary obligation conferred on the less affluent inmates."

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

ALTHOUGH few places of ancient note have been more celebrated by writers on Topography in later days than the Palace of the English Kings at Eltham, and although some years since I offered a slight notice on this

subject to your Magazine, the rumoured intention of destroying its venerable remains, has induced me to collect in a concentrated form the principal passages in our historians which refer to this spot, in conjunction with some notes derived from other respectable authorities.

I shall be happy if, in the execution of this task, I should be able in any degree to strengthen the interest which this ancient appendage of the English Crown has excited in other quarters, an interest which every lover of English history, nay, I might say of the dignity of the English Crown, (since that is in some degree connected with its antiquity,) would be happy to see effectually exerted, to preserve the noble remnants of this Royal pile from annihilation. What can bring historic lore in a more lively form to our perception, than to witness the identical stage on which its actors have trod? Without our Gothic fanes, our embattled towers, our heraldic rolls, our sepulchral monuments, where should we look for those associations by which we imbibe something of the spirit of the ages of chivalry, and of the romance of history? Our country would be as barren of local interest, in an historic point of view, as the wilds of New Holland.

Eltham was anciently written *Ealdham*, the old mansion or dwelling. The manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to the Crown, and was held of it by Alwold. William the Conqueror granted it to Odo Bishop of Bayeux, Earl of Kent, and it was held of him at the Domesday survey by Haimo, the Sheriff of Kent. Four years afterwards, Odo's estates being confiscated, the manor reverted to the Crown. A moiety was afterwards granted to the family of Mandeville. The earliest mention which I have met with in our old historians of the residence of the English Kings at Eltham is in the continuation of Matthew Paris, ascribed to William Rishanger, who, as well as the author of the "Historia Major," was a monk of St. Alban's, and who brought it from the year 1259, down to the close of the reign of King Henry III.

His words are, "Anno gratiæ 1270, qui est annus regni regis Henrici a conquestu tertii, quinquagesimus quartus, fuit Rex ad natale cum Reginâ regnique principibus apud *Eltham*;" i. e. "In the year of Grace 1270, the 54th of the reign of King Henry, the third from the conquest, the King with the Queen and the Chiefs of the kingdom held the feast of the Nativity at *Eltham*."[1]

That portion of the manor of Eltham which belonged to the Crown was granted by Edward I. to John de Vesci, a powerful Baron, who, wishing to convey his property at his death to his natural son William, passed it over in trust to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem. This trust, it is said, the Bishop did not execute with due fidelity. The King's house at Eltham was part of de Vesci's grant, which the Bishop appropriated to his own use. In 1294 the latter fell under the displeasure of the King; but on the accommodation of their difference, he became a great builder. He repaired Alnwick Castle, another portion of De Vesci's possessions, and several other castles, which he bestowed upon the Crown, as the price perhaps of reconciliation. He also rebuilt the house at Eltham, and at his death gave the reversion of it to Isabella, the Queen of Edward II. Anthony Bec died at Eltham anno 1311. In 1315 the Queen, having taken possession of her residence, was brought to bed at the palace here of a son called John of Eltham, from the place of his nativity, afterwards created Earl of Cornwall. Edward II. frequently resided here with his wife. In 1329 and in 1375 Edward III. held his Parliament at Eltham; at the last-mentioned period the Commons petitioned him to make his grandson Richard, Prince of Wales. In 1347 Lionel Duke of Clarence, the King's son, Regent in the absence of his father, kept a public Christmas here. In 1364 John, King of France, Edward's prisoner by conquest, was entertained here. Under the year 1386, Holinshed says, "King Richard II. holding his Christmasse at Eltham, thither came to him Leo, King of Armenia, whose countrie and realme being in danger to be conquered of the Turks, he was come into these west parts of Christendome for aid and succour at the hands of the Christian Princes here. The King honorablie received him, and after he had taken counsell touching his request, he gave

[1] Matt. Paris, edit. Watts, p. 1006.

him great summes of money and other rich gifts, with a stipend, as some write, of a thousand pounds yearly, to be paid to him during his life." He remained in England two months.

In 1395 Froissart, the poet and historian, came to England, with a view of laying a volume of his writings at the feet of Richard II.; the details of his journey are very minute and amusing, and mention of the Royal Palace of Eltham frequently occurs in them.

"The King," says Froissart, "arrived at Eltham on a Tuesday; on the Wednesday the Lords came from all parts. There were the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby, Arundel, Northumberland, Kent, Rutland, the Earl Marshal, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Winchester, in short, all who had been summoned arrived at Eltham on the Thursday by 8 o'clock in the morning.

"The Parliament," as Froissart calls it (he should rather perhaps have said Council), "was holden in the King's apartment, in the presence of the King, his uncles, and the Council. The matter in deliberation was the solicitation of the chieftains in Aquitaine, that they might remain attached to the Crown of England. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, opposed their petition with a view to keep his brother, the Duke of Lancaster, abroad; and to show that he was the man who governed the King, and was the greatest in the Council, as soon he had delivered his opinion, and saw that many were murmuring at it, and that the Prelates and Lords were discussing it in small parties, he quitted the King's chamber, followed by the Earl of Derby, and entered the Hall at Eltham, where he ordered a table to be spread, and they both sat down to dinner, while others were debating the business.

"On the Sunday the whole Council were gone to London, excepting the King and Sir Richard Sturry; these two, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Percy, mentioned me (Froissart) again to the King, who desired to see the book I had brought for him. I presented it to him in his chamber, for I had it with me, and laid it on his bed. He opened and looked into it with much pleasure. He ought to have been pleased, for it was handsomely written, and illuminated and bound in crimson velvet, with ten silver gilt studs, and roses of the same in the middle, with two large clasps of silver gilt, richly worked with roses in the centre. The King asked me what the book treated of; I replied, 'of love!' He was pleased with the answer, and dipped into several places, reading aloud, for he read and spoke French perfectly well, and then gave it to one of his knights, Sir Richard Credon, to carry it to his oratory, and made me acknowledgments for it." — Froissart adds, that "he remained in the household of the King of England as long as he pleased, and that the King frequently changed his abode, going to Eltham, Leeds Castle, Kingston, Shene, Chertsey, and Windsor."[2]

The successor of the unfortunate Richard, Henry Bolinbroke, frequently was at Eltham with his Court; and in 1409 is particularly noticed to have kept his Christmas here[3] with his Queen.

His son and successor, the fifth Henry, was also resident here. "In the year 1414," says Holinshed, "the King keeping his Christmasse at the manor of Eltham, was advertised that Sir Roger Acton, a man of great wit and possessions, John Browne, esq. John Beverlie, priest, and a great number of others, were assembled in armour against the King." This assembly which took place in St. Giles's Fields, whatever treasonable colour the writers of the time may have given to it, is with good reason considered to have been nothing but a convention of the inoffensive people styled Lollards, to hear the preaching of one of their pastors.

Sir John Oldcastle, who had so nobly maintained the true principles of the Christian faith, as held by the Reformed Church of this day, was accused of being the instigator of this alleged treasonable commotion, and shortly afterwards, fearing less those "who could kill the body, than he who could kill the soul," gratified his persecutors with his blood, and obtained for himself the glory of a real martyrdom.

Henry VI. kept his Christmas here in 1429.[4]

[2] Froissart's Chron. by Johnes, vol. II. p. 143.

[3] Stow, black letter, 9th edit. p. 536.

[4] Stow, 4to, p. 596.

In 1480, on the 9th of November, Edward the Fourth's third daughter Bridget was born at Eltham, and was christened in the chapel there by the Bishop of Chichester.[5] She afterwards became a nun at Dartford.

In 1483, the King held the feast of the Nativity of Christ at his manor of Eltham, and kept his estate all the whole feast in his great chamber (that is, sate publicly,) at dinner on the *Dais*, under the cloth of estate in the great hall; and the Queen in her chamber. More than two thousand persons were thus daily entertained.

Edward IV. is stated to have laid out large sums on the buildings here, and with good reason, as will be observed in the sequel, may be supposed to have rebuilt the great hall as it now stands.

Henry VII. is said to have usually resided here, and to have built a fair front to the palace over the moat. This front must have been the north face of the moated square, approached by the Gothic bridge of three arches.

Henry VIII. was occasionally here, but preferred the palace at Greenwich.

In the year 1515, keeping his Chrismas here, one of those masques or mummeries, so frequently the diversion of him and his Court, were performed in the great hall. Holinshed thus describes the entertainment:

"In the year 1515, the King kept a solemn Christmas at his manor of Eltham, and on the Twelfe night, in the hall, was made a goodlie Castle, wonderouslie set out, and in it certeine ladies and knights, and when the Kinge and Queene were set, in came other knights, and assailed the castle, where many a good stripe was given, and at last the assailants were beaten away, and then issued knights and ladies out of the castle, which ladies were strangelie disguised, for all their apparel was in braids of gold, fret with moving spangles of silver gilt set on crimson sattin, loose and not fastened; the men's apparell of the same suite made like julis[6] of Hungary, and the ladies' heads and bodies were after the fashion of Amsterdam; and when the dancing was done, the banket was served in of two hundred dishes."[7]

In 1526 Henry VIII. again kept his Christmas here, "with a small company, wherefore it was called the *still* Christmas."[8]

Anno 1556, Strype mentions Queen Mary passing from St. James's to Eltham, taking her way through the Park to Whitehall, embarking in her barge, and crossing the river to Cardinal Pole's at Lambeth, whence she rode through St. George's Fields to Newington, and thence across the country to Eltham, attended by the Cardinal. A concourse of persons to the number of 10,000 were assembled on the Surrey side of the water to see her.

Such were the inmates and diversions of Eltham, when in its glory, which glory was thenceforth on the decline. Queen Elizabeth spent a few days here, in the first year of her accession, but an opinion prevailed that the stagnant waters of the moat rendered the palace unhealthy, and it began therefore to be little frequented. Sir Christopher Hatton was keeper of the palace here in this reign. To him succeeded Lord Cobham.[9]

When the King of Denmark visited his brother-in-law James in 1606, the two Kings went to Eltham, "and in the parke they hunted with greate pleasure, and killed three buckes on horsebacke." In the summer of 1612 King James was continually coming and going to Eltham.[10]

In the civil wars the Royal residence at Eltham was occupied by Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliament General. He died there Sept. 13, 1646.[11]

After the death of Charles the First, in 1648, it was seized by the Parliament. The Commissioners then returned in their survey, dated 1649, that the Palace was built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, and consisted of one fair chapel, one great hall, 36 rooms and offices below stairs, 2 large cellars, 17 lodging rooms on the King's side, 12 on the Queen's, 9 on the Prince's, 78 rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground.

The parks attached to this mansion were three in number, covering a very extensive tract of ground. The great park contained 596 acres; the little or middle park 333 acres; Horne or Lee park 336 acres; total 1265 acres, laid out in an open park, and well stocked with deer.

[5] Stow, 4to, p. 710.
[6] Sic in orig.
[7] Holinshed, p. 887.
[8] Stow, 4to, p. 884.
[9] Lysons's Environs of London.
[10] Nichols's Progresses of King James I. vol. II. pp. 61, 445, 450.
[11] Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Under the triumph of the fanatical party, and subversion of the Government, the deer, as may be well supposed, were hunted and destroyed by the soldiery and common people; five thousand pounds worth of the timber cut down for the use of the Navy, and "scarcely a tree left sufficient to make a gibbet," as a writer of the time expresses it;[12] to which he might have added, with much appearance of desert, "*for the authors of the devastation.*"

Of the numerous lodging rooms and offices recited in the survey, little at the present day remains; but the foundations are to be traced round the sides of the area inclosed by the moat. Near the south-west angle is an entrance from the moat to some cellars or subterranean vaults. The bridge on the north front remains in a very perfect state. A similar one perhaps crossed the moat on the south. Not a vestige of the chapel is perceptible. On the eastern side of the area of the palace, and nearly opposite the hall, is an ancient portion of the lodging-rooms or offices remaining; the gable ends of three roofs ornamented with some very elegant Gothic sculpture and pendants in oak. But by far the most interesting of these remains is the magnificent hall of the palace, with its beautiful oaken roof, put together, it is said, entirely with wooden pins. The sides illuminated by elegant ranges of double windows; the eastern end having three entrances, with the remains of a music gallery; and the western or upper end, where the *dais*[13] was placed, having on either side two bays or recesses, the cielings of which are composed of the most elegant Gothic tracery, and which were illuminated by two windows of the lightest order of Gothic, filled formerly no doubt with armorial achievements and badges emblazoned in the vivid and glowing colours of the ancient stainers of glass.

Sad has been the devastation of a few years in this fine old Hall; the weather has been suffered to penetrate the roof at the west end, some of the timbers in consequence have gone to decay, and the whole is now supported by a range of unsightly props, which break the fine perspective of the building. Still the evil appears not to have gone too far for remedy. In the House of Lords an architect of celebrity was mentioned to have given in an estimate of six thousand pounds, as the sum necessary for its restoration. For half that sum I have been assured by a professional man who is well versed in these matters, and who has ably restored a large portion of one of the finest Gothic structures within the verge of the Metropolis, Eltham Hall might be kept up in a way sufficient to preserve it for many centuries a model of our national style of architecture[14], and a monument of the ancient splendour of our Monarchy.

Something now remains to be said of the period to which the building of the great Hall at Eltham may be referred, a topic which I have never seen discussed by any writer on the subject, yet susceptible, I think, of very conclusive evidence. The depressed Gothic arch is the character of the roof at Eltham, very different from that of Westminster Hall, constructed in the reign of Richard II. The double ranges of windows much resemble those in the Hall at Crosby Place, and in a building at Nettlested[15] in Kent, both of the time of Edward IV. To this period, therefore, I am induced to refer the building of the Hall at Eltham.

We have better evidence, however, leading to this conclusion than that of mere comparison with the buildings of the time. Some years since a shed covered and concealed a doorway at the north-east angle

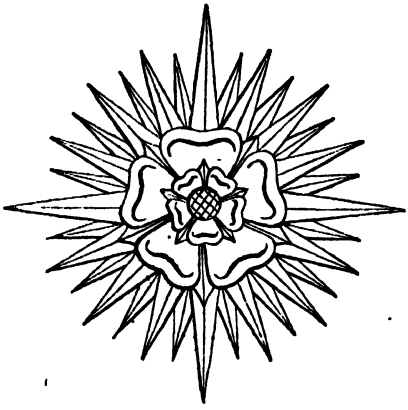
[12] Mysteries of the good old Cause, 1660.

[13] The holes for the timber for supporting the elevated platform or dais are still visible in the wall at the western end. Above the same spot, at a considerable elevation, is a window whence the King might look from his own private apartment on the revellers in the Hall. A similar arrangement is common for the lord in old houses. In the fine old mansion of Cotehele in Cornwall, a small trefoil opening looks from the lord's oratory into the Hall.

[14] The removal of the bricking up of the ranges of windows which adorn the sides of the Hall, and which was one of the barbarous innovations on this fine old structure, when it was made a barn, is greatly to be desired. If glazing were thought too expensive, shutters to exclude the weather, when necessary, might be devised.

[15] Formerly a mansion of the Pimpes and Scotts, now a malt-house; it stands near the Church, which is also a beautiful and uniform specimen of the architecture of the fourth Edward's day.

of Eltham Hall. This circumstance fortunately protected it from the weather. The shed being now removed, the doorway, headed with a label moulding (a characteristic of the architecture of the latter end of the 15th century), is exposed to view; and on one of the spandrils, between the label and the arch of the door, appears in very good preservation the device or impress of Edward IV. the blazing Sun[16] in conjunction with the rose, as in the sketch annexed.



I know that the rose in this ornament appears to be double, and I am aware that Camden says Henry VII. in respect of his union with the house of York, some times bare the white rose united with the red, and placed on the Sun, as one of his badges.[17] But Sandford tells us that the arms of Cecily Neville, Duchess of York[18], who outlived her husband Duke Richard 35 years, were impaled with the Duke's on the steeple of St. Bennet's Church, near Paul's-wharf, previously to the Fire of London, that they were supported by *two* angels, and placed on as many roses within the rays of the Sun. Sandford gives a representation of the badge, which exactly corresponds with that from Eltham, saving that in the centre of the double rose is placed a crucifix. The noble of Edward IV. also bears the rose in the centre of the blazing Sun.

[16] Adopted by the King's father, Richard Duke of York, after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, when two mock suns are said to have appeared to his victorious army.

[17] Gules, a saltire Argent.

[18] Remains, p. 452. Sandford's Genealog. Hist. p. 332.

One word more to shew that Eltham Hall is of a period not anterior to the above, although it probably stands on the site of the old one mentioned as existing in the time of Richard the Second (see the passage before quoted from Froissart). The Hall appears to be built of *brick*, cased with stone. Now the introduction of the use of brick into this country (I speak not, of course, of the Roman or British bricks) is dated, if I rightly recollect, about the time of Edward the Fourth, anno 1477, when Ralph Joscelin, mayor of London, re-edified the city walls, and caused Moorfields to be excavated for clay, and brick to be made and burnt there.[19]

Some idea is said to have existed of transferring the roof at Eltham, to the Castle at Windsor, and of applying it to some modern building there. A similar report has also obtained in relation to the elaborately carved roof at Crosby-place. I hope the authors of these plans will never be able to realize them. They are only one shade better than total destruction. Removed from their antient station, these antiquities would lose all their local interests, displaced from the walls which they once sheltered and adorned, we should entertain but a faint idea of their identity as connected with the scenes to which I have alluded.

Far be it from me to object to raising for the British Monarch in these later days, some edifices worthy of his residence, in respect to the dignity of his office as the head of a great and free people; but while large sums are cheerfully conceded for this purpose, let some small ones at least be spared to rescue from oblivion those remnants of our national splendour and art in ancient times, of which we have every half century fewer to spare, and which falling into private hands, are daily being destroyed by the agency of individual interests, or the recklessness of ignorance.

A. J. K.

[19] Fabian's Chronicle (reprint), p. 665.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 108.)

1813.—WE had the good fortune, with two French frigates of 44 guns, one or both of which had recently left the Texel; and having been dismast-

ed, or nearly so, in a gale of wind, were endeavouring to make Brest under jury-masts. Their names were Le Weser and La Trave; the former had a complement of 340 men, and the latter of 321 men (mostly Dutch, including the Captain).

The Pelican brig-sloop, mounting 16 carronades, commanded by Captain T. F. Maples, took in St. George's Channel the Argus, an American vessel of the same description, but mounting 18 carronades, after an action of 45 minutes, when she was carried by boarding.

The Captain, of 74 guns, lying up in ordinary at Plymouth, was burnt by accident in March.

It is deserving of notice that the Royal William, built so long since as 1719, and, for several years past, the flag-ship at Spithead, was found, in July, incapable of further service, and was therefore broken up in the following month.

In June it was thought expedient to have some frigates built in all haste, with pitch pine, or red pine timber, after the plan of the American ships, to carry

30 guns.....24 pounders,
28 carronades 42 ditto,
and 2 chase guns 24 ditto.

And two were accordingly contracted for, with Sir Robert Wigram and Co. at Blackwall, which were launched as early as November in the same year. The keel of a ship nearly similar to the above was laid down in Plymouth-yard before the end of the year, but she was not launched until Nov. 1815. These three frigates, although they were to mount 60 guns, were ordered to be registered on the list of the Navy as *fifties* only; and they, together with the Chesapeak, constituted another new class of ships in our Navy, and were, in point of force, somewhat superior to the largest of the American frigates in being at the end of the war.

Two frigates were sent to a merchant's yard at Turnchapel, near Plymouth, in —— 1813, to be repaired.

1814.—A treaty of peace with Denmark was signed in January 1814; and in the same month Marshal Murat, who had for some years been seated on the throne of Naples, and was brother-in-law to Buonaparte, joined the several powers which were in alliance against France; and England was then at war with only that nation and America.

On the 6th January, the Niger and Tagus frigates captured the Ceres, French frigate, of 44 guns and 324 men. She was out only on her first cruise, although two years old; and in the same month the Venerable, of 74 guns, bearing Admiral Durham's flag, on her voyage to the Leeward Islands, fell in with the Alcmene and Iphigenie, French frigates, of 44 guns, quite new, both which she captured.

Captain John Eveleigh, of the Astrea frigate of 32 guns, was killed in an action with the Etoile, French frigate, on the 23d January, which ship was taken by the Hebrus, of 36 guns, in March. Captain Edmund Palmer commanded that ship, and the contest was an obstinate one, of two hours and a quarter, near the bay of La Hogue. The Etoile mounted 28 guns, 18 pounders, on the main-deck, and the remainder (making 44 in all) were carronades. She was quite a new ship, had 40 men killed in the engagement, and 71 wounded.

The Eurotas, of 38 guns, Captain J. Phillimore, had a very severe engagement, in February, with the Cloriude, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 360 picked men, in which the Eurotas was dismasted, and her antagonist nearly so. Night parted the combatants; but the next day the Eurotas gallantly followed the enemy, and had nearly come up with her, with almost a certainty of a victory, as by reason of the great number of her killed and wounded, they had not cleared the wreck: the Dryad frigate, however, and a sloop, getting up with her before the Eurotas, she struck to them.—Capt. Phillimore was badly wounded, and the enemy lost about 120 men.

The Majestic, Capt. Hayes (one of the Razees spoken of, p. 108), captured, after a long action, the Terpsichore, French frigate, of 44 guns, on the 3d February, on which day the Uranie, another French frigate, was burnt by her own people, in the port of Brindisi, to avoid being taken by the Apollo.

The San Juan, Spanish frigate, which had been captured by two French frigates not long before, was retaken by the Menelaus, of 38 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, in February.

An American ship, of 22 guns, was taken in April by an English frigate and schooner.

On the 26th March the Hannibal, of 74 guns, captured La Sultane, French frigate, of 44 guns; two days after which, the Essex, American frigate, mounting 40 thirty-two pounder carronades, and six long guns, 12-pounders, was taken by the Phœbe, of 36 guns, Capt. Jas. Hillyar, in company with the Cherub, of 22 or 20 guns, Capt. Tucker, off Valparaiso. The slaughter on board the Essex was very great. Captain Tucker was severely wounded.

The Epervier, brig-sloop, was captured by an American sloop, of greater force, in February, after a very sharp action, in which she received great damage, and her crew refused to board the enemy. The Reindeer, a similar vessel to the Epervier, was also taken in June following. Capt. Manners was killed as he was preparing to board his antagonist (the American sloop Wasp) of superior force. The prize was burnt. Another case of the kind occurred in August, when the Wasp fell in with the Avon brig-sloop, of 18 guns, which struck to her when in a sinking state; but the Castilian sloop came up in time to save the crew, and oblige the enemy to make sail.

Buonaparte was dethroned by the Senate on the 2d April, and on the 6th, being then at the palace of Fontainebleau, he formally abdicated the thrones of France and Italy.*

The Marquis of Wellington defeated Marshal Soult, near Bayonne, on the 27th February. On the 8th March the Marquis sent a detachment of troops to take possession of Bourdeaux, four days after which, that city unanimously declared for the house of Bourbon.

Before it was officially known by the commanding officer of the French ships at Bourdeaux that the Emperor had been dethroned, and Louis XVIII. declared King, several English ships, under Admiral Penrose, had proceeded up the river to that city; and having immediately prepared to attack the French squadron, consisting of a 74 gunship, and three brigs of war, the whole were set fire to by their own crews at midnight, on the 6th April, and were totally destroyed by the next morning.

Genoa, which for some years had been in the hands of the French, capitulated to the British forces, under Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, on the 18th April, where the following ships and vessels of war were made prizes, viz.

Of 74 guns .. 1 ready for launching.
74 1 in frame.
Brigs 18 2.
16 2.

At this time nothing was known at Genoa of the important events which had taken place at Paris.

A convention for the suspension of hostilities with France, was signed at Paris on the 23d April, and the definitive treaty of peace with France was signed there on the 30th May.†

(To be continued.) C. D.

* On the 30th March, Prince Swartzenberg, Generalissimo of the Allied Army which had invaded France on the northern and north-eastern parts of the kingdom in January, obtained a great and decisive victory over the French troops in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the absence of Buonaparte, and the city capitulated the same day. Several severe battles had been previously fought, and great numbers had fallen on both sides.—Buonaparte was sent to the island of Elba in the English frigate Undaunted.

† Louis XVIII. made his public entry into London, from his residence in Buckinghamshire, on the 20th April. On the 23d he left town for Dover, to embark for Calais, preceded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the former place. The Royal Sovereign yacht had been previously sent thither to convey the King of France across the channel, who went on board her immediately upon his alighting from his carriage, the Prince Regent being on board to receive his Majesty. The Royal and illustrious party dined on board the yacht, and the King of France slept on board her. The next day (Sunday 24th) about half-past one P. M. the squadron, consisting of nine men of war, and the Royal yacht, sailed from Dover with a fair wind, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet; and the King landed at Calais at four o'clock.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Journey to Marocco in 1826. *By Capt.* G. Beauclerk, 10*th Infantry.* 8*vo. pp.* 356. Poole *and* Edwards.

IT is praiseworthy in our gallant countrymen to devote their time—not occupied in professional pursuits—to an observation of the manners and customs of the people among whom they may be thrown. The respect everywhere paid to British officers, many of whom are of high connexions and of a refined education, leads them into situations that ordinary travellers would find barred against them, and enables them to observe more closely and intimately those numberless little peculiarities, prejudices, and superstitions, which diversify the characters and habits of the great human family. Their frank and generous behaviour, their manliness and gallantry, render them desirable companions at the family table, or on the social carpet, and gain for them no small share of the admiration and favour of the fair sex—if access to their company should be allowed, a thing of great improbability in Mohammedan countries,—whose amiable loquacity furnishes more novel information in one hour of social intimacy, than weeks or months of laboured and pedantic inquiries. To note down these characteristic anecdotes, the knowledge of which is of great consequence to a mercantile nation like England, is the duty of every one who loves his country, as it is the pleasure of all whose feelings are not of the selfish kind. To impart hidden knowledge is to procure for oneself an additional happiness by the gratification of others; and among the pleasurable feelings which result from it is the conscious pride of knowing that you are telling what is not generally known, and which will be acceptable. It gives as great an importance as the disclosure of a secret. Among the Moors, however, every one knows the difficulty and hazard attending access to female society from the jealousy of their tyrants, who know no other way of preserving the affections of their many earthly houris than by confinement and despotism. But Captain Beauclerk assures us, for the benefit of those who are fond of adventure, and do not mind hazarding their heads for the delights of female society, that money given to an eunuch—a class of beings as despicable as unfortunate—will admit them into any harem in the country!

Captain Beauclerk made this journey to Marocco under circumstances the most favourable for a traveller. The Sultan of that place had requested, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, medical assistance, and Dr. Browne of the Royal Medical Staff was selected to attend upon the lordly Sultan, with Captain Beauclerk and a Mr. Murray for his companions. They were consequently received at every stage with great respect, and admitted into the first society that the places visited could afford. A compliance with their prejudices and manners ensured them much good-will and sincere attachment. Dr. Browne's medical capacity was the occasion of great insight into many curious and interesting hidden notions. With the staff of Æsculapius in his hand he could unloose the prison doors of the harem, and remove the veils from the lovely recreators of a tyrant. The questions which they asked in their ignorance and superstition are of the most novel description. They believed every European more or less to deal in necromancy, and Dr. Browne was frequently called upon to foretel the sexes of children anterior to their birth; and to the barren to give fruitfulness, which they imagine is in the power of Europeans to produce by medicine. Melancholy as are these notions, it is nothing when contrasted with the gross sensuality of the males. Their conduct is so disgusting that we contemplate them with feelings of execration and abhorrence; and lament that the noblest part of humanity should be so brutalized by the grosser passions. We will

not quote instances of such depravity, but turn to some more curious and interesting facts.

Near Laraish our traveller encountered a very noxious insect, which he very appositely calls a "*cannibal grasshopper.*"

"The shape of this creature resembles greatly that of a flea about the body, while the legs are those of a grasshopper. The length of it is near an inch and a half, and its colour is a bright green. The body is covered with a hard scale armour; and the motion of the insect is a slow crawl. I have never seen them jump, and they have no wings.

"My readers will easily imagine how great a nuisance they must have been, when I say that the grass was so covered with them that it was not possible to walk about without destroying six or seven at a step; and they have so little idea of fear, that they came into our tent by hundreds, crawled up our coats, our beds, tables, chairs; and in fact, it was impossible to stand still three minutes without having five or six of them crawling over you. But what disgusted me most, was to see the ferocious greediness with which the living part of their community attacked the dead, and not only the dead, but even those which have been only half crushed by our feet. I watched them several times at this employment, and saw five or six tearing away and devouring the entrails of their struggling victim. It is so rare to find creatures devouring their own species, and more particularly before the extinction of life, that the seeing it naturally excites disgust; and I must say, that I never experienced more uneasiness in any situation than that in which we were placed during the night."

Captain Beauclerk informs us that the belief in the *Evil Eye* and its dreadful powers, is still current amongst the Moors, as it is pretty generally over Turkey. This superstitious notion was not confined to the oriental countries, but was believed with as great a degree of superstition nearer home, till very lately in the North of England, and in Scotland. Brand's Popular Antiquities furnishes us with some curious particulars respecting this belief, and we recollect to have seen somewhere a very interesting essay upon the subject, accompanied by illustrations, though at the present moment we cannot specify where it is to be found.

The Captain's observations on the eating propensities of the Moors absolutely surprised us. Who amongst our readers could have imagined that the *goût* of the French and the *gusto* of the Italians is not half so refined or so delicate as that of the Moors. Those *qui vivent pour manger*, and the class is by no means scanty, would do well to pay a pilgrimage to the sanctuary of gourmandizers, preparatory to their styling themselves the most accomplished gourmands. What do not the citizens owe to Captain Beauclerk for such information as this? They will surely gratefully present him with the freedom of the City in a gold box, and depute him, with a salary of some thousands a year, to cull and cater for them.

The following is highly creditable to the author's amiable feelings, and to the honest warmth of friendship in the poor Moor.

"Caid Ali was the head gardener, and used to set on the water for our fountain. This old man, who had reached an age past sixty, was nearly black, and under an uncouth exterior possessed one of the warmest hearts I ever knew. I shall never forget the simple gratitude of this poor creature for our kindness to him. I observed one day that he always went bareheaded, and asked him the reason. The poor man, who had but one coarse bournouse of cotton to cover his person, owned that he was not rich enough to buy a cap. It so happened that I had a remarkably fine Tunisian scull-cap in my trunk, which I gave to him, telling him that though he was poor, I looked upon him as my friend. The old fellow could hardly believe his senses at witnessing what he considered such disinterested kindness from a Christian, and stooping down to my bed, where I was confined with ague, he caught my hand and kissed it with the deepest veneration, from which time he never allowed a day to pass without coming to see me, and always ended his enquiries concerning my health, by saying that he should pray to Alla at night for my recovery. It was in this situation one day, that the voice of Ali at my bed-side aroused me from a gloomy reverie into which I had fallen. I turned round, and beheld the poor fellow on his knees by my side, with an offering of some fresh eggs, which he told me was all he had to present me in return for my little present. I was more pleased with the good man's eggs than with any present I have ever received, and he seemed as much delighted at my readily accepting his simple offering.

"I know of no pleasure so great as is afforded to the traveller in barbarous countries by those simple strokes of nature, which draw, as it were, the pure fire of the mine from the rough and flinty nature of unpolished man."

The Jews are a very numerous class of people in the Maroquese territory, and there, as every where else, their character for roguery and deceit is well known. Their domestic virtues are of the highest order, but with a Christian or a Moor they hold no faith. Captain Beauclerk, however, among the higher classes received many kindnesses, and was indebted to them for much attention, politeness, and good society. Their customs are curious, and many of them are related in various parts of the present volume. We extract one for its absurdity and unaccountable character.

"Amongst other extraordinary religious customs is that of annually selecting a young virgin from amongst them, and enclosing her for several hours in a wooden box, where she awaits the coming of the Holy Ghost, hoping to be the mother of their long-expected Messiah. During this time, however, she is carefully watched, for fear that her lively imagination might tempt her to satisfy the hopes of the Jewish tribe at the expense of her reputation. Thus we see to what a pitch of ridiculous and disgusting credulity religious superstition is capable of conducting the minds of men."

The following is a curious notice of the author's combat with a spider at Magadore.

"Never have I witnessed so much natural fierceness in so small a body. So far from endeavouring to escape from me, upon being touched from behind with a stick, it turned suddenly round and bit it with the utmost virulence; and when placed on a table, it remained continually facing me, disdaining to run away, and literally rushing on to the attack when any thing approached it. The Moors declared it was venomous. The colour was of an Indian red."

There are several neatly executed lithographic plates illustrative of the costume, &c. of the Natives.

If the Captain should ever again handle the pen we would caution him against falling into that style of writing which panders to the lowest appetites by the introduction of vulgar sayings, old saws, &c. From the despicable chroniclers of prize-fights, and other degrading amusements, such things are to be expected, but it is unpardonable in a gentleman of Captain Beauclerk's rank and station. Afraid of being aristocratical, he has become too democratical in his style. We hope this will be attended to.

Dr. Johnstone's Memoirs of Dr. Parr.

(*Continued from page* 40.)

TWO large octavo volumes have been appropriated to a selection from the immense mass of correspondence in which Dr. Parr had been engaged, much of which is interesting, from the nature of the subjects it embraces, and much from the light it throws on the literary character of the times in which he lived. The list of his correspondents is given, and a great curiosity it is. It comprehends all the rank and talent of the last eighty years, and more than fifteen hundred names attest his private friendships and his literary alliances,—Dukes and Earls, Bishops and Judges, every distinguished name in the Senate or the Bar, all the votaries of learning, and the leaders in politics, are among the number of his correspondents, and bear honourable testimony to the depth of his erudition, and to the warmth of his affections. Any selection that we could give would but feebly illustrate the variety of the subjects discussed, and convey but a faint picture of the esteem in which he was held by a large circle of friends. We will rather give a few specimens of his own epistolary style, either as illustrative of his literary or personal character, or remarkable for its own intrinsic excellence. We will first give Dr. Johnstone's prefatory remarks:

"'The necessity of complying with the times, and of sparing persons, is the great impediment of biography.' This just observation of Dr. Samuel Johnson applies with double force to the biographer, whose materials consist of letters—for infinite are the considerations due to the dead, as well as the living, who have delivered their opinions under the seal of confidence or of familiarity. Both in the selection of the letters of Dr. Parr, and of his correspondents, I hope I have adhered to delicacy as strictly as truth, and the usefulness of making history speak by example, would permit.

"In the compilation of the Memoirs, prefixed to the Works now published, I have carefully selected such only of the Correspondence as threw a particular light on the passing subjects. Sometimes these documents have been freely granted, and sometimes I have been forbidden to use what was in my own possession; having generally endeavoured to obtain the consent of the writer before I printed any one letter. The only exceptions I have made to this rule, are those cases in which there had been a previous attack, or those where Dr.

Parr's own letters to his correspondents had been given up to aliens, or to those not legitimately connected with him, either by blood or literary alliance."

The following is Dr. Parr's defence of the Socinians, against an assertion of Dr. Magee, Archbishop of Dublin, that they are not Christians, and is contained in a letter to that prelate.

Cambridge,
MY LORD, *June 9th,* 1823.

I have three times read the masterly document which your Grace put into my hands; and I assure you, my Lord Primate, that the statement and the reasoning produced in my mind entire conviction. Sorry I am that in this year Parliament will be deprived of the innumerable and inestimable advantages which the Church of Ireland would have derived from your full knowledge, splendid eloquence, and acute remarks. In the way of verbal criticism I should say, that once you have not been quite correct in a passage where the word "calculated" occurs. I suppose "applotment" is an error of the press for "allotment," but it may be a technical term. I do not understand the allusion in "Pastorini;" it may be familiar to your Grace and your countrymen, but on this side of the water we stand in need of explanation. I take it for granted, my Lord, that you have laid your paper before Lord Liverpool, the two Archbishops of England, and some other Prelates. The Bill, in its present form, *cannot* pass. I am a strenuous advocate for many and strong regulations about your tithes. I some time hesitated upon the word "commutation," and, with some degree of doubt, I prefer the word "composition." I am sure that the whole body of English Clergy ought to be in arms against the Bill, which you have so justly and so powerfully reprobated; and I could wish that your admirable statement was dispersed in every diocese. There is a tardiness, and there is an obscurity in the measures of the Ministry, by which I am rather alarmed; but my hope is, that the principle of the Bill for augmenting, under certain circumstances, the revenues of the Irish Clergy, will be adopted by the Legislature.

Again and again, I thank your Grace for the Charges, one of which I bought, and the other I had the honour of receiving from you. They abound with good sense, and they are written in very good English; they are perspicuous, and they are animated; and I wish that they were now before me. Writing from memory only, I would venture to suggest, that we have no such word as "unostensive," and you will smile when I add, that in one instance your Grace has fallen into the mistake which is very common both with Irishmen and Scotchmen, when they confound the words "would" and "could," and "will" and "shall." But these are mere trifles. I should rejoice to see both the Charges, my Lord, in the hands of our English clergy; and you will allow me to say that I was particularly pleased to find that you particularly and earnestly required a strict conformity to the Rubric of the Church. If I was on the Bench of Bishops, I should give the same advice; and yet, my Lord, I tell you frankly, that the practice which I should recommend to others is not observed by myself.

And now, my Lord, we are come to a point, upon which unreservedly I shall state to you my disapprobation of some passages in your Charges. It pained me exceedingly to find that your Grace adopted the invidious, and I must say fairly, the uncharitable language of those persons, who maintain that Socinians are not Christians. The Archbishop of Dublin ought not to be found among those who hold such language. Yet "habent auctores quels placeat hoc:" and I shall make no apology for putting your Grace into company with two writers, whose names may not be known to you. Reland, the celebrated Orientalist, had a son named Adrian, whose Latin Poems were published by Abraham Perrenot, at Utrecht, 1748. In the 1st book of his Elegiac verses there is a small poem addressed to Melchior Leydekker, Professor of Theology at Utrecht. Reland enumerates various Sectaries, and is zealously Orthodox. He has adopted the intemperate, invidious, and slanderous language, which far too many of my Ecclesiastical brethren employ against the Socinians. Of their learning, or want of learning, he says nothing. But in speaking of their heretical tenets, he, like some other writers, excludes Socinians, or Unitarians, from all right to be considered as Christians.

I will place his words before the learned Archbishop of Dublin.

"Dogmata, sinceras (hodierni ô dedecus ævi!)
Temporis antiqui deseruere vias.
Nec desunt alii, qui multis grata, Britanni,
In medium revocant dogmata vestra diem,
At quæ gens placitis *infausti* addicta Socini,
Christiadas inter vix meritura locum est."

I can smile at the punning allusion to the name of *Faustus* Socinus—but undisguisedly and indignantly I shall ever bear testimony against the *uncharitable spirit*, which excludes the followers of Socinus utterly from the Catholic Church of Christ.

* * * *

My Lord, without professing any partiality for Unitarians, I hold that they who acknowledge Jesus Christ to be the promised Messiah, to have had a direct and special commission from the Almighty, to have been endowed supernaturally with the

Holy Spirit, to have worked miracles, to have suffered on the cross, and on the third day to have risen from the dead; yes, my Lord, I hold that men, thus believing, have a sacred claim to be called Christians.

On questions of literature and philological criticism, this correspondence includes the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Howley, Bishops Kaye, Bloomfield, Law, Huntingford, and Copleston.

The following letter, from the accomplished Francis Horner to Dr. Parr, is highly interesting.

Lincoln's Inn,
MY DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 20, 1811.

It is a question of casuistry, as I take it, that you wish me to solve; to what sum in the present day your candidate may in conscience swear, as being no more in effect than 5*l.* in Elizabeth's days? For, I apprehend, if these hospital or college statutes were to be expounded legally, and after an objection taken to any evasion of them, that the qualification would be exacted literally.

In order to answer the question, it appears to me, that the only thing that can with propriety be adverted to, is the change in the value of money itself. Bishop Fleetwood is a more indulgent casuist; permitting all the changes that have taken place in the value of all commodities, to be taken into the account, arising from improvements in the modes of life, or from alterations in the methods of production and manufacture. This seems, in my opinion, to throw the matter so loose, that no conscience can go through it with any thing like conviction; but it is right to apprize you that the rule I take is different from his.

Changes in the value of money may be estimated, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, by comparing the money prices of a given measure of wheat. Your question, in this way, is reduced to a comparison of the price of the quarter of wheat in Elizabeth's days with its price in our own. But it so happens that, to make this comparison justly, an important distinction must be taken with respect to each of these two periods.

With respect to Elizabeth's reign, it is to be observed that during the course of it, the whole of that sudden and remarkable change in the value of money took place, which is ascribed to the discovery of the New World. This change was so great, that during the first part of the reign, prior to the year 1570, the average price of a quarter of wheat appears to have been no more than 10*s.* of our present money; and, for the rest of the reign, the average price was as high as about 32*s.* The answer to your question, therefore, will so far depend upon the particular date of the hospital statutes, which you have not specified.

With respect to our own times, a recent and extraordinary change has taken place in the value of our English money, which I should date from about the year 1800, though its progress has been most rapid in the course of the last three years. The cause to which this is to be ascribed is still a matter of controversy; but every body agrees that it is a depreciation local and temporary in its nature. It may be doubted, therefore, whether your candidate ought to take into account this recent and temporary change in the value of money.

The average price of wheat in the first twelve years of Elizabeth, was 10*s.* During the rest of her reign 32*s.* The average price of wheat for thirteen years preceding 1799 (a fair average) appears to have been 62*s.* The price of wheat during the present progressive depreciation is progressively rising, so that an average from a number of years would mislead; but I conceive that, at the present rate of the value of money, the price of wheat, in an average crop, would be found to exceed 80*s.*, perhaps considerably, if to the depreciation from excess of paper currency be added the effect of the increased abundance of the precious metals in the general market.

Upon these data, it appears that 5*l.* in the first twelve years of Elizabeth was equal to 31*l.* of our money previous to the year 1799; and to more, perhaps considerably more, than 40*l.* of our present depreciated currency; and that 5*l.* in the subsequent period of that reign (after 1570) was equal to 9*l.* 13*s.* of our money previous to 1799; and to more, perhaps considerably more, than 12*l.* 10*s.* of our present depreciated currency.

Of Dr. Parr's more simple and affectionate style are the beautiful letters addressed to Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury. The following is not less characteristic than true, addressed to the same person.

Hatton,
DEAR NAMESAKE, *April* 1, 1814.

You know, as I do, the folly of women; and you may conceive the vexation I feel upon sending you an extract from the letter I received this afternoon by the very post in which I had written to you about the two boys. I shall say plainly that you are the best Greek scholar among all the schoolmasters in England, and as honest a man as this day adorns either the English Church or society. Namesake, we must have patience with these foolish petticoats. I shall say something about the ulteriorities, and you must sympathise and co-operate with me. Never, never, never were women right about the education of boys—never, never, never have they been, nor are they, nor will be, while the present race of beings

inhabit this terraqueous globe in its present relation to the solar system. Oh, my dear namesake, you have a heart as well as a head, and with the head you would approve, and with the heart you would love me for what has lately been passing in my mind about Samuel Butler, S. T. P. May God Almighty bless you and yours. I am really yout friend, S. PARR.

Of his energetic exertions to serve a pupil and a friend, and as an honourable testimony to a distinguished living scholar, we give the following example—

DEAR NAMESAKE, *Hatton, July* 19, 1817.

Lose not one moment in writing earnestly to Mr. Dauncy, who is a Bencher of Gray's Inn. The Preachership will soon be vacant. Edward Maltby is a candidate, and surely by his publications, literary and theological, he has entitled himself to the highest situations in the church. The obstacles are his principles of religious toleration, and his attachment to civil liberty. But about those two qualities, for which you and I honour him, drop not one syllable to Dauncy. The topics are these: Ned was educated first by me at Norwich; then by Warton at Winchester. He gained the University Scholarship under circumstances peculiarly honourable from the abilities of his two competitors. He was the seventh or eighth Wrangler; he was first Medallist; he got a prize or two for Greek epigrams; he published a very learned and a very judicious book on Divinity, and inserted in it the Thesis, which he wrote for the Degree of D.D. and which in point of Latinity is very excellent. He is known to scholars throughout Europe as the editor of Morell. He upon many public occasions has been solicited by many Vice-Chancellors to preach at St. Mary's. He is now one of the select preachers, and this very year has delivered four sermons to crowded and delighted congregations. He is generally and deservedly considered as our first Cambridge preacher. He is preparing for the press a large volume of sermons partly speculative, partly practical. He through life has been a very studious man, and his studies have been directed quite as much towards professional knowledge as classical literature. He has educated private pupils, several of whom have distinguished themselves in examinations for academical honours. His morals are quite irreproachable, and his conduct as a parish priest is even exemplary. Perhaps upon such an occasion it will not be amiss to say, that his delivery from the pulpit is serious without gloominess, and impressive without ostentation. To these praises, dear namesake, Maltby is entitled. He was my pupil—he is my friend, and perhaps to my counsels he is indebted for most of his intellectual and for many of his moral excellencies. Write, I beseech you, to Dauncy without delay: write copiously—write energetically.

May heaven bless you and yours, S. PARR.

On the death of his learned friend Dr. Burney, he thus writes to his son:

"MY MUCH ESTEEMED AND BELOVED GODSON, CHARLES BURNEY,

Dec. 30, 1817.

I am astounded with the suddenness of the blow. I shall be afflicted with anguish most poignant, when amazement and terror are succeeded by reflection. What a loss! What an irreparable loss, to his family and friends, to the literature of his country and Europe! Charles, you have endeared yourself yet more, by the earliness of the communication. On Saturday and on Sunday last, Dr. Sleath, of St. Paul's, and I were chaunting the praises of a learned father, and a learned son. We sympathised in your joys; we anticipated the delight of meeting you. Let us, Charles, submit to the will of our heavenly Father. Who, among the sons of men, have been doomed to suffer sharper misery than I have, from domestic losses? But remember, Charles, I have well considered the awful evidence for the existence of a Deity, for His perfect attributes, for His moral government, and the adaptation of a future life to all these most momentous truths. What can I do for you? Command me. I must have some funeral tokens of friendship, and wear them in my church, and say to my Christian flock what it behoves them to hear. Command me.

Charles Burney, Mrs. Burney, and your little boy, hear me. With the sincerity and seriousness, which become a man of reflection, when he has nearly completed his seventy-first year, I implore from Almighty God, his protection and guidance to you through life unto eternity.

Charles, I am your godfather and your friend, S. PARR."

The Eighth Volume contains the letters of many celebrated scholars addressed to Dr. Parr, and uniformly couched in the language of warm attachment to his person, of admiration of his learning, or of gratitude for his assistance and services. Among others we may enumerate of the moderns, Hallam, Jeffrey, Landor, Mathias, Thos. Moore, Plowden, Roscoe, &c.

And here we conclude our notice of Dr. Johnstone's Memoirs of Dr. Parr. It is unnecessary to iterate our praise of the originality, vigour, fearlessness, and scholarship of that production. If the fame of Dr. Parr rests, as we believe it does, on an imperishable basis,

the volumes of his Biographer will live also. His bark may pursue the triumph of genius, and "partake the gale" of that applause which is due to the labours of the wise, and the virtues of the good.

The Spiritual Duties of a Christian Minister. A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, at the Visitation of the Diocese in July 1828. *By* George Henry Law, *D.D. F.R.S. & F.A.S. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. 4to. pp.* 29. Rodwell *and* Martin.

WE have had previous opportunities of commending the excellent judgment of this Prelate, and we have not been disappointed in the present Charge. Indeed, episcopal interposition is at the present time imperiously called for; because sectarianisms have, in our opinion, been very unwisely introduced into the Establishment, and we are decidedly of the opinion of Archbishop Sharpe, that, however proper may be social and neighbourly conduct in civil matters, on the part of the Clergy towards dissidents, any compromise, or amalgamation of doctrine and principles on ecclesiastical affairs, is a breach of integrity. And why, we ask, was such a folly ever adopted? Defective reason and unsound theology can only tend to mislead the people, to convert a teacher into a blind guide, to destroy every standard of faith or morals, and confer eternal duration upon errors and parties:—in short, to reject (if we may use a figure) any *imperial standard* of weights or measures, and leave the latter to the pure knavery of individuals. Such is the virtual character of the congregational form of worship, the essence of dissent, and accordingly we find a Methodist meeting of to-day become a Unitarian chapel to-morrow. But though a dissenting preacher may be a magistrate who lays down the law *sui ipsius arbitrio*, or, in a republican form, that of his congregation, an episcopalian is the administrator only of a fixed code of statutes, under monarchical obedience; and if not even the King, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, dares (as is the fact) to make innovation, by what authority can one or more obscure individuals introduce practices which the unerring testimony of history proves to be pernicious civil evils? The intention of such innovation is to make the Church popular by fanaticizing the people, but the ultimate result is only violent faction; for again and again have we stated the philosophical axioms that fanaticism has always affected to produce the Golden Age, i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt; and that religious feuds are implacable. Any statesman could have told Wesley that the operation of fanaticism upon ignorance, can be only that of the Catholics upon the Irish, Spanish, or Portuguese; that it really obstructs all amelioration of character, civil and political, because it will not permit education and knowledge to have their improving effect. Of every system, however, the *Bible* is made the basis, because Homer or Virgil *may* be quoted as authorities by people who do not understand either Greek or Latin. But very excellently does the present Bishop of Gloucester, in his primary Charge, lay it down as a rule that the Bible ought to be *understood* according to the *contemporary* meaning of the inspired authors. However, the misfortune is that *any* man's interpretation is deemed as valid as the original by the populace, and the faulty, spurious portrait is identified with the original picture: indeed, as it has been said of the wood of the cross, that there are as many pieces of it as would build a man of war, so are there as many pretended versions of the Bible by ancient and modern sectaries, as would make not one book but a whole library. To the suggestion of Mr. Fosbroke many years ago, that it would be highly useful to have the *contemporary* meaning of the Bible laid before the publick under authority in a cheap form, we think that attention is due; not that we mean to depreciate the excellent work of Bishop Mant and Dr. D'Oyly, but because its cost is too heavy, and because it is not written upon the simple limited plan of explanation of the text, like Steevens on Shakspeare, upon the *contemporary* ideas. An octavo volume in columns would be sufficient. By this means the people would be enlightened. And of the policy of the measure there can be no doubt, because a perversion of it has been done by the Catholics in the Douay version, &c. &c. If such a commentary as that recommended, emanated from

the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and was circulated by the Clergy, the ignorance or folly of any preacher would be immediately detected and exposed.

We shall make our extracts from this truly excellent Charge, where the matter refers to *evangelical preaching*; because we solemnly believe that it has the pernicious tendency of demoralizing the people, by creating, according to the Bishop of Salisbury, Solifidians, Antinomians, and Calvinists, and other such phlebotomists, who, if morals may be called the blood of religion, actually bleed it to death under pretence of effecting a perfect state of health. "But," says his Lordship,—

"Whatever may induce men to place practical moral virtue in the back-ground, whatever leads them to disregard deeds of benevolence and brotherly love, such a religion can never have proceeded from the Fountain of all Good. The sum and substance of Christianity may be compressed into a small compass, and it is this—We must have faith in Jesus Christ, and we must endeavour to practise what he has enjoined."

Now here is a beautiful compendium, an incontrovertible compass for the Christian pilot, invariably pointing to the pole of salvation. The channel is clear, why steer amidst shoals and quicksands? "But," continues his Lordship,—

"Although all the tenets of our religion appear to be thus in harmony with each other, thus clear and indisputable, yet the Church, alas! instead of being at unity within itself, is sadly torn by contentions and schism. The rent, however, does not reach the centre. The main difference exists with a sect very considerable in number, highly respectable in character and conduct, and who are found in the bosom of our Church. These, however, I would remind, in the true spirit I hope of Christian charity, that it is always dangerous and delusive to trust to the imagination and feeling, instead of placing our belief and reliance on the sure, unerring word of the Gospel. Fain too, would I impress on their recollection, *that an age of enthusiasm has always been succeeded by an age of infidelity.*"—P. 19.

We feel grateful to his Lordship for his seasonable exposure of a style of preaching which menaces the very vitality of public well-being. It inculcates extinction of science, morals, and manly character; it preaches, as Christianity, a purposed creation of immoral and ignorant people and cowards; and thereby, it demonstratively proves that it must inevitably effect the ruin of this country. We know from the evidence of our eyes and ears in writing and preaching, that morals have been called "filthy rags;" high acts of philanthropy, "things of ostentation and additional sources of condemnation;" all profane learning, as useless and sinful waste of time; and all military and belligerent character, Antichristian. We solemnly declare that we have attentively studied the New Testament, and found nothing to vindicate such doctrines, and we could prove our opinions. Not a word does Christ or his Apostles say against morals, except that they cannot form the title to salvation, though they must be part of the purchase money; against profane knowledge, except when it acts in opposition to Christianity; or against the military character, *except it proceeds to injustice and fraud.* Now we affirm, that in relation to the prosperity of this country, the doctrines which we have mentioned are pernicious to an incalculable extent of evil, inasmuch as they inculcate an utter disregard of virtue, coldness of charity, extinction of science, and the power of self-defence. In short, no visitation of the plague was ever so mischievous as *evangelical preaching*, because it strikes at the very root of national well-being, both civilly and politically, and for what? To use his Lordship's words, to produce "an age of infidelity." We add, a re-action of profligacy.

In short, we think that the superior education and habits of the Established Clergy, ought to teach them that they should be above the adoption of confuted and dangerous sectarianism, and such are the foolish positions which the evangelicals support, and which are mere emanations of low ambition; in vulgar phraseology, of a desire to be "kings of cobblers;" demagogues for the applause of those who ought to be catechumens only. If the Clergy mean to be national benefactors, let them be exemplary moralists, active philanthropists, and holy Christians. Why be sectaries?

Evangelical Preaching (commonly so denominated), its character, errors, and tendency: in a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath *and* Wells. *By the Rev.* Richard Warner, *F. A. S. &c. &c. Rector of* Great Chalfield, Wilts, *and of* Croscombe, Somerset. *8vo. pp.* 31. *Second Edition.*

IT has been remarked by foreigners, that, if the sums annually raised for Bible and Jew-conversion Societies, were expended in a useful direction, there might be in a very few years, through accumulation at compound interest, hospitals, schools, and other most beneficial institutions in almost every town in the kingdom. For our own parts, we have heard such anecdotes of both the Societies alluded to, as to believe that they are instituted upon money-making principles for the benefit of individuals. It is not in our habits to attack public societies where the real agrees with the ostensible motive, not mere stock-jobbing; but, when we are able to name editors of newspapers who have received fees from the conductors of the Bible Society, not to admit any articles written against them; and know also, *first*, that 500*l.* a Jew has been the expence of his conversion*; and *secondly*, that the Society declines the conversion of married Jews with families, lest they should have to maintain them through excommunication by their relatives and countrymen (thus defeating the very object of their institution), we must confess that the money raised by the public is very foolishly applied. You English abound with paupers, say foreigners, and yet are charitable to an extreme in the patronage of bubbles. More than ten and perhaps twenty years have been spent in circulating Bibles and converting Jews, at enormous expence, and what have you got to show in return? Nothing at all, which is not too trifling to notice. Hundreds of neglected illegitimates, unfortunate orphans, and children of peasants, might have been educated for half the sums which you have thrown away upon Bibles sent to the Continent, and since sold as waste paper. The five hundred pounds expended upon a Jew apostate, would have founded in many small parishes a permanent institution, as a dispensary, school, or almshouse. In short, we beg with fair honourable intentions to ask, whether the enormous sum of 150,000*l. per annum* raised by these two societies, would not furnish a fund, which would give a moral and religious education, upon the Scotch plan, to the whole peasantry of this kingdom, if applied in aid of the National schools. We shall be told that we are irreligious, that we do not wish to encourage the extension of *Christianity* [*i. e. Sectarianism*]. We know the low cunning of such imputations,—imputations calumniously adduced to sanction a knavish acquisition of money and swindling speculations. We therefore again affirm, that the enormous tax levied upon the credulity and folly of the public, is a scandalous imposition, inasmuch as it subtracts the aid due to charities, of which the utility is sensible and certain.

But England, say foreigners, (and can the truth be denied?) is fond, even to dotage, of quackery and bubbles. Fortunes are yearly made by powder-of-post medicines, trumpery patents, and joint stock bubbles. It is in truth a grievous national failing. Among these bubbles, not last or least, is the subject of the work before us, *Evangelical Preaching*, a bubble which has the horrible effect of extirpating morality, as an indispensable adjunct of religion. We have before quoted the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge, in proof of its extension of Solifidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians,—sects which particularly and systematically discard morality. Most conscientiously, therefore, do we recommend to the Clergy of the Church of England, who yet retain integrity and principle, the perusal of this momentous pamphlet, and here give the summary of the evils resulting from Evangelical preaching:

"Truth will justify the repetition, that it [Evangelical preaching] is altogether a system of public instruction, without foundation in the *Bible*; without authority from the sound and long acknowledged principles of the *Established Church*; without examples, in the writings and discourses of our most esteemed and most orthodox Divines. Of its *Calvinistic* and *Methodistical peculiarities*, it may be fairly said that, if they have any meaning at all, it is such an one as conveys false and perverse ideas of the Christian faith: notions entirely at variance with the simplicity of the Gospel scheme of salvation; and subversive of the very corner stone of moral righteousness. They may

* We speak on the authority of their own last Report.

amuse the imagination of those who listen to them; or perplex and perhaps distract their minds; but they have no bearing upon man's present improvement, or future well-being; for, however greedily imbibed, they cannot add a single particle to the recipient's piety or virtue here, nor produce any well-grounded hope of his happiness hereafter." Pp. 19, 20.

Such is the evil consequence of the introduction of sectarianism into the Church of England; and we leave to our judicious readers the sad reflection, that numerous ministers of the Established Church employ all their energies in thus *demoralizing the people.* We admit that they do not act intentionally or knowingly; but what, under integrity or even decency, can *they* have to do with the defective reason and untheological trash of persons in mere pretended holy orders. Shocked we are to find that, while we have a Christian Knowledge Society, extending religious and moral education, and conducted upon the most feasible plans in open dealings and disinterested philanthropy, they (the regular Clegy) should lend any support to Societies which have secret pensions, stipended orators, and paid editors of newspapers. Is it consistent with common sense, that the *mere donation* of a bible to a savage can make him a Christian? Is it not too, in the words of Mr. Warner,

"*Positively* noxious to neglect *moral teaching*; and to hold out the visions of a bewildered *faith* as the chief, if not only objects worthy of the believer's notice." P. 24.

We should not have been sorry if, while the country cried out for the abolition of lotteries, they had also (consistently) solicited the enactment of laws for preventing waste of money in religiously-sectarian lotteries.

The real desiderata of this country are the *universality of virtuous and religious education,* and *diminution of pauperism* by moral means; nor is there a reasonable doubt but that the enormous sums squandered through sectarian notions, of birds in the bush being better than birds in the hand, of building castles in the air by Bible-societies, Jews' conversions, and Evangelical preaching, would, if expended upon the national education and Mr. Becher's excellent anti-pauper plans, have the beneficial effect of improving the people. We have seen two hundred children in a course of efficient Sunday-school education, for a sum not exceeding ten pounds *per annum*; but, says Folly, *five hundred pounds* is not too much for making a nominal Christian, or only one knavish or outcast Jew. Where *one* Bible given away is perused, *thousands* are waste-papered; so true is the sarcasm of foreigners, that the English waste the charities of the country in serious nonsense.

It may be asked, why we have mixed up the Bible Society with Evangelical preaching. Our answer is, that support of the former is made the test of the affection of the laity to the latter, in manner following. It is the practice of the Evangelical leaders, in a certain great watering place and other towns, to keep a book of the tradesmen and professional men who subscribe to this Society, for the purpose of defaming all those who do not, whether they merit it or not. The jesuitical management of this defamation (that the law may be evaded) is entrusted to the Bible Society and Evangelical leaders, that *canting hypocrisy,* or mere fanaticism, may be made the primum mobile of every thing. Professional skill, moral character, and upright conduct, the only things which *can* serve the public, are thus oppressed by a *nefarious conspiracy.* We could name orthodox Clergymen who have been daily insulted with anonymous letters, and loaded with wicked slanders, which the poor are bribed to utter, that the calumniator may be too insignificant for legal redress.

Now we would ask any Clergyman of the Church of England, by what means he can reconcile the upright and amiable character of his profession to communion with such characters, who busy themselves in effecting the ruin of harmless and honest tradesmen, and the destruction of professional talent. Such, however, is the result of uniting sectarianism with the Church of England; and most cordially do we join Mr. Warner in the hopes, that episcopal interference will cleanse this Augean stable of the Established Church.

Hunter's South Yorkshire.

(Continued from p. 142.)

IN p. 3 we have a very difficult inscription, engraved on a Roman altar, dedicated to the *Deæ Matres,* which was found in Sepulchre gate in 1781,

six feet beneath the surface; the height is about thirty inches. The back is unwrought; and the front bears the following inscription:



"This inscription (says Mr. Hunter) is not without its difficulties; and I can by no means yield a willing assent to the reading suggested by Mr. Tetlow, and published in the Archæologia*. In one point he is doubtless correct. It is clearly a votive altar to the *Deæ Matres*, to whom many altars were raised in Britain, as may be seen in Horsley. That the characters resembling three Greek lambdas are to be read MA may be seen by comparing them with an inscription in Horsley, Cumberland XIII. No doubt can be entertained concerning the import of the last line, or that Antonius is the name, or a part of the name, of the person by whom the altar was erected. But the barbarous word Orbiotal can hardly be acknowledged as long as there is a possibility of reading it otherwise; and on the whole the reading which was suggested by an anonymous writer of the time seems preferable, *ob Romanorum totam alam*†. If this be admitted, the reading, free from all contractions, will be

MATRIBVS
MAGNIS NONNIVS AN
TONIVS
OB ROMANORVM TOTAM ALAM
VOTUM SOLVIT LUBENS MERITO:

which is in effect that Nonnius Antonius consecrates this altar to the Mother Goddesses, on behalf of the whole wing of Roman soldiers with which he was connected. But after all, it must be acknowledged that the inscription is still open to antiquarian criticism."

The puzzle is in the sigles O with an R in the middle, B topped with a T, O topped with a T, or O with a T, and AL. It has been plausibly deciphered *Ob Romanorum totam alam*; but this will not do; for the B with the straight line elongated, and headed with a cross to make a T, signifies the termination BUS (see Gerrard's Siglarium, p. 46), and therefore the *Orb* ought to be *Orbus*, which destroys the above interpretation of the other sigles.

Mr. Hunter exhibits a strong illustration from Domesday book of the submersion of the names of acknowledged Roman stations in those of petty hamlets. The fact shows, that the Anglo Saxons held appellations of the seats of their Thanes to be entitled to superior distinction. Doncaster is surveyed under Esthorp, a small village about a mile from the town. Mr. H. here observes,

"That a considerable place should be surveyed under one which is insignificant, is not peculiar to this instance. Chesterfield, which like Doncaster had a Roman origin, is surveyed under Newbold, which is but a village in its vicinity; and the etymology of Newbold, which is New-bold, the new house or houses of some Saxon chief, may guide us to the reason; and Hexthorpe may thus give denomination to the manor in which Doncaster was included, as having at the time of the Conquest some small house belonging to the Lord."

This Anglo-Saxon custom of changing the original names of places, may show how the sites of many ancient towns and stations have been lost—thus *Vindogladia* became *Gussage Cowdown*, and so *de cæteris*.

It would make a curious Siglarium, if the Norman transformations of the

* Vol. VII. 416.

† The same ingenious writer suggests, that the fourth line, in which is all the difficulty, might originally be only OBIAL, and intended for *ob omnem alam*; but on being reviewed by Anthony, it was thought improper, and the additions and interlineations made which now appear.

Anglo-Saxon letters and syllables were alphabetically exhibited. *Loversal* is an important specimen:

"The name in the Survey is written *Geureshale*; in the Recapitulatio, *Iureshale*; in the Clamores, nearer to the present orthography, *Loureshale*. These were probably all different attempts of the Norman scribe to express in writing the uncouth sounds uttered by some Saxon villager. A similar variety is to be found in the same record in the word *Larun*, which is the modern *Yarm*, and *Ladun* the modern *Yeadon*." P. 60.

From the above changes, it is plain that *Geu*, *Juu*, and *Lou* were made synonymous, as was *La* and *Ya*; and *G* and *J* convertible into *L*, and *L* into *Y*.

It certainly was not uncommon for gentlemen, and men of rank, to patronize robbers and share their plunder. Mr. Ellis has incontrovertibly authenticated the fact in his Original Letters; and not a century ago, tradition reports, that a valuable farm in our own vicinity originally belonged to a gentleman who was obliged to fly the country for patronizing free-booters, and committing highway robberies. The same traditions ascribe the primary origin of the wealth of certain families now extinct, to similar depredations. The story of Robert Earl of Huntingdon being the famous Robin Hood, seems to have been founded upon these same ancient practices, practices illustrated and proved in our recent review of Mr. Hodgson's Redesdale. The commonness of these circumstances may also explain why so little ignominy attached to Falstaff and his companions, that they were admissible into respectable company. Such having been the state of things, we have now therefore only to extract an anecdote of a Reformer, given under the parish of Rossington.

"Near the chancel-door was formerly a grave-stone protected by iron rails, covering the remains of Charles Bosvile, whose interment is recorded in the parish register as having taken place on Sunday the 30th of January, 1708-9. This person is still remembered in the traditions of the village, as having established a species of sovereignty among that singular people the gypsies, who, before the inclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington. His word amongst them was law; and his authority so great, that he perfectly restrained the pilfering propensities for which the tribe is censured, and gained the good will, for himself and his people, of the farmers and the people around. He was a gentleman with an estate of about 200*l.* a year, and is described by De La Pryme of Hatfield, as 'a mad spark, mighty fine and brisk, and keeps company with a great many gentlemen, knights, and esquires, yet runs about the country.' He was a similar character to Bampfield Moore Carew, who, a little later, lived the same kind of wandering life. No member of this wandering race for many years passed near Rossington, without going to pay respect to the grave of him whom they called their king; and I am informed, that even now, if the question were asked of any of the people who still haunt the lanes in this neighbourhood, especially about the time of Doncaster races, they would answer that they were Bosvile's people." P. 68.

It probably was a custom of our ancestors, whenever they entered a Church (though there was no service) upon occasions of business or pleasure, to say some prayers; for Boswell, in his Armorie, published in 1572, writes,

"Having acquayntaunce in the towne [of Bawtry], I called for the keys of the Church, whiche was delyvered to one Charles Morton, esquyer, dwelling therby; who goyng with me into the Churche (after a fewe prayers sayde), I sought out for the saide escocheon." P. 74.

We must beg to notice the following too sweeping position, concerning the etymon of Austerfield.

"We may dismiss, as scarcely worthy a moment's attention, De la Pryme's conjecture, that the name is derived from that of the Roman General Ostorius. The instances are so rare, if indeed there are any instances, of a Roman patronymic entering into our local nomenclature, that it cannot in any case be admitted without the most indisputable evidence. And when we observe how many of our villages derive their names from the cardinal points, we shall probably not err in assigning its origin to some old form of the word *east*.

"The earthwork near the village is, however, evidently a camp of Roman construction.

"In common with the mass of our villages, the name of Austrefield first appears in Domesdai. It is there written Oustrefeld." P. 79.

Now here we shall observe, that the question is not, whether the Saxons or Normans were accustomed to give Roman appellations to places, but whether such appellations were not given by the Romans or Romanized Britons, to places which often had a previous British name. There is a Roman camp

in Herefordshire called both Oysterhill and Dinder-hill. The prefix *Oyster* is justly presumed to be derived from Ostorius (whose chief campaigns with Caractacus lay in that neighbourhood), and in confirmation of the correctness of the etymon, we have another Roman camp not many miles from the preceding, called *Caplar* camp, which has been deduced, justly also we think, from *Scapula*, the cognomen of Ostorius. As to Dinder Hill, we presume that it is derived from *Din*, a fortress; and *Tyrn*, a sovereign; and is a mere corruption of Dindyrn, a synonym of the famous Tintern. The *Trajectus Augusti* of the Itineraries is still called *Aust*; and there are frequent instances of the incorporation of Roman and Celtic terms in the Anglo-Saxon names of places; and, if so, there is no *à priori* argument why some of them may not have been originally formed from patronymics. We might mention *Adrianople*—*Antinoe*—*Cæsarea*—*Autun* (*Augusto*dunum), *Jersey* (*Cæsarea* Insula), *Claudio*cestrea (Gloucester), all of which are personal denominations.

The source from which the names of the patron Saints of Churches have been derived, is generally the parish festival, upon the Sunday after the day of the Saint to whom the dedication was made. But it has been assumed, that the primary Church may have been dedicated to one Saint, and when repaired, or enlarged, or reconsecrated, to another. Over the porch door of the Church of Ruerdean in Gloucestershire, is a bust of a female Saint, and over the Church-door within, a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon. To some similar circumstance, not to mistake, may be owing the following confusion:

"Tone says, that the Church of Cantley is dedicated to St. Nicholas; but he has also preserved in his Testamentary burials, evidence that St. Wilfrid was the patron. It is the will of James Grave, the vicar, dated 2 March, 1504, in which he desires to be buried in the quire before the image of St. Wilfrid, patron of the Church. It was ordered, by the synod of Celeryth, in the time of Kenulph, King of Mercia, that in every Church there should be a figure of the Saint to whom it was dedicated. Browne Willis, a diligent inquirer into our ecclesiastical antiquities, supplied Eaton with the patron Saints of the English Churches, and Wilfrid stands as patron of the Church of Cantley in his work." P. 84.

The kind of mural monument mentioned below, is very rare:

"A sepulchral monument of the fourteenth or fifteenth century is built up in the east wall, constructed on the same economical principle, which may be observed in one of the antient monuments at Loversal, the head and shoulders only of the person commemorated being represented, while the rest is plain." P. 84.

We presume that the position of this Hermes is prostrate and horizontal.

Respecting sirnames, Mr. Hunter notes some facts, which seem to overthrow a received position. Speaking of the *Rawsons* of Bessacar, he says

"The origin of the name is *Ralph son*, filius Radulphi. Gwillim mentions a Rawson who was a Knight Templar and Prior of Kilmainham near Dublin, to whom he gives the coat borne by the Rawsons of Bessacarr; and Pynson, in some notes of this family, speaks of a Sir John Rawson, a Knight of Rhodes, I suppose intended for the same person, whom he makes great-grandfather to Robert Rawson, the first in the pedigree. He must then have been born as early as the reign of Henry III.; but it is pretty satisfactorily established, that our surnames in *son* did not come into use before the latter part of the reign of King Edward the Third." P. 85.

We have referred to the *Index Cognominum*, in Dugdale's Monasticon, for Johnson, Richardson, and Thomson, because the charters there printed are generally anterior to the time of Edward the Third. We found a *Johnson*, but not till 1502; but no instance of either of the others, unless, as is likely, *Ricardi filius* was anglicised colloquially into *Richardson*. However this may be, it is plain that no such anglicism was admitted into solemn instruments.

(To be continued.)

The Testimony of Primitive Antiquity against the peculiarities of the Latin Church; being a Supplement to "The Difficulties of Romanism;" in reply to "An Answer to the Difficulties of Romanism. By the Right Rev. J. F. M. Travern, D. D. Bishop of Strasbourg, late Bishop of Aire." By George Stanley Faber, *Rector of Long Newton.* 8vo. *pp.* 143.

Transubstantiation, says Bishop Tomline (Elements, ii. 486), is absurd, because it was not possible for Christ, when he instituted the Lord's Supper, to take his own body and his own

blood into his own hands, and deliver them to any one of his Apostles. Palpable as this is, the Bishop of Strasbourg, in his Answer to Mr. Faber's work on the Difficulties of Romanism, pretends that transubstantiation was revealed or instituted by Christ and his Apostles! (p. 123). Now,

"He that has got but impudence
'Twill make amends for want of sense."

No very courteous quotation to apply to a Bishop, but perfectly fair under the circumstances, viz. the said Bishop's scurrilous treatment of Mr. Faber. That gentleman has exhibited much learning and ingenuity in this reply, and we are truly sorry that the subject is so exhausted that we cannot avail ourselves of the talents of Mr. Faber, by copious extracts.

Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.

(Continued from p. 152.)

THE arrival of Buonaparte at the place of his nativity, and subsequently at Fréjus, on his return from the East, was hailed by every one as a fortunate omen; and the great Corsican was received as the deliverer of France wherever he placed his foot. The events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire are familiar to all. His appointment as Dictator, the clearing of the Tribunal of Five Hundred, as Cromwell did his Parliament, by military force; and his promotion as First Consul, are events which entirely resulted from his own firmness and dexterity. To the same qualifications the intestinal war in La Vendée was brought to a close, after its ravages had caused the destruction of half a million of men. An army of 80,000 veteran soldiers were by this happy event effectively brought into operation against the National enemies. From this moment Buonaparte is identified with the fate of France, and the prosperities and adversities of the French nation are to be ascribed to him. M. Savary of course pursues him through all his career, and occasionally presents us with new facts, or greater details, accompanied by the sentiments and systems of policy of the man to whom he owed every thing. The enthusiasm which his soldiers displayed, seemed to have arisen from a personal attachment even at this early period. They knew and felt that with him they rushed to victory, and were brother candidates for immortality. For their ardour in effecting the passage of Mont St. Bernard, when proceeding to the subjugation of Italy, they refused the offered pecuniary rewards! Every man was a hero. The passage of the Alps was almost a miracle. They passed an Austrian garrison within pistol shot, with their artillery, &c. and were never heard! But Napoleon in combining his resources displayed his usual aptitude; and he had a facility of calculation, a quickness of perception, which enabled him to press every thing into his service, and almost convert difficulties into conveniences. Such were his powers, that armaments and armies were produced as if by magic.

In detailing the events of the Congress of Luneville, Savary furnishes us with copies of some of the correspondence on the part of the French with the British Government, in consequence of Lord Minto having demanded on our part a voice in the proposed discussions; but, omitting to give the replies of our own minister, or those to which the French are only replies, he acts unfairly, and all we can gain from it is, that we wanted something very selfish. In execution of the treaty of Luneville, the First Consul raised to the throne of Tuscany the son of the Infant of Parma, who had espoused the daughter of the King of Spain. This imbecile prince was acknowledged by the title of King of Etruria, and M. Savary gives us this character of him, when he came to thank the First Consul for his elevation.

"This unfortunate prince was, however, very ill-calculated to recommend by his personal character the institutions to which the nobility clung with so much fondness. Nature had endowed him with an excellent heart, but with very limited talents; and his mind had imbibed the false impress consequent upon his monastic education. He resided at Malmaison nearly the whole time of his visit to Paris. Madame Buonaparte used to lead the Queen to her own apartments; and as the First Consul never left his closet except to sit down to meals, the aides-de-camp were under the necessity of keeping the king company, and of endeavouring to entertain him, so wholly was he devoid of intellectual resources. It required, indeed, a great share of patience to listen to the frivolities which engrossed his attention. His turn of mind being thus laid open to

view, care was taken to supply him with the *playthings usually placed in the hands of children;* he was therefore never at a loss for occupation. His nonentity was a source of regret to us: we lamented to see a tall, handsome youth, destined to rule over his fellow-men, trembling at the bare sight of a horse, and wasting his time in the game of hide and seek, or at leapfrog with us, and whose whole information consisted in knowing his prayers, and in saying grace before and after meals. Such, nevertheless, was the man to whom the destinies of a nation were about to be committed."

Chap. XXVII. contains some interesting particulars of the lamentable expedition to St. Domingo, the seizure of Toussaint, his death in the castle of Joux, and the retributive destruction of the French by the yellow fever, and death of General Leclerc. His conciliatory measures, it is well known, were disregarded, and that every thing was lost by the harshness and barbarity of his successor the infamous Rochambeau. Savary's observations on his conduct redeem many of his partialities; but the business was too glaring and too hideous to pass over without condemnation.

The willingness of Buonaparte to effect a reconciliation with the Church, it is known, produced much discontent, and gave rise to numerous meetings, the object of which was the destruction of the First Consul's power and life. In noticing these events, M. Savary instances an example of gratuitous, officious, and false friendship we should hardly have expected among men priding themselves upon their honour. The particulars are too long for extract, but we would wish to call attention to it. The name is not mentioned, as the party is still living. May every word used in the narration of the odious affair be a dagger to his heart.

So great was the opposition of the Legislative body to the Civil Code drawn up by the Council of State, that Buonaparte himself considered it prudent to withdraw it. "The elections were the means of introducing men of more enlightened wisdom into the Legislative body"—say rather of men more favourable to the views of the First Consul; more sycophants. At a later period the Tribunate was suppressed, as it impeded all his measures. He however gave appointments to all its members. This is the reasoning of a despot. Every obstacle to his will must be removed; but wishing to conciliate so many daring spirits, till an opportune moment arrives for effectually crushing them, he places them in offices of state.

The second part of the first volume commences with a detail of the preparations for the intended descent upon England, and favours us with the different views of that measure taken by Frenchmen and Englishmen:—the former considered lightly of it, whilst the latter weighed the matter seriously and looked sad. The intention is obvious; but every one is aware that Englishmen knew it never could succeed, though the hot-headed uncontrollable ambition of its projector might have induced him to hazard the experiment*; but yet they determined to receive him warmly, and with very different acclamations from the weathercock Continentals.

This is followed by an inquiry into the conspiracy of George Cadoual and other Vendeans, in which business our memorialist was several times employed by his master on secret missions, the particulars of which he now details. They are interesting; but we spurn indignantly the atrocious libel which considers that such an enterprise, originating or plotted certainly in England, could have been countenanced by British Statesmen. The statement of two servants mentioning the occasional arrival of a mysterious stranger, who was treated with great respect, led, as every one of our readers are aware, to the unjustifiable seizure of the ill-fated Duc d'Enghien. The particulars of this disgraceful affair, as far as known to M. Savary, are detailed with every appearance of fairness; and in a supplementary chapter at the end of this part, he enters into an elaborate justification of his benefactor at the expence of Talleyrand, the minister for Foreign affairs; General Hullin, President of the Court Martial; and Baron Dalberg, Minister at Paris from the Court of Baden. Hence it is evident that facts were purposely misre-

* Subsequently we have the following observation:

"If it had not conquered England, as I think it would have done, at any rate it would have brought about a very different sort of peace from what we are accustomed to make with that country."

presented by the agents of the First Consul, and that things were considered certain which only had existence in the imagination. The affair has, however, been so repeatedly inquired to; the conduct of Buonaparte and those three infamous individuals, has been so frequently cited before the tribunal of Historical Justice, that no further illumination can be thrown on the transaction. The world is satisfied that in this iniquitous affair the territory and the honour of the Electór of Baden was violated and offended; the law of nations disregarded in the seizure of the person of the Duc d'Enghien; the hastening of the trial was intemperate, and the blood-thirsty execution was in violation of every regular form and principle. The event will always be a blot on the character of Buonaparte; and the repeated washings and scrapings of his servile adherents only tend to convince the world of the depth of the stain. We will notice one fact; let it speak for itself. The First Consul, before the trial of the Duke, received from M. Real intelligence who was the actual mysterious visitant in the person of General Pichegru, but took no steps to stop the proceedings against his unfortunate victim. Now listen to his palliator: "The First Consul could not but be deeply interested in having this affair elucidated, and yet *he enjoined secrecy*, either because this appeared most conducive to the interest of his policy, or because he chose rather not to make known the mistake into which he had fallen." How despicable is this attempt to excuse treachery and baseness. A great man would have been anxious to have repaired the error, and have thus proved his desire of justice. The conduct of Dalberg ought to subject him to the execration and detestation of every honest mind. We shall pass over the asserted suicides of Pichegru and Captain Wright, with merely noticing the epithet applied by Savary to the latter. He calls him "*a scurvy Lieutenant of the English Navy.*" Is this gentlemanly? There is not a Lieutenant in the English navy who possesses not more honour and independence, and whose life is not more worth preservation, than that of a cringing menial of a military despot.

In the midst of the proceedings resulting from the conspiracy of Cadoual, the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, the death of Pichegru, and the trial and condemnation of Cadoual and Moreau, it was that Buonaparte agitated the creation of an empire of which he was to be the crowned head. The coronation was to be performed by the Pope, whom Buonaparte met at Nemours without ceremony; but the stratagem resorted to on the occasion proved what his Imperial Majesty thought.

"To avoid ceremony, the pretext of a hunting party was assumed: the attendants, with his equipage, were in the forest. The Emperor came on horseback and in a hunting-dress, with his retinue. It was at the Half-moon on the top of the hill that the meeting took place. There the Pope's carriage drew up; he got out at the left door in his white costume: the ground was dirty; he did not like to step upon it with his white silk shoes, but was obliged to do so at last.

"Napoleon alighted to receive him. They embraced; and the Emperor's carriage, which had been purposely driven up, was advanced a few paces, as if from the carelessness of the driver; but men were posted to hold two doors open: at the moment of getting in, the Emperor took the right door, and an officer of the court handed the Pope to the left, so that they entered the carriage by the two doors at the same time. The Emperor naturally seated himself on the right, and this first step decided without negociation upon the etiquette to be observed during the whole time that the Pope was to remain at Paris."

In the preliminary negociations before the battle of Austerlitz, M. Savary conducted himself with great skill and ability, and proved his talents for gentlemanly and firm diplomacy. His conversations with the Emperor of Russia are clear and luminous, and interesting.

The Emperor's affection for women, his liaisons, and his respect for their characters, are thus chronicled:

"People have talked a great deal about a decided passion of the Emperor's for women: it was not predominant in him. He loved them, but knew how to respect them; and I have witnessed the delicacy of his intercourse with them, when his long absence placed him in the same case with all the officers of his army.

"During his residence at Vienna, between the battle of Austerlitz and the signature of the peace, he had occasion to remark a young female who pleased him. As chance would have it, she had herself taken a particular fancy to the Emperor, and she accepted the proposal made to her to go

one evening to the palace of Schönbrunn. She spoke only German and Italian; but as the Emperor himself spoke the latter language, they soon became acquainted. He was astonished to learn from this young woman that she was the daughter of respectable parents, and that in coming to see him she had been swayed by an admiration which had excited in her heart a sentiment she had never yet known or felt for any person whatever. This, though a rare circumstance, was ascertained to be a fact: the Emperor respected the innocence of the young lady, sent her home, caused arrangements to be made for her settlement in life, and gave her a portion.

"He delighted in the conversation of an intelligent woman, and preferred it to every kind of amusement. A few days after the adventure just related, the following occurrence took place.

"A French agent, who resided at Vienna, had had occasion to distinguish there a certain Countess, to whom an English ambassador (Lord Paget) was said to have paid particular attention. There could scarcely be found a more fascinating woman than this Countess, who, at the same time, carried the love of her country to enthusiasm. The agent took it into his head to prevail upon her to go and see the Emperor, by causing it to be insinuated that the proposal was made by the order of that sovereign himself, who however had never harboured such a thought.

"An officer of the horse-police of the city of Vienna, who was acquainted with this Countess, was employed to speak to her. She listened to the proposal, which was made to her one morning, with a view to its being carried into effect in the evening; but she could not decide immediately, and required a day for consideration, adding, that she wished to ascertain whether it really was by the Emperor's order that this overture had been made to her.

"In the evening, the carriage being in waiting at the appointed place, where the officer was to receive the Countess, and to consign her to the care of another person, who was to accompany her to Schönbrunn, he called upon her: she told him that she had been unable to make up her mind that day, but she pledged her word that she would do so without fail the following day, desiring him to come in the afternoon to be informed of her determination.

"The carriage was bespoken for the same hour the next day. The officer, apprehensive of another whim, called the following day, according to appointment, on the fair lady. He found her fully resolved: she had arranged her affairs, as if preparatory to a long journey; and she said in a decisive manner, addressing him familiarly in the second person, 'Thou mayst come and fetch me this evening; I will go and see him; thou mayst rely upon it. Yesterday I had business to settle; now I am ready. If thou art a good Austrian, I will see him. Thou knowest what injury he has done to our country! Well, this evening, I will avenge it; come and fetch me without fail.'

"Such a confidence startled the officer, who would not incur the responsibility; he afterwards went and communicated the matter, and was rewarded. The carriage was not sent to the place of rendezvous, and the Countess was spared the opportunity of acquiring a celebrity which would doubtless have blasted her reputation as a lovely woman."

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England. By I. D'Israeli. *8vo. 2 vols.*

WE shall commence our notice of this valuable work, by mentioning some circumstances unnoticed by Mr. D'Israeli, which circumstances appear to us to have been instigating causes in the production of that republican spirit, which ended in the ruin of the first Charles.

The first circumstance is the Reformation of religion. It is to be recollected that Puritanism was produced by circulation of the Bible in translation, and emancipation from popery; the former being misunderstood, and the latter having driven the people into a contrary extreme.* From Puritanism emanated the sectarian notions, which would have ruined Elizabeth, or produced a civil war, had it not been for the admirable policy of Burleigh. He had in every sect emissaries who sowed faction, and when a project was formed, opposed a counter-project, and thus nullified their appeals to government, Burleigh dismissing them with a "Gentlemen, agree among yourselves, we can have nothing to do with *ex parte* concerns."† Thus did that subtle statesman, by the "*divide et impera*" principle, obviate the danger of unanimity and explosion. We think that he borrowed it from that Newton of politicians, Tacitus, who says, "Commotis per hæc mentibus, et inter se suspectis, tironem a veterano, legionem a legione disso-

* Warton's Hist of Poetry, ii. 457.

† In Heylyn's History of the Presbyterians may be seen full details of Burleigh's politics.

diant." Annal. l. i. c. 28. In point of fact, it is plain that powerful factions should never be permitted to possess unanimity; and neglect of this Machiavelism was the error of James's government. Indeed, there was no political science in his reign. He never countermined, and did not regard in a view sufficiently serious the pernicious fact, that religion, because it conceals the imputation and prevents the punishment of treason, may be only a masked battery for acquiring political power. In the words of Mr. D'Israeli:

"A new demon of national discord, religion in a metaphysical garb, reared its distracted head. This evil spirit had been raised by the conduct of the Court divines, whose political sermons, with their attempts to return to the more solemn ceremonies of the Roman Church, alarmed some tender consciences; and in a panic of 'Jesuits and Arminians,' it served as a masked battery for the patriotic party to change their grounds at will, without slackening their fire. When the King urged for the duties of his Customs, he found that he was addressing a Committee Sitting for Religion! Sir John Eliot threw out a singular expression. Alluding to the Bishops, whom he called 'Masters of Ceremonies,' he confessed that some ceremonies were commendable, such as standing up together at the repetition of the Creed, to testify our resolution to defend the religion we profess; and he added, 'in some churches they did not only stand upright, but with *their swords drawn.*' His speech was a spark that fell into a well-laid train."—P. 248.

That pretended conscientious scruples about surplices and organs, were only covers of premeditated treason and personal ambition, is obvious from the subsequent history of the æra; but with this we have nothing further to do than to observe that Henry the Eighth little thought what a gunpowder plot he was forming, when he circulated the Bible to vindicate his tyranny; nor did he reflect that the Bible is a political machine, acting in favour of an existing government, only when there is a preponderating political power to control successful perversion of it as a tool of ambition. The reason is clear. The Bible must be circulated as a standard: and it is a cover of all passions not implying immoral acts, because such a cover takes the name of conscience. If, therefore, the Bible be made a standard, a distracted allegiance necessarily follows, because it submits the sovereign power itself to the test of a superior. It acknowledges a right of appeal, conducted upon a mere *Quot homines, tot sententiæ;* and there being no papal referee, or infallible interpreter of the Bible among Protestants, the Book becomes among the latter a tool of sedition; while the Catholics, on the contrary, make it one of absolute power.

The second measure to which we have alluded is the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is an assertion of Plutarch, that the dispersion of wealth among the lower orders, renders them more revolutionary; if so, the dissolution of the abbeys, by scattering a considerable portion of property among the people, rendered them *novarum rerum avidiores.* Now it is most assuredly true that the Whig and Opposition members of the House of Commons are chiefly returned from places where the property is much subdivided, and the Tories from those where it lies in few hands; and as Tacitus* says that every thing infamous resorts to cities, and becomes known and supported, so do we find that seditionists there find patronage from commercial people who have various degrees of wealth, and sit loose to the state. On the contrary, among the nobility and gentry of fixed property, there is in general an abhorrence of political innovation; and among agriculturalists, an utter indifference, and commonly ignorance, concerning public events: for if a foreigner was to judge of the conversational habits of the English from either a farmhouse or a coffee-house, he would determine just as wisely as if he was to assimilate the appearance of the country to that of the cities, make villas and farms to consist of squares, streets and lanes, crammed with houses, and the towns of corn-fields and meadows. We therefore incline to the opinion that the dispersion of the monastic property had, according to the doctrine of Plutarch, considerable influence in generating insurrectionary ideas. If we are correct, it is a singular fact that the greatest tyrant who ever sat on the throne of England should thus, by the Reformation and the dissolution of monasteries, have provided inimical materials, which

* Annal. xv. 44.

were sure to ferment, and explode in the destruction of tyranny!

That our positions are applicable to the reign of Charles the First, is evident from Mr. D'Israeli's account of the third Parliament.

"The aristocracy of wealth had already began to form a new class in the community, influenced by new interests, new principles, and a new spirit of independence. In the Westminster election of two centuries past, we witness one of our own. The Duke [of Buckingham] had counted by his interest to bring in Sir Robert Pye. The contest was severe, and accompanied by the same ludicrous electioneering scenes which still amuse the mob in their saturnalia of liberty. When Sir Robert Pye's party cried out 'a Pye, a Pye!' instantly resounded 'a pudding, a pudding!' or 'a lie, a lie!' At the present election, whoever had urged the payment of the loan was rejected, and passing over such eminent men as Sir Robert Cotton, and their last representative, a brewer and a grocer were actually returned as the two members for Westminster.—ii. 87.

Elizabeth, too, who had much of her father's disposition, little thought that she was furnishing a precedent for a royal execution, by decapitating Mary Queen of Scots. For this remark we are indebted to Mr. Ellis; but we are prompted to suspect that the fate of Henry's queens furnished a precedent for Henry's daughter, who had herself a narrow escape during the reign of her sanguinary sister. Indeed, judicial murder was a chief characteristic of the Tudor dynasty. Elizabeth, the least guilty of them, was by disposition yet further prompted to cruelty. She was slow in resolving, and therefore more bitter in her measures. The inimitable Roman Master of political science says, "guarus, lentum in meditando, ubi prorupisset, tristibus dictis atrocia facta conjungere,"* and the same high authority observes that kings in distress were received by the Romans, and suffered to live in Italy ingloriously;† and that when a delinquent is too popular to be cut off, and yet the retention or pardon of him would be attended with discord, exile was the measure to be taken.‡ In reality, no case is made out sufficient to vindicate the legal assassination of the unfortunate Mary; but it is true that in the ideas of the age there was no more horror at the atrocity of murder, than there is in cooks when they kill poultry.

We have had a further reason for going into this discussion, because Mr. D'Israeli contends that Mr. Hallam has in many views of things greatly erred, and particularly in one point, that the appearance of a republican party in considerable numbers, only takes date from the year 1645, and then not among the House of Commons (ii. 306). Mr. D'Israeli clearly shows that Elizabeth was menaced with a spiritual republic from the Puritans (312), and a temporal one through imitation of the newly constituted republic of Holland, the *America* of the then malcontents (311). At the Queen's demise—

"The Earl of Oxford, in his propositions to James the First, warned the new monarch to prevent 'this humour,' i. e. the passion for democracy among that class of malcontents, whom the writer expressively styles Innovators, Plebicolæ, and King-haters."—p. 313.

Our author then deduces the first appearance of the Anti-monarchical spirit in England, to the republicanism and presbyterianism of Calvinistic Geneva (315). Contemporary seditious opinions were written or propagated by eminent men, among whom were Knox and Buchanan, and oddly enough the first design of establishing republics appeared in France (323). The Rochellers, whom Buckingham supported, were the actual designers of erecting federative republics in France; and when they failed in their purpose, through disunion of their leaders, they were blindly received in England as refugees, and permitted to propagate their doctrines. The democratic notions of the lower classes, derived from the Puritans and Genevese presbytery, were long limited to the destruction of the hierarchy; but antimonarchical feelings were also connected with them, and disseminated by eminent scholars, such as were Milton's two tutors, "the Puritan in Essex, who cut his hair short;" and Gill, his master at St. Paul's, who distinguished James and Charles as "the old fool and the young one;" and Dr. Dorislaus, who slily promulgated covert treason from a professor's chair at Cambridge. That the administration of James and Charles were grossly negligent ,or so ignorantly unconscious

* Tac. Annal. iv. 71. † Id. ii. 63.
‡ Hist. iv. 18.

of the effects of persecution, as to adopt that mode of suppressing the evil, through the medium of Star Chamber tyranny, is palpably apparent. Upon that obvious point, therefore, we shall not touch, our object being only to show that Charles was not the author of his misfortunes, but merely fell a victim to a political pestilence which would have broken out under any other pacific monarch as soon as it became ripe, as it unfortunately did in his time. We shall, under this persuasion, conclude our first notice of this very important book by the following extract.

"Had Charles the First been as well acquainted as ourselves with the secret history of his brother, Louis the Thirteenth, and the factions at his Court, how often might this monarch have contemplated on an image of events, which afterwards were connected with his own fortunes, and he might have taken even a perspective view of a new republic in Europe, the precursor of that wonderful one, whose first public act was the most astonishing deed ever done in civilized governments—the execution of their sovereign."—ii. 325.

(To be continued.)

The Doctrine of General Redemption, &c. a Sermon preached at Chichester Cathedral, December 16, 1827, with Notes. By the Rev. George Wells, *LL.B. Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Wiston, Sussex. 8vo. pp.* 40.

WE feel always happy in any opportunity of showing, as to extension of reason, the vast social benefit arising from the constitution of our Established Church. We allude to its making men of elevated education, and *professionally* philanthropists, the authorised organs of public instruction. The confusion of austerity with holiness imposes on the poor and ignorant; but where is the stationed guardian of philanthropy to be found but in the parish priest? "Patriotism," says Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel;" but now-a-days, when people never quarrel but about personal interests, and in fact, demonstrate few or no principles whatever; when the public mind is a newspaper mind, (according to the journals which people severally read) then is it time to observe that the London thieves, bankrupt tradesmen, and bad characters of all kinds, have taken up the external profession of religion as a mask for the more effectual propagation of villainy. It becomes therefore an important part of prudence to disregard ostentation of religion, unless it be supported by conduct. For we ought to reflect that religion if properly exemplified is, *in se*, an exceedingly beautiful thing; that it is a discipline of the heart to produce perfection, and that it ought to be, and often is, the exhibition of a meek, amiable, and guileless soul, sensitive of the horror of vice, but without one bitter feeling towards erring fellow-creatures, and leaving vengeance to whom alone vengeance belongeth. There is a mere form of godliness, consisting in mechanism only, while the power that moves it is cool, cold-blooded knavery, spider piety to catch flies. These are the causes of our hostility to all ostentation of religion, not shown in a total absence of all design, and the delightful meekness of philanthropy.

Among the disgusting barbarisms of religion which we deprecate, is that of limiting the mercies of the Almighty to qualifications which Scripture does not warrant. Such are those of Calvinism, (which says that all men are predestinated to their future fate before they are born,) and Romanism (which makes not Christ but the Pope, the sole arbiter of admission to Heaven) but which doctrines philosophers and scriptural Christians know to be, in point of fact, beneath contempt as to theology and reason. Well has our author exposed, to use his own language, "the pernicious sentiments which corrupt the social, moral, and religious principle, when the doctrine of general redemption is denied," in the following cogent and conclusive arguments.

"The denial of unlimited redemption as the design of our God and Saviour, detracts from the magnitude of an inestimable gift, and dishonours the great Giver. 'Glory to God on high!' which is the object of all religious worship, is removed and debased by the notion of particular redemption. None can offer and present their souls and bodies as a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice to their Almighty Benefactor; none can feel a hearty interest in his service, but those who are assured that his benevolence extends to them. And if general redemption be denied, who can justify himself in entertaining that assurance? Who can dare believe himself to be one of those who shall certainly and finally be saved? Or in de-

fault of such assurances, how can the glory to God for that mercy from which, on such a supposition, he may be absolutely excluded, irretrievably condemned, by a predetermined judgment. To thank the Almighty for our deliverance from death eternal, when, according to this doctrine, he may have irreversibly consigned us to it, is contradictory to reason, and to the very notion of a just and gracious God; whose absolute decrees would render him an object of terrible fear, instead of that grateful love which is testified by thanksgiving.

"The belief of particular redemption, and of its inevitable consequence, predestinated reprobation, is a most dangerous tenet, destructive of piety and hope, nay, destructive of a true and living faith, and of all the precious fruits which spring from that heavenly principle. It damps the aspirations of the soul towards a future state, and clogs its endeavours to obtain eternal life. It palpably frustrates the designs of a gracious Providence, whose mercy is over all his works, and attaints his wisdom and justice, his majesty and honour. But not only are the attributes of God disowned and vilified by this erroneous doctrine: it has a malignant influence also on our judgment with regard to men, and our mutual intercourse with each other. Whoever is considered as excluded from the salvation purchased by Jesus Christ, will naturally appear worthless in our sight, and if not the object of our aversion, yet entitled to no esteem; no longer will he be our 'dear brother in the Lord,' no more will he be greeted as 'beloved of God among them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints' since he is rejected by the Author of all Good, and doomed to the society of cursed spirits; already banished from the communion of saints, and never to be admitted into the assembly of the blest. Should we be taught to look upon a fellow-creature and a fellow-sinner in such a dreadful light, how will our hearts be hardened, and even our pity turned into contempt! That benevolence which should be universal, that charity which should never fail, that good which should be done to all men, how will it be straitened and repressed by such unworthy conceptions of the Creator, who inflicts, and the Creature, who suffers, this arbitrary punishment. While we are alike encompassed with the same infirmities, and stand in need of the same relief, we cannot consistently with such a creed, either pray for the relief, or hope for the happiness, of our equals in affliction, since we believe them deserted by that spiritual help which can alone raise up the fallen, and repair their ruined state. We cannot say 'God bless them!" and shall spare our endeavours to advance their final welfare, when all the labour of love must be in vain."—pp. 13, 14.

This is a good specimen of the large portion of edification which this valuable sermon contains.

Marcella, or the Missionary Abroad and At Home, containing Sketches and Incidents from Life. 2 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THIS novel is the production of a *tea and bible lady*,* and gives a perfect character of modern *Saintship*, as a female and masculo-feminine fashion of the day is called, the English (say foreigners) being in the habit of perpetually changing their religious opinions, the ultimate consequence of which is, according to the foreigners, that people end with having no fixed principles of religion at all.

We shall give an impartial character of this book. The gist of the story is merely to show that evangelical women ought not to marry unevangelical men. As it may be that not many of the latter would wish to have them, particularly young men, we see no other consequence of this position than that other girls will have a greater chance of obtaining husbands, and the evangelical ones condemn themselves to perpetual celibacy.

The good part of this book consists in recommending excellent philanthropical habits, activity in promoting charity and education, and earnestness in the inculcation of piety.

The *bad* parts (dangerous Sectarianisms) are these:—

First,—The "extinction of Profane Knowledge," by considering attention bestowed thereon, a "lamentable expenditure of time." If, however, as is undoubtedly true, the political superiority and well-being of a nation depends upon its profane knowledge, not, as this fair Authoress supposes, upon the quantum of enthusiastic tracts which are written or read, then is it a pernicious public evil to substitute the latter for science and learning, upon the cultivation of which, moreover, depends the very existence of a state of civilization.

The *second* is "Partial Redemption," the evil of which Mr. Wells has so admirably exposed, in the extract copied in our preceding review. To this we shall subjoin the following remark

* We could name place and persons where such fair expositors decided that Baptism was no sacrament, and unnecessary.

of our own, that as God cannot be presumed to be the author of evil, it is impossible that he should permit generation after generation to be propagated for the mere horrible purpose of enlarging the population of hell. We have strong objections to synods of Dort, much more to synods of Tea and Bible Ladies, *fixing* who shall go to Heaven or who shall not, especially as, according to the Charge of the Bishop of Salisbury, the system of this fair authoress is rapidly enlarging the numbers of Solifidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians.

The *third* is, War with musick, profane accomplishments, and all pleasures, however innocent, which are not directly connected with religion, the consequence of which is bad temper, uncharitable alienation from our fellow-creatures, and disgust with religion, and even existence itself [see *postea in fine.*]

The *fourth* is Discouragement of Talent, lest it should engender intellectual pride, and so preventing the improvement of society in the useful and elegant arts.

We could mention notions which will not bear the test of reason for a single moment; such as that upon which our authoress strenuously insists, viz. that Christ will *personally* reign upon earth for a thousand years, a notion which Whitby on the Millenium most incontrovertibly refutes.

That the substitution of austerity for morality, and of error for reason, will only tend, in an age abounding in knowledge and refinement, to produce hypocrisy or alienation from religion, instead of affection towards it, is evident to every thinking person who knows the world; and the sincere friends of rational piety and universal Christianity have great cause to regret that a system, in its nature monastic and ascetical, has been so foolishly revived.

Sincerely sorry are we to differ from our fair Authoress, but the subject requires it, and she is not aware of the vast extent of civil and political evil which the sectarianisms adopted by her are sure to produce. Some we have exposed; and as to another (Innocent Pleasures) we lay before her the following historical passage from Mr. Pusey's "Theology of Germany."

"The degree of value attached to the abstinence from amusements became a source both of self-deception and of breaches of Christian charity; a deflection invariably occurring as soon as the abstinence is regarded as being in itself a Christian duty. A legal yoke is then substituted for Christian freedom; and things in the first instance acknowledged by the party itself to be of subordinate importance, become the tests of Christian progress. It thus became common to exclude from the communion, persons known to have danced or to have played at cards.* The great object, lastly, the promotion of practical living Christianity around them, became a mere external duty; and being consequently pursued mechanically, alienated too often, instead of winning to the Gospel."

Such is the testimony of ecclesiastical history, in regard to the austere systems of religion.

A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome: from Personal Observations during a Visit to Italy in the Years 1818-19. *With Illustrations from Ancient and Modern Writers. By the Rev.* Edw. Burton, *M. A. late Student of Christ Church. Second Edition, with Additions.* 2 *vols.* 8vo.

WE have never been at Rome, but have been greatly disappointed at the utter absence of the picturesque in every view which we have seen, either of the whole or parts, even in the large etchings of Messrs. Cassas and Bence. The chief features of these are mere substructions, heaps of rubbish and bushes; neither are there any interesting features in the ground. Every thing is tame. A visit to Rome must therefore imply the antiquities and curiosities. Even these, Mr. Burton says, some taste for antiquities, and some classical reminiscences, are necessary before we can enjoy such mutilated fragments; for indeed, in nearly all modern cities, fine ruins are smothered by the buildings surrounding them; and in regard to Rome we are disgusted with even the misplaced intrusion of St. Peter's. We are decidedly of Mr. Best's opinion that Rome ought to be a collection of ruins, and nothing but ruins.

Mr. Burton's work gives us in an elaborate form the history of the different objects down to the present time, well supported by reference, and of

* In the heat of controversy occasioned by these extremes, one minister published a formula of prayer for winning at cards.—Id. p. 105.

course very useful. With these he has interspersed some entertaining disquisitions. We shall make some abstracts.

Mr. Burton considers the *Mattoni*, or *Opus reticulatum*, as not much older than the time of Vitruvius; and says, "We have no certain specimens of it later than the age of the Antonines."—p. 81.

Mr. B. doubts the classical antiquity of the portcullis, because Muratori says that it was borrowed, as well as the barbican, from the Saracens. It need only be observed, that Winckelmann *saw* it represented in an ancient painting, and that Livy says, "Porta, *cataphractâ demissâ*, clausa erat." The quotation may be seen in Ainsworth, under the word *cataphracta*. There are many others in Ducange.

It is old that the sistrum should not be found in the hand of any ancient Egyptian statue in Rome, and that it should be in every case a modern addition.—i. 133.

The following anecdote of Gregory the Great, fathered upon John of Salisbury, and alluded to by Dante, Purg. x. 73, is related under the article of Trajan's column.

"Gregory the Great having read an anecdote of this Emperor's humanity, went to the column, and from thence entered a neighbouring church, where he prayed for Trajan's soul. An angel appeared to him, and assured him that the Emperor's soul was secure in the care of his Creator; but to satisfy the Divine Justice, Gregory himself was to suffer penance for it, either in this world or in the next. Gregory preferred the present life, and submitted to much penance for the soul of the Pagan emperor."—pp. 189, 190.

In p. 230, Mr. Burton disputes the commencement of the Composite order with the arch of Titus, because an engraving of Pocock's (vol. ii. p. 61) represents six pillars of a portico at Melasso (*olim* Mylasa) to be of that order, the temple having been built in honour of Augustus and Rome. We know that in the *Voyage Pittoresque*, (*tom.* i. pl. 83) the columns of the façade are *said* to be of the Composite order: and that the upper part of the shaft is adorned with festoons, the lower with leaves of the acanthus. Specimens of irregular and fantastic architecture likewise occur at Melasso, and we by no means see how an inscription stating that the temple was built in honour of Augustus is conclusive evidence of the date of its erection. Nevertheless, we believe with Mr. Burton that the Composite may not be an order of Roman invention, but that as the Corinthian capital was made up of the Doric and Ionic, so the Composite (first made a distinct order by Serlio) was formed from a commixture of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, and was probably but a *Greek* variation, such changes being by no means uncommon.

The absurdity of the common notion, that such insignificant weights as one of the Stonehenge pillars could not be raised by machinery, is confuted by the erection of *one* obelisk at Rome, which would weigh down *fourteen* such stones as those at the druidical temple.—p. 267.

In p. 310 are some interesting remarks concerning glass and the *lapis specularis*.

In speaking of the numerous rooms in ancient houses which did not receive light except by lamps, Mr. Burton takes occasion to observe how great a decoration sculpture must have been to such rooms, because it is well known that there is no greater test of the excellence of the work than to view it by torch-light; the rising of the muscles, and all those delicate touches of the chisel which are scarcely observed on the smooth surface of the white marble, are thrown into a much stronger light and shade in this manner. It is not uncommon for parties to visit the Vatican at night, and view the statues by torch-light. The effect is certainly very good; and some pretend to discover that the modern productions appear greatly inferior to the ancient on such occasions. —i. 315.

Mr. Burton has given us satisfactory proofs that the ancients were well acquainted with *light and shade*, *perspective*, and *foreshortening*. He says,

"The charge has been brought by Perrault, in his Parallel of the Ancients and the Moderns, a book in which great malice is shewn against the ancients, together with excessive ignorance on the part of the author. With respect to perspective he has been answered by Sallier. The passages which he produces to refute Perrault are few, but convincing. I shall borrow two of them, and add some others which appear to me decisive with respect to light and shade. The first passage which I shall produce is from Pliny, where he says of painting, "the

art at length became distinct, and invented light and shades; a difference of colours alternately throwing out each other.' In the same book he tells us 'that Zeuxis and Polygnotus and Euphranor understood how to express shades, and to make their figures advance and retire.' The younger Pliny also says, 'In a picture there is nothing which sets off light more than shade.'

"With respect to perspective, the knowledge which the ancients had of it is clearly indicated in the following passage, where Pliny tells us "that Apelles admired Asclepiodorus in his *symmetries*—he yielded to Asclepiodorus in proportion (*mensuris*), that is, in putting objects at their proper distance, '*quanto quid a quo distare deberet.*' The passage produced by Sallier is still more satisfactory, as it shows how early the theory of perspective was known. It is from that dialogue of Plato called the Sophist, he says, 'If painters and sculptors confined themselves to preserving the real proportions of objects, those which are situated at a certain point of elevation would appear to us too small; and those which are placed lower would seem too large; the one being viewed near, the other at a distance. Our artists therefore at present abandon the truth, and give to their figures not the real proportion of their model, but that which would convey to the eye an idea of beauty in the figures.' We might perhaps be satisfied with a single passage of Vitruvius, without having recourse to any other. It is in his preface to his seventh book; he is there speaking of the decorations of theatres, and says, 'that Democritus and Anaxagoras had written to explain how by fixing a point in a certain place, we might make the lines coming from it meet the field of the eye and the extension of rays, according to nature: so that, though ignorant of the principle, we may have definite forms of buildings represented to us on scenes, and figures which are drawn upon straight and smooth surfaces may appear, some to recede and some to advance.'

"I must produce one more passage from Pliny, which most clearly expresses the foreshortening of figures. 'Pausias was the first inventor of a secret in painting, which many afterwards imitated, but none equalled. Wishing to represent the whole length of an ox, he painted it fronting the spectator, not sideways, and yet the size of the animal was made perfectly intelligible. Again, painters in general make the parts which they wish to stand out, rather light, and compose a colour out of a black ground; but Pausias made the whole ox of a black colour, and represented a body of shade rising out of shade; showing, with excessive skill, that parts could stand out where all seemed even, and that every part was firm and distinct where all seemed confused."—p. 321, 322.

Mr. Burton adds that a curious passage, proving the optical deceptions produced by the ancient paintings, may be seen in Clemens Alexandrinus. —Stromat. lib. vi. c. 7. (p. 322.)

It seems that columns, supporting not an horizontal entablature (as in more ancient Roman buildings), but connected by arches as in our churches, was in full vogue in the time of Dioclesian, for they occur in his Baths at Rome, as well as in his palace at Spalatro.—p. 333, 334.

We most heartily coincide with Mr. Burton in the following opinions concerning the Italian school of architecture.

"The object of this school seems to have been to break the simplicity of the Grecian orders into numerous parts, and to overload them with ornament. The Doric may perhaps be heavy, but the Italian variation of it is florid. The former may present too great a mass of solid masonry, but in the latter the eye finds nothing to dwell upon: all is overloaded and broken into parts; every column must be ornamented; every pediment must be divided, and charged with some device; nor can there be any space of a few feet in dimensions, which is not filled up with niches, urns, and statues."—xi. 87, 88.

In 1341 a beam of extraordinary size, put up by Constantine, is said to have been taken down from the roof of old St. Peter's. Birds had built their nests in it; and even foxes were found to have taken up their abode in it!—ii. 108. Credat Judæus.

We wish that there had been a cheap volume of plates engraved on purpose to accompany this work. It is needless to state that for want of them verbal descriptions are often tantalizing. According to our recollection the most numerous objects are columns. The capitals and bases of these might have been classed in one or two plates. Obelisks and pyramids are intelligible by words. The few objects distinct from these, would not be so numerous as to make the quantity of prints expensive, especially as lithographs might have been used.

On the Rise, Progress, and present State of Public Opinion in Great Britain, and other parts of the World. By William Alexander Mackinnon, *F.R.S. 2d Edit. Saunders and Otley.*

PUBLIC opinion, in the more enlarged sense, is in truth the reflected

wisdom of ages, operating on, and controlling the follies of the present time. In other words, it is the aggregate of individual knowledge and experience gleaned from the causes of the rise and fall of by-gone empires; the misfortunes and successes of princes and ministers; and the philosophy of universal history, applied to the events and occurrences of the age in which we live. It is the making the errors of past times subservient to present improvement, and extracting a "soul of goodness" from "things evil." It is separating the links of the great chain of causes, and seeing after what fashion they became united, and how they may be dissolved. But in this process we may often deceive ourselves, for there are events, the causes of which may elude our inquiry, and which no industry of ours may be enabled to unravel. In going, therefore, beyond the sensible qualities of things, we too often go beyond our depth, and find ourselves in an element unsuited to our observations, because beyond our ken. Therefore the more circumscribed our inquiries regarding so mysterious a power as public opinion, the greater the chance of our discovering its progress.

The author of the volume before us appears to be possessed with the salutary caution we would enforce. In a sensible and modest preface prefixed to his work, he states, that it is the intention of the writer "to attempt to ascertain what is public opinion, to shew that of late its influence has encreased, and that this influence depends on certain requisites to its formation."

"Public opinion may be said to be that sentiment on any given subject which is entertained by the best informed, most intelligent, and most moral persons in the community, which is gradually spread and adopted by nearly all persons of any education, or proper feeling, in a civilized state. It may be also said, that this feeling exists in a community, and becomes powerful in proportion as information, moral principle, intelligence, and facility of communication are to be found. As most of these requisites are to be found in the middle class of society, as well as the upper, it follows that the power of public opinion depends in a great measure on the proportion that the upper and middle class of society bear to the lower, or on the quantity of intelligence and wealth that exists in the community. The best opinion on any subject, if made public in any community where little civilization or information exists (although these are very different terms, yet with people one seldom exists without the other), may by chance, or through caprice, be adopted by the people; but unless the necessary requisites of civilization and moral principle actually exist, such an impression cannot be adopted from conviction, and has therefore little power."

"Facility of communication, one of the other requisites for public opinion, is the ease and celerity with which people of the same or different countries may have communication with each other, either by roads or by canals, steam boats at sea, &c. &c. in short by any method that renders the intercourse cheap, easy, and expeditious. The advantage of this facility of communication to the formation and strength of public opinion, arises from these causes; it enlightens the people, destroys prejudices, local customs, and habits, promotes intelligence, assists in spreading general information, and facilitates considerably the interchange of commodities and commerce; this facility of communication, like the other requisites for public opinion, increases the wealth of the community, and the middle class of society, and is in its turn extended by their increase."

The author explains the rise and progress of public opinion in England, from the Conquest to the present time. After taking a rapid view of all the principal events in British history, the author comes to the conclusion that it is the middle classes chiefly who influence public opinion, and that opinion, in its turn, affects the form of government, instead of government influencing public opinion.

"What renders the middle class at present so powerful in England is, more than any other circumstance, the mass of property of which in the aggregate they are possessed, superior in a great proportion to all the other property in the community; when to the influence belonging to property is added the activity and information now so general in England, the extraordinary power of public opinion, and its influence, will cease to be a subject of surprise."

The writer next proceeds to account for the retardment of popular opinion in England, and attributes its delay for some centuries to the Norman Conquest by William. The intermediate reigns, therefore, till that of Henry VIII. afford no indication of the rise of public opinion; of this era the author thus speaks:

"It was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that a perceptible change took place,

and the state of the people became ameliorated.

"This change arose from the long and profound peace which the nation enjoyed under Henry VII. and from the permission granted by that politic prince to the great landholders to alienate their estates. The long period of peace encouraged habits of industry and commercial activity amongst all classes, which occasioned the creation of capital and the activity of the people by producing objects of comfort or luxury, which augmented the inclination of the landed proprietors to increase their expenditure, and consequently encouraged them to part with their property by sale, and thereby tended to create a middle class of society. It must also be remembered, that the suppression of the Monasteries and the Abbey lands, and the spoliation of the Church by Henry VIII. in the course of his reign, occasioned a distribution of land which had a similar tendency."

The author describes, in the following strain, the influence of public opinion on the Reformation:

"The dawn of public opinion in England, though at its commencement weak and indistinct in the former reigns, yet began to be perceptible in that of Queen Elizabeth. It was probably a similar feeling that favoured the Reformation, and brought about the secession of this country from the See of Rome."

Following the chapter on the present state of public opinion in England, is one on the state of public opinion on the Continent, in which it is contended that Great Britain preceded all other nations in the formation of a public opinion, because of her liberty, of her proper religious feeling, of her laws, and other advantages.

Reverting from the Continent to Greece and Rome, the author contends that there was no such thing as public opinion in either of those states, because proper religious feeling, or moral principle, was unknown, and the principles of Christianity remained unpromulgated. In this opinion we do not hesitate to differ from the author. There are abundant evidences not only of the existence of public opinion, but of a high and honourable moral principle in both the ancient states referred to.

We regret we cannot extract the whole of the chapter on the state of public opinion in France. It is pregnant with matter easy and flowing as to style, and generally just and correct in sentiment. We extract the following observations on the ceremonies and influence of the Catholic priesthood generally, at the same time observing that the excesses of the French Revolution were not religious, but political excesses; and the reaction of a frightful and wild licentiousness, after the sway of a hideous and long enduring tyranny.

"It is a subject of regret that the ceremonies and doctrines of the Church of Rome should be so mixed by their Clergy with religion itself, that it is difficult for many, particularly those of the lower class brought up in that faith, to separate one from the other, to discover the ordinance of man from the precept of the Gospel. Those in such a class, who think such forms are not requisite, are told by the Clergy that they have no religion, and generally end in having none. The consequence of such a result in Catholic countries is much to be regretted. It follows that individuals are influenced by the Priests, or they throw off religion altogether. There is scarcely any medium, and it sometimes happens that the upper and middle classes, more especially the male part of the population, appear to throw off even all external appearance of religion. This observation is applicable to almost all Catholic countries; it arises from the influence of the priesthood, which is in every respect to be deprecated. This proves injurious to the well being of any state, both in a political and moral point of view; and, as the requisites for public opinion extend themselves, may at some future time be remedied."

The observations on the state of public opinion in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Naples, Sicily, Germany, Turkey, and Russia, are all well worthy attention.

In any writer certain prejudices are unavoidable, but the author of the book before us has perhaps less of bias than one would have expected, writing as he has done of all parties, and addressing himself to none. The notes display considerable learning and much historical research: they are however too numerous, and we wish that a number of them had been drafted into the body of the book. This first attempt to define and "body forth" public opinion into something definite and tangible, and dependent on certain laws and conditions, will, we have no doubt, give rise to other volumes on the same subject, and we hope the author of the present treatise, who has chalked out the road for many followers, will not abandon the trackless path because he has had the merit of turning it into an open highway.

Notes of a Journey to the North of Ireland, *in the Summer of* 1827. *To which is added, a brief account of the Siege of* Londonderry *in* 1689. 12*mo, pp.* 185.

VISITS to Ireland are visits to the land of beggars, and no humanity or christianity can prevent such an annoyance being unaccompanied with feelings which destroy every pleasurable sensation from the frank hospitality of the gentry, or sublime or beautiful scenery. Gilpin says, that he was greatly annoyed by such importunate petitioners on his "Tour down the Wye," and we think that a peasantry *industriously* employed, argues a state of things better for themselves and their visitors. Useful people in England do not run from the plough-tail to the field-gate to teaze every passenger in a good coat.

However, the good temper and elegant manners of the writer, who is a female, enabled her to shake off all incumbrances, though now and then imprisoned by the perpetual rain of the country. In point of fact, Ireland is a farm, and a very excellent one, but all farming regions are barbarous, and there is no comfortable living in them, where the population is dense; otherwise they are pleasant enough, for then charity is a practicable pleasure.

Leaving, however, these uncomfortable considerations to the disciples of Mr. Malthus, and those who have large families to maintain without the means of so doing (a humble fact, which explains every thing in regard to Ireland), we shall only observe, that our lady philosopher exhibits both sentiment and taste in her descriptions. She has given a favourable specimen of her judgment of character in the following passage:

"I am willing to make excuse for you, my good catholic Paddy; still I do not like you altogether: your ways are not ways of pleasantness, and so evil is the report that is gone forth respecting you, that we do not calculate upon finding peace in your paths. And, Paddy, you have withal a significant spark in your eye that, methinks, a little fuel would soon kindle into an inextinguishable flame; and moreover you have a servility in your demeanour, a cunning flattery in your address, incompatible with uprightness of intention and singleness of heart. I have no desire to dwell with you, in order to try the experiment of cultivating your regard, lest I should find your affection as encroaching and troublesome as your hatred is vindictive and cruel. When I hear that means are to be employed to promote your effectual improvement, I respect the motive, and cordially wish success to an undertaking so laudable. At the same time, I marvel upon what fibre of the tangled and mystic root of your character these wise and skilful operators will commence their labour of love, for the purpose of making the tree good, because we do not expect 'to gather figs from thistles;' and I tell you plainly, that we shall never place implicit dependance upon your good faith or good conduct, so long as you 'lay the flattering unction to your soul,' that to dabble in a temporal spring will absolve you from your sins, or that they may be bleached to emulate the snow upon a bush in the form of a rag." Pp. 117, 118.

We are far from having an ill-natured feeling towards Ireland: God forbid! But we see an able-bodied population unemployed, and unable to obtain employ, and we *know* that Lieutenants of the Navy have been thanked by Irishmen because they had been *impressed*, and so enabled to earn a livelihood. The fact is, that the people of England are so sectarianized and factionized, that they see nothing, and propose nothing, but through the "darkened glass" of religious and political party. Emigration for an overflowing population, and education (with employ) for the remainder, are the best cures of barbarous habits. Instruction has healed a very poor country, Scotland, because it is attended inevitably with a desire of amelioration of condition. Providence shows, with regard to the Americans and Indians, that if people will not become civilized, they will be enslaved or extirpated, because the contest ultimately resolves itself into self-preservation in the civilized party. However, the time is unfortunately arrived, when reason is considered a disease of intellect; and the adaptation of means to ends, a palpable folly, because expulsion of all Protestantism from Ireland will clothe the naked, and feed the hungry. No doubt it will, because legends and miracles are serious truths in the minds of certain deluded religionists.

A Letter to the Right Hon. John Baron Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England, on the Administration of Justice in Wales. By John Frederick Earl Cawdor. 8*vo. pp.* 78.

SO much benefit is lost to Wales, from the want of civilization through

the prevalence of litigation, methodism, ignorance, cock-fighting, and bad roads, that we view it in the same light as we should a fine young fellow with both his legs amputated. Some glory would attach to stumping on two wooden-legs, if the necessity were occasioned by glory or patriotism, but when the cause is only curable disease, it really is a painful sensation to see such foolish mutilation. We beg to convey our most respectful sentiments to the noble Earl for breaking the ice, in reference to the reformation of one great abuse, the legal department. The particulars, given with beautiful precision (we do not flatter) and senatorial temper by the Earl, we shall not state in detail (because the interest is purely local), but the grievances are substantially these:—The country abounds with pony lawyers, far inferior to the horse lawyers of England, who swell the costs of actions for *one shilling* to the amount of various pounds sterling; and as more horses can be maintained upon bran and chaff than oats, the shuffling ponies far exceed in number the trotting solicitors of England, and like bad doctors, emaciate, and sometimes kill the people: in plain words, depress amelioration, and make industry only toil and sweat that others may enjoy the profits. It further appears, that forensic adjudication in the courts of Wales is so clogged with forms, &c. that an English Judge of Assize gets rid of more causes in a day than a Welch Judge can (to speak in gross comparison) effect in a year. Details we cannot enter into, and therefore we can only say that the noble Earl has clearly made out a strong case for Parliamentary consideration; and that his pamphlet not only deserves the most solemn perusal, but confers great honour both upon his head and his heart.

Mr. H. Ottley, author of the "Popular Introduction to Algebra," has just published a companion work of very great utility, entitled *Algebraic Exercises*, making one of the cheapest works on Algebra ever published, without omitting any of the necessary information or examples.

Dr. Maccormac, in his *Treatise on Stammering* (an elaborate work), recommends, as the mode of cure, "expiration of the breath strongly, each time when attempting to speak, the lungs being previously filled to the utmost, or, in other words, reversing the habit of stuttering, which is that of trying to speak without expiring any air," p. 83. After acquiring this habit of husbanding the air of his expirations, the patient is recommended to begin with monosyllabic sounds, the vowels, consonants, &c. progressively. It is a book which proceeds upon the principles of common sense, viz. first acquisition of distinct articulation, and then improvement of it.

Mr. Worsley's *View of the American Indians*, presuming that they are the direct descendants of the Jewish tribes that were carried captive by the Assyrian king, presents very curious coincidences with enactments in the Levitical Law, and Hebrew customs and language. It is particularly remarkable that "*Hallelujah!*" (see p. 91) should be the chorus of some of their dance-songs.

We cannot possibly enter into any discussion concerning Mr. Tighe's *Letters to Lord Tenterden*, on the discretionary power granted to the Marshall of the King's Bench, in granting the rules of his prison. It appears that the Marshal is bound to indemnify creditors where the rules are abused, and whether his security can be supported without a discretionary power, is not for us to determine.

The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, No. 13, states a case of emancipated slaves in Mexico working as free labourers, with equal profit to the proprietors of estates; and adds, that "on the island of Cuba 150 slaves are required to produce 1600 arrobas, or about 180 tons, whereas in the valley of Cuautla, inferior in fertility to the maritime province of Vera Cruz, 150 free labourers are found sufficient for an estate yielding from 32,000 to 40,000 arrobas, from 360 to 450 tons." (p. 252.) We state this from a superior approbation of free labour and impartiality, though we are satisfied that the abolitionists are violent, and treat property and history with a most unjustifiable disregard.

Mr. Landor's *Impious Feast* is energetic; but without denying the merit of his blank verse, and frequent good sentiment and idea, we do not like, as to principle, his "joining doubtful fables with holy names," (see p. 4.) We have abhorrent feelings of mixing romance with Scripture. It seems to us monstrous.

Mr. Wolfe's *Journal of his Oriental Peregrinations* to convert the Jews, shows the fervour of his zeal, and his ill success at the same time. The attempt is somewhat like

persuasion of an ignorant old woman of sixty not to believe in ghosts. The Jews are like sausages and black-puddings, composed of nothing but stuffed meats from Talmudical legends and mystical trash. They are not susceptible of reason. To *unjew* a *Jew* is no easy task; but when they have become rich, they have *unjewed* themselves spontaneously.

Mr. NOBLE's *Harmony of the Astronomical Doctrine of a Plurality of Worlds with the Christian Religion*, predicates that the Deity created the universe for no other end but that the human race and thereby Heaven might have existence (earth being the seminary of Heaven), that the planets are earths, and that wherever there are earths there are human inhabitants, (p. 10.) He quotes Swedenborg. How he can settle matters with astronomers and geologists we know not · we only know that Mr. Noble is an ingenious and eloquent writer, though we are not converts to his doctrines.

We cordially agree with Mr. MAUDE in his *Apology for the System of Public and Classical Education*, and we know "that homebred youths have not turned out better than those educated at public schools, nay, generally worse," (see p. 11.) For this reason, we add, because they launch out either from excessive strictness or indulgence. The age is full of sectarian bubbles, and this is one of which the shining and excellent characters on the episcopal, senatorial, and judicial benches, and the numerous members of the regular clergy educated at public schools and universities, is a sufficient confutation.

La Pia, or the Fair Penitent, is a poem of great merit, containing some powerful touches of passion, and exhibiting a boldness and acuteness of sentiment which will place the anonymous author much higher in the scale of poesy than most of his numerous brethren will ever attain. There are many passages which would not discredit some of our best and most popular poets.

The *Letter to the Duke of Wellington, by an Englishman*, proposes repeal of the Small Note Bill, a standard of silver, &c. with regard to the currency; a conglomeration of paupers and venial delinquents in the Isle of Man, whence they are to be shipped off, the males to Canada, for employment in a new American mode of ship-building, mentioned p. 24, and of females to Australasia (because it has only hogs and no cows), and lastly, to prevent crime, he proposes revival of the courts leet of Alfred's reign.

Colonel Baron DE BERENGER has invented a patent safety-powder-flask, &c. and gives instructions in shooting. By way of introducing these matters to greater public notice, he has printed *Appeals to the Game Laws, &c.* Concerning shooting, skill must be acquired by practice, and may be improved by art, but shooting *flying*, according to our experience, will be impeded, not improved, by firing at a dead mark. Sportsmen wisely begin with swallow shooting. The Baron's powder-flask, &c. may be, and we think are, useful inventions; and more practice in firing ball in the army may render musquetry more efficient. The Baron's proposed regulations concerning the Game Laws, would not be endured in Great Britain.

FINE ARTS.

Designs for Farm Buildings, 4to. By P. F. Robinson, F. A. S.—Carpenter and Son.

The architect and the painter ought to be united. Effect should be as much studied as convenience; but the latter never sacrificed to the former. In the present century more attention has been paid to the harmonizing of nature and art, than modern architects had been accustomed to bestow. We rejoice at it: it says a great deal for our improvement in taste, and leads us to hope and to anticipate the introduction of some charming villas, and neat and commodious farm-yards. Mr. Robinson's numerous works on domestic architecture have contributed very effectually to the promotion of this species of scenic architecture, and we hope that his labours and his talents are duly rewarded. If merit entitles a man to profit and fame, Mr. Robinson's profession must be lucrative and gratifying. In these designs for farm-buildings we find much of the Swiss and the Italian character introduced. For many situations and scenes we are partial to the Swiss barns, &c. with their overhanging roofs—speaking of shelter—and their gay and lively appearance; but in England, for picturesque effect, we cannot equal the venerable remains of our ancestors. They seem to have a kindred relationship with the climate and the sky, and the green hills and the woods: in fact they appear indigenous. Every one must prefer the old English mill with its darting rivulet and rustic bridge. The Italian granary pleases us: its temple-like classical character would almost increase the estimation of the grain; and the dovecote too is also very convenient. Of the original designs for cottages and farm-houses we cannot speak too highly: they are neat and convenient, and picturesque; and that is every thing that can be desired or produced. They are

indebted for their effective character to their resemblance to the Gothic style, which is much purer and more elegant than what Mr. Soane has thought proper to execute in some of the new buildings behind the House of Lords. And yet Mr. S. is one of the most picturesque architects of the day. That Mr. Robinson has studied Price on the Picturesque is evident from his quotations, and his motto; that he has read him with advantage is evident from his designs, for he has furnished us with homely things, which "properly placed and combined" do indeed produce "the most painter-like effects."

The Deluge.—Moon and Co.

Painted by J. M. W. Turner, and engraved by J. Quilley. The engraving is excellent, which is more than we can say for the invention and composition of the piece. We see that it is a deluge; but it is not *the* Deluge. The subject is too great for Turner's powers. His soul has not enough of the awful and terrific to conceive such a vast accumulation of wretchedness and distress as the Deluge produced. Almost all who have grappled with the subject have been defeated; have been swept away by one of its own mountain billows, and compelled to acknowledge their incompetency. Martin, of the moderns, is the only man who has been enabled to succeed at all; and with him magnificence, vastness, and the great in every thing, are closely allied. We would advise Turner not to meddle with the sublimely horrible, while he can so effectually cope with the sublimely graceful.

Martin's Fall of Nineveh, &c. &c.

This splendid production of the magnificent pencil of Martin is now exhibiting at the Western Exchange, Bond-street; and with it are several of his other productions: the Deluge, Macbeth, Pan and Syrinx; and the Bower of Paphos. The *Fall of Nineveh* is most vivid in its colouring, most powerful in its effect, and forcible in expression. The grouping of the figures, and the arrangement of the various conflicts and scenes, are happily executed, and produce a picture which, when the colouring has become a little mellowed by time, will never tire the eye. Some of the figures are master pieces: look at that lovely woman leaning upon the breast of Sardanapalus—her adored and adoring lord—and fancying there to find her only security from the storm. It is we think the finest specimen of loveliness and womanly feeling that Martin has ever produced. The group of bacchanalian slaves in the foreground to the right, is an astonishingly cleverly painted picture of itself. Their determined wish to turn the horrible confusion into an enjoyment for themselves is evident in the large goblet of the delicious liquor which they are tossing down their brutal throats. The splendid array of eastern magnificence; the flight of women screaming with despair and clinging to one another for shelter and support; the eyes of plunderers grinning with dismay and delight; the destructive character of the storm; the breach in the walls; the conflict of men and horses and elephants; the agitation of the waters, and the wreck of the ships; the glare of the lightning, and the flash of swords and spears, are all painted with surprising truth. Who is there but Martin that can conceive such a mass of distress, misfortune, beauty, depravity, and grandeur, as is exemplified in this picture. The *Deluge* we have just alluded to in our notice of Mr. Turner's conception of the same awful subject. After what we there said, we think we need scarcely say that Mr. Martin's is the very reverse of Mr. Turner's. In the former it is the most wholesale washing away of human life that could be imagined. The period of time chosen is that when the inhabitants had fled to the mountains as a last resource; and crowding together on every crag, are successively swept away by an ocean of mountains. The slave bursting his chains and greeting his liberty; the impious man who dares to breathe a curse against the justice of his God, and the affection of his partner, who dreading lest the horrid oath should burst the confines of his lips, kindly places her hand upon the offending mouth, increase the interest of the scene in a powerful degree. This has, since we visited it, been engraved in Mr. Martin's splendid manner, and forms another leaf for his laurel crown. *Macbeth and Banquo's* encounter with the weird sisters on the heath, is a good picture. The army in the distance winding round the base of the heath, the noble figures of Macbeth and Banquo, and "the posters of the sea and land," unlike any thing earthly, "so withered and so wild in their attire," and the grandeur of the scenery, are all effectually depicted. *Pan and Syrinx* offers us a splendid landscape. It is rich in all that flowery luxuriance which the charmed pen of Moore so brilliantly and orientally delineates. Mr. Martin must have been indebted to that romantic writer for so voluptuous a scene. The *Bower of Paphos* is also a well-painted picture.

Landseer's Monkeyana. Part V.—Moon and Co.

We are glad to find an improvement in this part. It in some degree redeems itself from our observations on the last two parts; boasting several good hits and considerable humour. No 1 is entitled "C'est l'Amour," and exhibits one of those prodigies monkey

cupids. Setting aside the strange deformity of the figure and the inconsistency of contracting a full sized monkey into a small imp, it is very good. The chaplet of roses, the lovelock on the forehead, once so fashionable for the youthful and the loving of both sexes, and the grin of delight, are pretty objects; as are indeed the loveknot and the ring upon the tail! No 2. is political. It is called "The Spoiled child, or not satisfied with 2*s.* 6*d.*," and represents that imbecile instrument of a despotic woman, Don Miguel, clothed in royal robes, and holding in one hand the sceptre, while with the other he unmasks himself to gaze upon the crown, to which his mother points, whilst she strips his brainless head of its appropriate covering the cap and bells. In the back ground are monkey monks vowing destruction with the sword, &c. No 3 and 4 are specimens of those glorious self-conceited monkeys who sprawl about town, and annoy every respectable female with their affectation and impudence. One of them is just tasting some Lafitte, with an exclamation of satisfaction; and the other is showing off with genuine coxcombry and vanity, before a poor beggar monkey, whose rags and misery render him far more creditable and respectable.

Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities. J. Britton.

In our July number we noticed the specimens of this most interesting and attractive work; and augured thence very favorable results. The first number is now before us, and is rich in the antiquities of York; a place beyond all others the most fertile for antiquarian remains of grandeur and elegance, and historic and architectural interest. We shall not say any more at present, but recur to the subject on the publication of a second number.

New Music.

Cupid and Time, a cavatina, written by R. Morgan, Esq. composed by C. Smith—Pettet. A very lively little composition, highly creditable to the poet and composer. But the music is considerably indebted to the prettiness of the sentiment.

I'll away to the surf-beaten shore, a cavatina. The poetry and melody of this sweetly soft little air is by Wm. Ball, and the symphonies and accompaniment by our favourite J. Barnet. It has the merit of being sung by Miss Paton.

Mozart's overture to Cosi fan Tutte, as performed at the English Opera House, under the title of "*Tit for Tat,*" has been published by Pettet of Oxford-street. This opera, though an exceedingly beautiful composition, is among the inferior works of that great composer. The overture is very fine.

La Gaité, the sixth set of Quadrilles by Henry Herz.—Wessell and Stodart. The compositions of this fine pianist give great pleasure, but they are not so first rate as his execution, which astonishes every one. The same publishers have also published L. Zesbini's agreeable quadrilles selected from Herold's opera of *Marie.*

Mayseder's Duet arranged for the pianoforte and violin by Spagnoletti, and published by Wessell and Stodart, is a piece of great merit, and, for amateurs, one extremely difficult of execution.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Roman Antiquities.

By the permission of the dowager Lady Farnaby of Wickham Court, some excavations were commenced on the 17th of September, at a spot called the Warbank, on Keston Court Farm, about four miles beyond Bromley, Kent, and at a small distance from the strong entrenchments on Holwood Hill in the parish of Keston, commonly called Cæsar's Camp. Some years since a stone coffin, bearing a Roman ornament, with several Roman coins, tiles, and other relics, were discovered on this spot, and the circumstances were recorded by Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A., in a little tract, intituled, "An Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill, in the Parish of Keston," accompanied by an etching of the vestiges discovered. This induced T. C. Croker, esq. F.S.A., an ingenious author, artist, and zealous antiquary, to prosecute further researches on the spot, for which purpose he obtained the consent of Lady Farnaby as above, through the intervention of the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart. her son.

Several labourers commenced excavating on the morning of the 17th instant, under the direction of Mr. Croker, and in a short space of time laid open the foundation of a circular Roman building, about 90 feet in circumference, with projecting abutments at regular intervals. The walls were a yard in thickness, constructed of flint and Roman mortar, bonded with regular courses of Roman tile, chiefly of the roof-kind, turned up at the edges, and indented at the ends. In immediate contiguity with the remains of this edifice, was another of much smaller dimensions of an oblong form, from which the coffin had been taken some years since, mentioned in Mr. Kempe's account. Mr. Croker continued his researches on the fol-

lowing day, and, a few yards from the vestiges above described, an oblong massive stone chest, with a coped lid, was exposed to view, buried in a grave, cut in the solid chalk of the natural soil, about four feet in depth. This chest contained some human bones; its sides were at least four inches in thickness, and it had nothing in its character, except the lid, similar to the coffins of the Gothic age, being without any circular recess for the head, and equally wide at either end.

Here the exploration ended, but it is to be hoped that this singular spot will yet be fully investigated by the liberality of the proprietor of the soil, and the zeal of those gentlemen who have thus far taken an interest in the discoveries. There appears every probability, from the nature of the site, described as every where covered with old foundations, that some highly curious discoveries (as at Bignor, in Sussex) would ultimately be made, if the excavation were continued. The area of the circular building was not cleared out, and there is a strong presumption that it may contain a tessellated pavement. A vast number of fragments of ancient pottery of various kinds was thrown up in the course of the digging; some of the red Samian ware, some composed of the coarse sun-baked clay found in the sepulchres of the aboriginal inhabitants of our Island. The station at Holwood Hill has been supposed to be the *Noviomagus* of Antonine, and Mr. Kempe, in his little treatise, conjectures it to have been originally a British town.* At any rate a high degree of antiquarian interest attaches to the spot, and it is well worthy, as before observed, of a complete investigation.

In closing this brief notice of the discoveries at Holwood Hill, it is but justice to state, that John Ward, esq., the proprietor of the elegant villa, Holwood House, (built by that gentleman on the site of that of the immortal Minister, Pitt,) rendered every assistance in his power in furtherance of the research, by sending, in the most handsome manner, the workmen employed on his extensive estate, to assist in the excavation.

King Duncan's Coffin.

As the keeper of the Elgin church yard was lately engaged in digging among the ruins of the splendid cathedral of that city, he discovered a stone coffin, which is generally supposed to have been the coffin in which were deposited the remains of King Duncan, who was slain by the tyrant Macbeth, at Inverness. It is matter of unquestionable historical fact, that King Duncan was buried about the identical spot in which this stone coffin has been found; for Boethius, the most ancient of our Scottish historians, whose accuracy may be relied on, mentions that "Duncan was buried in the place on which the middle steeple stood;" the very place in which the stone coffin in question has been discovered. It is, as will be readily supposed, cut out of one stone, measures about six feet in length, two in breadth, and one and a half in depth.

Roman Pavement.

The Roman building recently discovered on Lancing Down, Sussex, exhibits a gallery of 40 feet square, which has an apartment in the centre 16 feet square, with a tessellated pavement. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman temple, as various circumstances combine to confirm. Divers coins, ancient British, Roman, and Saxon, all in a state of excellent preservation, besides bracelets, rings, combs, beads, styles, fibulæ, &c. were found in the said apartment, mingled with the ashes of the dead.

American Antiquities.

Mr. Assall, inspector of mines in Pennsylvania, has given some interesting particulars respecting the Indian Antiquities of North America, which have been lately published by Professor Mone, of Heidelberg. Mr. Assall has visited, and carefully examined, the remains of former times which exist in the forests of that country. He describes two kinds; those which seem to have belonged to the ancestors of the actual natives, and those which seem to indicate the presence, at some remote period, of a people more civilised than Indians. The latter consist of fortifications of earth or stone, tumuli, mummies, idols, and utensils. It is in the states of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, that the greater number of these fortifications are found. One has been discovered to the south of Lake Ontario; the others, which are not far from one another, are placed on a line which stretches in a south-westerly direction to the river Chenango, near Oxford. These fortifications differ in form. The ramparts are sometimes only five, and sometimes thirty feet high; and they inclose sometimes ten, sometimes fifty acres. The neighbourhood of a river, with fish, and a site not subject to inundation, have always determined those by whom these fortifications were built. A kind of covered way communicates between them and the river. The entrance is not always direct. In front, and interiorly, there is frequently a little rampart which defends the entrance. This arrangement bears an analogy to the fortification which the Romans placed at the entrances to their camps, and which they called clavicula; but with the Romans it was an exterior work. In some of the areas which these fortifications surround, are little artificial hills, intended either to assist in the defence, or to afford the means of overlooking the enemy. Near Cercleville, in the Ohio state, is a circular fortification, comprehending a square one;

* See "Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill," and a letter of Mr. Kempe, inserted in "Memoirs of the late C. A. Stothard, F.S.A." p. 84.

the walls of which latter are so accurately adjusted by the cardinal points, that it is difficult to believe that the constructor of them was destitute of astronomical knowledge. A few arrow-heads, and the remains of some very fine pottery, in which traces of glazing are visible, are all that has yet been discovered in these places. The tumuli are of various heights; some only four feet, others exceeding a hundred. The bodies over which they were heaped seem to have been previously submitted to the action of fire. There have been found in them some copper studs, plated with silver, fragments of scabbards, a copper and silver hilt of a sword, a mirror of mica membranacea, and some stone knives and hatchets. The idols exhibit only an unformed trunk, and a head of the coarsest workmanship. The mummies have nothing particular about them. It is Mr. Assal's opinion that the people who have left these remains came from Asia by crossing Behring's Straits.

Roman Fragments.

At a country-house called Arensburg, in the neighbourhood of the Hague, an important discovery has lately been made of the ruins of a Roman edifice, the baked bricks of which bear the marks of the tenth, sixteenth, and thirtieth legions; as well as those of the army of Lower Germany. There was found at the same time a large quantity of fragments of oil and wine-bottles, furniture, ornaments, &c. The building itself is similar to the Villæ Romanæ, formerly discovered in this country.

Roman Coin.

A silver Roman coin of the Emperor Carausius, of great rarity, was recently found in a state of high preservation in the neighbourhood of Debenham. It bears on one side the effigies of the Emperor crowned with laurel, circumscribed "Imp. Carausius P. F. A." On the reverse, the Emperor extending his right hand towards a female figure (Britannia), both holding a standard, circumscribed "Expectata Veni." Carausius reigned in Britain anno 294. The coin is now in the collection of a gentleman at Woodbridge. Some few weeks since a labourer, employed in removing soil and rubbish which had been thrown out of the deep well discovered about two years ago on the top of Mount Surrey Mousehold, near Northampton, found a Roman coin, which proves to be a large brass of Jvlia. Domna. (Pia. Felix. Aug) wife of the Emperor Septimus Severus, who died at York, A. D. Feb. 4, 211. A small brass of the Third Gordian (Imp. Caes. M. Ant. Gordianvs. Pivs. Avg. proclaimed Emperor of Rome by the Pretorians, Feb. 15, 237) was lately taken out of the foundation wall of an old building in the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich. The reverse of this coin has the figure of the Emperor standing, with spear and shield, and the legend Virtvs. Avg. S.C.

Rose Noble.

A rose-noble, one of the singularly beautiful gold coins of the reign of Edward the Third, was lately turned up by the plough in a field belonging to Sir Geo. Armytage, bart. of Kirkless Park, situated at Crossley, in Mirfield. It is nearly the size of half a crown, but not so thick, quite bright, and in a good state of preservation; the gold of which it is composed is of the utmost purity. On the impress side, Edward is represented in a ship, holding a sword in his right hand; in his left, a sceptre and shield. On the shield are engraven the arms of England and France quarterly. The margin bears the inscription of "EDVARD. DEI GRA. REX. ANG. DY. HYB. ET AQT." The reverse represents a flowery cross, interspersed with lioneux and fleurs-de-lis, with the pious motto, "Jesvs av-. trans. per med. illorum ibat." The coins, of which this is a specimen, were struck off to commemorate Edward's victory over the French at sea, on Midsummer-day, 1340. Very few of these are extant. A common noble of the same coinage was found in the river Witham, near Lincoln, and is in the possession of Henry Hutton, esq. The coin above described is in the possession of Sir G. Armytage.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

An Historical and descriptive Account of the Royal Palace at Eltham, by John Chessell Buckler, embellished with a View and illustrative woodcuts.

Part I. of Knight's Heraldic Illustrations of supporters, shields, scroll ornaments, brackets, cyphers, &c. drawn and engraved by the first heraldic artists.

Part I. of Specimens of Gothic Ornaments, by T. and C. Atkinson, Architects.

The Second Number of the Enigmatical Entertainer and Mathematical Associate, being for the year 1829.

Odes upon Cash, Corn, Catholics, and other Matters, selected from the columns of the Times.

The Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick, by Henry Vernon.

Life in India, a novel.

A new work on the State of the Paper Currency, and the probable consequences of the present measures if persevered in. By THOS. ATTWOOD.

Preparing for Publication.

A compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Languages, both of the Coptic and Sahidic dialects; with Observations on the Bashmuric; together with the Alphabets of the Hieroglyphics and Enchorial Characters, and some Explanation relative to their use. By the Rev. H. TATTAM, Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford. There is an Appendix, consisting of the Rudiments of a Dictionary of the ancient Egyptian Language in the Enchorial Character, by Dr. Young.

A Numismatic Chart, comprising a Series of 350 Grecian Coins of Kings arranged in chronological order from the earliest period to the beginning of the 4th century, executed on stone; the gold and bronze Coins will be coloured. By B. R. GREEN.

Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, chiefly historical and legendary, and hitherto unpublished; collected from the recitation of very old people, and accompanied with explanatory Notes. By Peter Buchan, Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Author of the Annals of Peterhead.

Mrs. Belzoni has issued a prospectus for publishing a complete Series of lithographic engravings from the original model of the Egyptian Tomb made by her husband, and now in her possession. The plates, we are informed, will be upwards of eighty, and will be published in numbers. We heartily wish it success, for the benefit of the unfortunate widow of that great traveller, and for the important results which are likely to ensue to science.

On the Events of our Saviour's Life which are the subjects of annual commemoration in the services of the United Church of England and Ireland. By the Bishop of Down and Connor (Dr. MANT).

The History of the Rise and early Progress of Christianity, comprising an Enquiry into its true Character and Design. By the Rev. SAMUEL HINDS, Vice Principal of St Alban's Hall, Oxford.

History of the Church of England to the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the Rev. J. B. S. CARWITHEN, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Author of the Bampton Lectures for 1809.

Chronology of our Saviour's Life. By the Rev. C. BENSON, Master of the Temple.

The Family Monitor, or a help to Domestic Happiness. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

Another Volume of Dr. Lingard's History of England, beginning with the Commonwealth.

Great Britain Illustrated, a Series of Views, comprising all the Cities, principal Towns, Public Buildings, Docks, and remarkable Edifices, in the United Kingdom, from drawings made expressly for the Work by W. Westall, A. R. A. and engraved by Finden. With Descriptions, by Thomas Moule, author of the Bibliotheca Heraldica, &c. &c.

Fisher's Grand National Improvements, or, Picturesque Beauties of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century, commencing with Liverpool, Manchester, &c. in the County Palatine of Lancaster. The Literary Department by W. H. Pyne, esq. and others; the Graphic by and under the superintendance of Mr. Robert Wallis.

The Present State of Van Diemen's Land, comprising an Account of its agricultural Capabilities, &c. By HENRY WIDDOWSON, late agent to the Van Diemen's Agricultural Establishment.

Tales of a Grandfather, bringing down the Scottish History to the Rebellion in 1745. By Sir WALTER SCOTT.

Another volume of Mr. Buckingham's Travels in the East.

TIME'S TELESCOPE for 1829.

Cabinet Cyclopedia. By Dr. LARDNER.

Popular Illustrations of Medicine and Diet. Part I. Of the principal exciting Causes of Disease and Death. By Dr. SHIRLEY PALMER.

Ackermann's FORGET ME NOT, enriched by fourteen engravings by Le Keux, Finden, Agar, Englehart, Romney, Davenport, Shenton, Wallis, Humphrys, Freebairn, Goodyear, and Portbury, from original paintings by Martin, Cooper, Daniell, Chalon, Thomson, Leslie, Stephanoff, Prout, Owen, Miss L. Sharpe, Clennell, Corbould, and Witherington. The literary portion consists of more than one hundred contributions.

Ackermann's LE PETIT BIJOU, written entirely in French by Mons. D'EMDEN, embellished with seven fine engravings, dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

THE WINTER'S WREATH, embellished with twelve highly finished line engravings on steel. The Editors have procured the literary assistance of Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Opie, Miss M. R. Mitford, Miss E. Taylor, the Roscoes, Montgomery, Bowring, Howitt, Coleridge, Milhouse, &c.

CHEROKEE NEWSPAPER.

A Newspaper has lately been established by the Indians of the Cherokee nation, called the Phœnix. It is printed at New Echota, the capital of this new republic, and is partly in English and partly in the Cherokee language; for the printing of the latter, a new character has been adapted by its editor—who is a native Indian. The paper is correctly and well printed; and gives proof of

the progress which this interesting nation of Indians is making, not only towards civilization, but to literary, commercial, and political eminence.

The territory occupied by the Cherokees contains about 1,400 square miles, and comprises the north-west angle of Georgia, the north-east of the State of Alabama, and the south-east of that of Tennessee. Their population amounts to 15,060 individuals, of whom 13,563 are natives, 147 white men, 73 white females, and 1,277 slaves. New Echota is the name of their principal town. July 26, 1826, they adopted a form of government nearly resembling that of the States of the American Union.

The Cherokees, hemmed in on all sides by the white population, and unable to subsist any longer by the chace, or by fishing, have been forced to have recourse to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in which, within the last twenty years, they have made surprising advances. They inhabit commodious houses, united into villages, and many of them possess farms of thirty or forty acres, highly cultivated, and abundantly provided with horses and cattle of every description. The Baptist, however, and other missionaries, have converted many of them to Christianity. They have now schools where 500 of their children learn to read, write, and cypher; they will soon possess a library and museum.

Manna.

At the sitting of the Academie des Sciences in Paris, of the 4th of Sept. M. Thenard submitted to the Members a substance, which he had received for that purpose from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a specimen of a kind of celestial manna which had fallen from the clouds in Persia, at the beginning of the present year, in such abundance, as stated to the French Consul in Persia by a Russian general who had witnessed it, that the earth to a large extent was completely covered to the depth of six inches. Cattle of every description, particularly sheep, ate it with avidity, and even bread was made, which was perfectly fit for the nourishment of man. The Academy recognised in this article a nutritious lichen, already described by botanists, and which must have been carried to the spot by some peculiar action of the winds. A similar phenomenon occurred in the same region of Persia in the year 1825.

Foreign Universities.

At the University of Munich last year, there were 1,632 students. There are no less than 80 ordinary and extraordinary professors and tutors, as well as a few professors honorary, at this University. The University library contains 105,600 works in various languages on different subjects. According to official returns there were 10,141 students at the different Spanish Universities last year. At the University of Gottingen, the number of students in June amounted to 1,371; at the University of Tubingen, to 781; at the University of Heidelberg to 787: and at the University of Warzburg to 641.

Diving Apparatus.

M. Beaudouin, a native of Paris, has invented a new system of moving under water, by which he is enabled to remain under water about a quarter of an hour, without any communication with the atmospheric air. His head, on these occasions, is enveloped in a head-piece of his own invention. He lately exhibited the effects of his apparatus before the Duke of Bordeaux and Mademoiselle, at Bagatelle.——A person by the name of Margrie, in Great Newport-street, Long Acre, has also invented a diving apparatus, by which he was enabled to remain under water for three quarters of an hour. The experiment was made between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, in six feet water. In consists of oiled silk, completely waterproof, and so constructed as to admit of a person putting it on, and afterwards effectually closing the opening through which he enters, by means of an overlapping apron, properly secured with a strap and buckle. A tin cap, closely united to the lower and more flexible portion of the dress, protects the neck, face, and head of the diver. Every part of the apparatus is air and water tight. In front of the tin case that envelopes the head, and directly opposite the eyes, is inserted a small square of glass, through which objects are discerned. Air is supplied through a tube, which, when the individual using the apparatus is under water, is fed by a condenser worked by assistants placed in a boat or otherwise, at the surface. The same tube is employed to convey air to a lantern, which the operator has the power of turning in all directions, so as to cast its rays on any given object, when he has descended to a depth that renders artificial light necessary. A second tube is inserted in the tin cap, and communicates with the lantern for the purpose of allowing the respired and rarified air to escape to the surface. Both tubes are flexible, and capable of being extended to any desired length.

Astronomy.

Professor Struve, who has recently been making astronomical observations at Dorpat, with the achromatic telescope of Fraunhofer, has discovered a number of double stars, making the total number in the four classes 3,063, which is nine times greater than that in the catalogue of Herschel.—Professor Struve explains why the small stars appear so seldom double, by the difficulty of seeing at an immense distance a satellite star, which is often much more faint than a principal one.

SELECT POETRY.

Lines written at Halcomb Cottage, Middle Hill, near Box, in August 1828.

HAPPY the man, whose tranquil lot
Is fixed for life at Halcomb cot!*
Far from the busy "hum of men,"
Along the cool sequester'd glen,
Beside the clear meandering rill
That laves the braes of Middle Hill,
He wanders,—free from pomp and noise,
Corroding cares and heartless joys.
Upon the hallow'd Sabbath day,
To Ditchridge Church he speeds his way;
A simple structure, small but clean,
That suits the genius of the scene,
Where Mullens to the listening train
Makes Heaven's recorded precepts plain.
Near to the sacred fane appears
A mansion famed in other years,
That boasted for its former Lord
The bannered line of Hungerford.
But all its honours now are flown!
Sculptur'd in long-enduring stone
An eagle-crest remains alone.†
Above the brook and verdant mead,
The spire of Box erects its head;
While to the northward you discern
The stately tower of bleak Colerne:
And on the fertile vale are seen,
The still retreats of Ashley Green.

D. Cabanel.

On a Picture in illustration of some passages in Paradise Lost, painted by William Etty, Esq. *R.A. Elect.*

By John Taylor, *Esq.*

WERE Milton now alive, possessed of sight,
And his embodied beauties here to view,
This scene he would behold with proud delight,
And own that Etty is a poet too.

But if Poussin could from the grave arise,
His heart at once would feel an envious thorn,
He would behold the work with jealous eyes,
And writhing, wish that Etty ne'er was born.

Artist! 'tis thine to reach the heroic sphere,
Or sport where Graces and the Loves preside;
Lofty or beautiful thy forms appear,
By Genius warm'd, with Nature still thy guide.

* Halcomb Cottage is situated six miles from Bath, and one from Box; and was formerly for twelve summers the residence of Lady Araminta Monck.

† This once magnificent mansion is now inhabited by Farmer Cottle, who lets out part of it for summer lodgings.

On the Picture of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford.

O PICTA, ante alias longè pulcherrima formas,
Quot redolens vitæ spiritus intus alit;
Dum labrum aspicio ridens, oculosque nitentes,
Cuncta tamen tacito conciliata metu,
Casta sis an fallax, dubitem licet,—O, mihi certè [trix.
Dulcis es, ut conjux; omnibus, et mere-

Englished.

O LOVELIEST offspring of the painter's art, [impart;
Fraught with such looks as life could ne'er
Whilst I those smiles of playful fondness view, [true;
I doubt thee false, yet scarce believe thee
Charmed at the sight, I still forego my claim,—
Thy smiles, thy beauty, shine on all the same! Q. J.

On a young man taking a ladder from the front of a house, to enable a female with whom he had been walking in Hyde Park, to get over the gate.

DANGEROUS STEPS.

By Mrs. Carey,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.

THAT lovers take rash steps we know—
Mark those who to Auld Scotia go.
And false steps, too, which many a fair
Has liv'd to mourn through years of care—
And steps so thoughtless, strange, and wild,
As prove that Love is yet a child.
But, to take steps from other folk,
Is new—and may not prove a joke;
For Law's rude hands the elf may seize,
Who takes such *dangerous steps* as these.

West Square.

IMPROMPTUS.—*By the Same.*

On hearing a person remark that Miss Landon could write on nothing but Love.

LANDON! when Critics say, thy melting strains [pains—
Breathe but of Love—its pleasures, or its
Tell them, such theme well suits a lay like thine,
For Love, and genuine verse, are both divine.

On a Person stealing "the Miseries of Human Life."

STEAL Miseries! upon my word,
This is a theft the most absurd
That can our wonder move.
But, should he steal them all—what then?
Earth would be Heav'n; and mortal men
Would live like saints above.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The land forces of France, at this time, consist of eight regiments of foot guards, eight ditto of horse guards, one ditto of foot artillery of the guard, one ditto of horse artillery of ditto, one ditto of waggon train of ditto, 64 ditto of infantry of the line, 20 ditto of light infantry, four ditto of Swiss infantry, one ditto of Hohenlohe, eight condemned companies, 45 garrison companies, two regiments of carabineers (heavy horse,) 10 ditto of cuirassiers, 12 ditto of dragoons, 18 ditto of horse chasseurs, six ditto of hussars, eight ditto of foot artillery, four regiments of horse artillery, 12 companies of ouvries (workmen), eight ditto of the waggon train, 15 ditto of garrison artillery, three corps of engineers, one battalion of pontoon men, six companies of sappers and miners with pontoniers, one troop of waggon train, 24 legions of mounted gens d'armes. Forming altogether a grand total of 231,207 men, divided into 21 military divisions. Five regiments of infantry are garrisoning the colonies.

The actual state of the French navy is, afloat and building, 336 vessels, of which 53 are ships of the line, 57 frigates. Of these 53 vessels, seven are at sea, and eight soon will be, 23 are laid up in ordinary, and 20 are on the stocks. Of the frigates, 36 are at sea or ready for it, 18 are building.

The revenue of the Catholic church of France has been annually increasing since the accession of the Bourbons; of which serious complaints have been made. The budget voted for the Catholic faith amounted in 1815 to 11,380,000 francs; in 1816, to 16,400,000; in 1817, to 20,700,000; in 1818, 22,000,000, and so on gradually increasing till the budget for 1829, which contained for the Catholic faith a charge of 35,610,000, and making in 15 years the sum total of 382,600,000 francs. In 1817 each Curé had, on an average, 504 francs; and in 1828 each one has 690 francs. It has increased, therefore, a fifth; while each member of the aristocratic part of the priesthood has his revenue increased from 2,780 francs, in 1817, to 3,690 francs; or more than one-third. In 1825, 1,796,836 francs were appropriated to preserve power, &c. of the archbishops. In 1817, the article *recours* was 60,000 francs; this year it is upwards of one-third of a million. The bursaries for seminaries, which in 1825 and 1826 amounted to 925,000 francs, amount now to 1,200,000 francs, without including the new credit of 1,200,000 francs, granted by a law not included in the current budget.

SPAIN.

Advices from Saragossa, state that serious disorders, which threatened to be of vital importance, had broken out in that province. This was caused by a suit between the Ecclesiastic Chapter and the gardeners, respecting the payment of certain dues; and the tribunal having decided it in favour of the latter, the Chapter had appealed from the sentence, which appeal ended in the gardeners being condemned to pay the demand. These latter had consequently formed themselves into a society for resisting payment, and threatened to destroy the grounds of such as yielded. The spirit of disorder had attained such a height, that the captain general of the province had forwarded an account to the Government, and asked for troops to put down the insubordination, which had been complied with.

The Archbishop of Toledo lately published an order, prohibiting almost every description of books, prayer-books excepted, from entering his diocese. Every work in a foreign language, every translation, and all the French and English journals, are forbidden.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters are filled with accounts of proscription, arrests, and of all those acts by which tyranny hopes to consolidate its power by striking terror into the hearts of its slaves. Don Miguel has issued a decree, confiscating, for the use of his treasury, not only the property of those who lately opposed him in arms, but of those who have emigrated. At one time the exports from Lisbon and Oporto to Great Britain amounted to 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* a year, and now there is not to be seen a British flag in the Tagus.

Madeira has surrendered to Don Miguel, almost without resistance. The expedition appeared before the town and bay of Machico on the 22d August. The landing of the troops took place without opposition. The next day they marched upon Funchal, which they entered. Governor Valdez, with the most opulent and influential of the inhabitants of the place, took shelter on board an English sloop of war lying in the harbour.

On the 2d of September, his Brazilian Majesty's frigate Imperatriz, Vice-admiral Count de Sousel, arrived at Gibraltar in 59 days from Rio de Janeiro, with the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria da Gloria on board. Thunderstruck with the intelligence they received of the state of Portugal, they were undecided in what way to

act. Their first intentions were to have gone to Vienna; but England seems the most proper place for the Queen to remain in, until advices have been received from her father.

In a recent proclamation, Don Pedro calls upon the Portuguese to espouse the cause of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, in the name of the throne and altar, against his brother, whom, by a convenient fiction, he asserts to be under coercion.

NETHERLANDS.

A royal decree of the 10th Sept. decides, "That the city of Antwerp shall enjoy exemption from the duties on importation and exportation, by means of an entrepôt, in the same manner as it was granted to the city of Amsterdam, by the royal decree of the 9th of May last."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The campaign which the Russian armies have undertaken against the Turks may be of longer duration than was expected. According to the accounts which are received from all quarters, it is incredible what bravery and perseverance are daily shown by the Mussulmans. Both at Schumla and Varna, the Turks continue to manifest the utmost resistance. According to all accounts, the force of the Turks at Choumla is from 120,000 to 140,000 men, and receives daily reinforcements. Choumla, and the works about it, are said to be defended by 1,400 pieces of cannon, chiefly cast iron; and the Turks are stated to have shewn great bravery and firmness in the late actions. At Varna, which is closely invested by land and sea, the Russians are employing the most vigorous exertions. Several gallant sorties have been made by the garrison. Two were made on the 7th and 9th of August, and the conflict lasted till sunset on each day. The Turkish infantry are described as having made repeated charges on the Russians. Whilst these operations were carrying on by land, Admiral Greig seconded the Russians by sea. He bombarded the place on the 7th, from a frigate and a bomb vessel.

If we may believe the Turkish bulletins, the defence against the Russians has been as successful as can be desired. The Capitan Pacha writes, that on the 9th he completely defeated the Russians, who made an attack upon Varna. Ibrahim Pacha had surprised one of their convoys between Bazardjik and Jana Bazza, and captured it, after having massacred the escort. The accounts from Silistria are equally favourable, and the Pacha of Widdin was preparing an offensive operation against Little Wallachia. The garrison of Silistria made, on the 2d Aug. a sally, in which the Russian corps besieging the place was beaten. The Turks are said to have lost but few men, while the Russians had 2,000 killed. On the 18th of August the Turks, to the amount of 20,000, sallied from their entrenched camp at Calafat, advanced as far as Czowi, seized on all the ammunition, provisions, and forage which they could find, and retired, taking with them some thousand head of cattle. The whole district of Mehedud has been laid waste.

From Bucharest we learn, that 25,000 Turks, chiefly cavalry, having passed the Danube, proceeded rapidly to Lower Chyl, where, being joined by a horde of Arnauts, they marched towards Crajova. General Geismar, who commanded the Russian corps, surprised in his cantonments, endeavoured to rally his troops, in his retreat—and the Count Langeron, who arrived to his relief, could only assist in covering his retreat. Under these unfortunate circumstances they were obliged to abandon to the Turks 6,000 head of horned cattle, all the magazines of provision and ammunition, which were considerable, and more than forty pieces of artillery, which the conquerors immediately transported to Widdin.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 18th Aug. states that a serious conspiracy had been detected in that city, occasioned by the remnant of the Janissaries, who had entered into an extensive conspiracy to overthrow the Sultan. The plot appears to have been completely crushed. Three hundred persons were executed the next day.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Great American Western Canal, which was begun in 1817, is now completed, and connects Lake Erie with the waters of the Hudson, near Albany. Its whole length is 362 miles, and it cost seven millions of dollars.

American Navy.—The American Navy consists of forty vessels, of which there are seven 74s, or ships of the line; seven 44s, or frigates of the first class; four of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; twelve sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. At present nineteen of the above are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and four sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness.

The Military Chief of the Department of Panama has announced that he is commissioned by the Municipal Government to superintend the opening of a new rail-road from Panama to Porto Bello, in order to facilitate the overland communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He states, that the distance between these places is 12 English leagues and two miles—that the route of the road does not exceed 14 leagues 450 yards—that three parties of labourers of 60 each, are employed in opening the road, and that he hoped, in March last, to transport the mail by this route, and to have points marked out where cultivators may be located. It is thought by many intelligent

men, that a rail road across the Isthmus may be constructed at a moderate expence.

Of the languages in America 11,647,000 persons speak English; 10,584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; 216,000 Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Carthagena to the 22d July, that Bolivar has declared war against Peru, on the part of Colombia and Bolivia. A proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants of these States, mentioning that Bolivia has been invaded by the Peruvians, and that the acts of hostility are sent to him duly authenticated by General Sucre; he therefore calls upon all Colombians, and the natives of Bolivia, to take up arms and support him in this just and necessary measure of retribution. General Paez, in a proclamation dated Valentia, 15th July, addressed to the Intendant of the Department, announces the elevation of Bolivar to the surpreme power. All the adjacent provinces immediately declared for the Liberator.

EAST INDIES.

La Perouse.—Calcutta papers, received by the Laurel, to the beginning of May, contain a most interesting narrative of the proceedings of Captain Dillon, of the Research, during his voyage to discover the fate of La Perouse. At Tongataboo an attempt was made on the ship by the natives in nineteen canoes; but, owing to the precautions of Captain Dillon, it was rendered nugatory. The Research arrived at Tucopia on the 5th of September; and Captain Dillon there learned from a Lascar, a native of Surat, that about five years previous he had visited Mannicola, at which time were living there two old white men, who were formerly of the crew of two ships wrecked there, and that he had seen several parts of the wreck, consisting of pieces of iron, brass guns, &c. Capt. Dillon, on the 6th, sent on shore to purchase such of these articles as were in possession of the natives; among which were the silver handle of a sword, with a large cypher on one side, and on the other another cypher, apparently a P, with a crown over it; a razor; one half of a brass globe; an old sword-blade; and variety of pieces of iron, iron-bolts, screws, &c. On the 8th, the captain arrived off Mannicola, and, after some preliminary proceedings, to quiet the apprehensions of the natives, an intercourse was opened. On the 13th, the Research came to anchor, and Capt. Dillon made particular inquiry after the two white men left there; and gathered from the inhabitants that, when the oldest islanders were boys, on one dreadful stormy night, which unroofed their huts, broke down their fruit-trees, and did considerable other damage, two large ships were lost on the South-west side of the island, near the villages Wannow and Priow; one of them sunk in deep water, the other was thrown on the reef. The "spirits" on-board the latter ship carried on shore to Priow several articles that served to assist in building a small two-masted vessel, in which they sailed away, leaving two of their number behind. These men were known to the islanders by the name of Maia, one of whom died three years and a half before Capt. Dillon's visit; and the other, who resided with a chief of the Pawcorie tribe, joined his protector in a war in which he was defeated, and compelled to seek safety by a flight to one of the neighbouring islands, the white man accompanying him on the voyage. This event occurred a year and a half before the arrival of Capt. Dillon, and since the above period nothing had been heard of the Pawcorie tribe. The inhabitants of Mannicola stated that great wars had been carried on between the whites and the inhabitants of the West and South-west sides of the island, during which five of the Wannow chiefs and forty of their men were slain, and that they had not been concerned in this, nor had they seen any of the people from the wrecks. The natives where the ships were wrecked were far from communicative, it is supposed from a dread that Capt. Dillon came to seek satisfaction. Capt. Dillon left Mannicola on the 8th of October, in search of the Frenchman who had fled with the Pawcorie tribe, and arrived at Otooboa, Indenney, but without success. At the latter place the Research was attacked by 175 canoes, with three to five natives each, who shot some poisoned arrows; but, on a discharge of muskets, when one was wounded, they were quieted. The natives stated that no such persons as the white men had ever been seen there. While at anchor in the bay, Capt. Dillon held a council of his officers, when it was unanimously resolved that further search after the survivor would be ineffectual, and Capt. Dillon returned to the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, on the 5th of November. At Mannicola Capt. Dillon recovered the curved part of a ship's large iron knee, two iron bolts, and other materials, and one silver gravy-spoon, French fashion, with apparently a P on it, and a crown with a flower under it, two double-headed shot, and many other things belonging to the ships; among others, a large brass bell with a cross on it, and on the right of the cross the words Bazin m'a Faih, four small brass guns, a copper saucepan with two fleurs-de-lis stamps on it. Thus, after a period of forty years, has the fate of the unfortunate La Perouse been ascertained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Brunswick Clubs.—There is great activity displayed in Dublin, as well as in almost all parts of the North of Ireland, in establishing Orange Associations under the name of Brunswick Clubs. The chief club is to be held at Morrison's, one of the principal hotels and taverns of Dublin. In the counties of Derry, Cavan, Cork, &c. the organization of these clubs proceeds with equal activity. At Sligo, Armagh, Derry, Antrim, Enniskillen, &c. initiatory proceedings have commenced. It is intended to establish, if possible, a Protestant rent. These clubs are also ramifying in England. One is forming in the county of Bucks, under the denomination of the Brunswick Constitutional Club of the County of Buckingham, in which several persons of high respectability have already enrolled their names. One of the most respectable meetings ever assembled in Kent lately took place at Maidstone, to take into consideration the best means at the present crisis of expressing the determination of the Protestants of that county to uphold the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these Realms. There were present, (beside the chairman the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford,) the Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Sydney, Lord Teynham, Lord Bexley, the Hon. Mr. Harris, eldest son of Lord Harris, Sir John Bridges, M. P. Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Wells, M. P. for Maidstone, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Cholmondeley Dering, Gen. Mulcaster, Sir Edward Knatchbull, M.P. and nearly all the rank, respectability, and influence of the county. The first resolution, which went to the establishment of the Brunswick Constitutional Club, was proposed by the Earl of Winchelsea, and seconded by Sir John Brydges, and passed unanimously. The meeting was subsequently addressed in support of the Resolutions by Lord Sydney, Lord Bexley, Sir Edward Dering, and others, and the same strong and ardent tone of high Protestant principle pervaded the entire assemblage.

It seems to be felt unanimously that the time has at length arrived when the Protestants of England should stand forth in defence of the Constitution of 1688. Lord Kenyon, and the Duke of Newcastle, have each taken up the subject in animated addresses to the public, through the medium of the newspapers. The Duke of Newcastle, in his Letter to Lord Kenyon, says, "an appeal to the nation is our only resource; it must be made; and the voice of the nation must decide whether Protestantism or Popery shall prevail; whether, by treading in the footsteps of our forefathers, we will maintain the Protestant ascendancy, which their practical wisdom established for us,—or whether, to our eternal shame, to our certain punishment, we will see the Jesuits triumphant, and the idolatrous worship of Papists openly displayed throughout this now Protestant land. In short, the nation must decide whether these kingdoms shall be at once the cradle and the citadel of Protestantism and real liberty, or the hot bed of Popery, with its scarlet train of mental and political despotism."—"An inaction totally inexplicable possesses the Government. We see rebellion stalk through the land with impunity — conciliation still reigns in our Councils. The Popish Association, day after day, audaciously asserts its omnipotence, and proclaims aloud that it will yield to no other authority. One of their members, a fellow who years since deserved to be hanged for his treason, has, through this means, been chosen to sit in a British Protestant Parliament, although a Papist;—itinerant Popish demagogues are roaming through the country, spouting sedition and treason; and who offers the slightest opposition to all this? No one."

An event has occurred at *Hastings* of importance to persons occupying land by the sea. A piece of land on the West of Hastings, on which between two and three hundred houses are standing, occupied by about a thousand inhabitants, has recently been claimed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the occupants have been served with notices of ejectment. This land, within the memory of some inhabitants of the town, was sea-beach, and was first covered with earth for the purpose of being converted into a cricket-ground. Portions of it were afterwards gradually inclosed for yards and warehouses, houses, cottages, &c. It appears, however, from a recent legal decision, that land forsaken by the sea is not the property of the Crown, but of the owner of the nearest land above high water mark.

The monument erected to the memory of the late General Sir Thomas Picton, at *Carmarthen*, has been thrown open to public view. The structure, in its general design, particularly the shaft and entablature, resembles Trajan's Pillar in Rome; and for the durability of the materials (black marble) promises to survive the wreck of as many ages as that mouldering but interesting relic of antiquity. On the South side of the monument is the following inscription:—"Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, of

the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and of other Foreign Orders, Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Pembroke: born at Poyston, in Pembrokeshire, in August, 1758; died at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, gloriously fighting for his Country and the Liberties of Europe. Having honourably fulfilled, on behalf of the public, various duties in various climates, and having achieved the highest military renown in the Spanish Peninsula, he thrice received the unanimous thanks of Parliament, and a monument, erected by the British Nation in St. Paul's Cathedral, commemorates his death and services. His grateful countrymen, to perpetuate past and incite to future exertions, have raised this column, under the auspices of His Majesty King George the Fourth, to the memory of a Hero and a Welshman. The plan and design of this monument was given by our countryman, John Nash, esq. F.R.S. Architect to the King. The ornaments were executed by E. H. Bailey, esq. R.A. and the whole was erected by M. Daniel Mainwaring, of the town of Carmarthen, in the years 1826 and 1827."—On the North side is a translation of the above in Welch.

Aug. 23. The new Church at *Scarborough*, which has received the name of Christ Church, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The first stone was laid on the 19th Oct. 1826, by the late Rev. J. Kirk, Vicar of St. Mary's. P. Atkinson, esq. of York, is the architect. The style is Gothic, of the 13th century. The outside of the building is faced with Hackness stone. The interior dimensions are 88 feet long, and 50 wide in the square; the height of the nave, or centre ceiling, is 40 feet; the tower is 16 feet square within, and the total height from the ground to the top of the pinnacle is 116 feet. The accommodation is calculated for 1300 persons; one half in pews, and the remainder in free benches, including an upper gallery at the West end for charity children. The East windows, which consist of five narrow lancet-windows, have the King's arms in the centre, and the Archbishop of York and Sir John V. B. Johnstone's arms, and the arms of Scarborough on each side, and under the King's arms. Sir John Johnstone gave the stone for the building; and of the expenses 4,000*l.* was obtained from the National Commissioners, and 3,000*l.* raised by subscription. No place of burial is attached.

Sept. 16, 17, 18. The *Denbigh Eisteddfod and Musical Festival* took place, at which the Duke of Sussex was present. The President of the meeting was Sir Edward Mostyn, bart. The Patrons were, the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Grosvenor, Earl Powis, Earl of Plymouth, Lord Bagot, Lord Dungannon, Lord Newborough, Lord Dynevor, Lord Clive, Lord Ashley, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, Sirs W. W. Wynn, E. P. Lloyd, and C. Morgan, barts. The Vice-presidents were fifty-two personages inhabiting Wales, including eight Baronets, and nine Members of Parliament. The President said, that the objects of meetings like the present were to preserve the purity of the Welsh language, and to cultivate its poetry and music. Among the prizes was one for the best English essay, containing "An historical Account of the Flintshire Castles," a premium of seven guineas, and a medal of the value of three guineas, to Miss Anghared Lloyd, a name not unknown to Welsh literature. The prize proposed for the best Englyn on the visit of the Royal Duke was adjudged to Catwg,—namely, Griffin Williams, alias Bardig Griff. Peris, who read the composition. The successful candidate for the prize on Sir Stephen Glynn coming of age was John Owen, of Denbigh. The Rev. Mr. Price was called upon to announce that the prize of the gold harp was about to be contested. There were only two candidates for the chief prize, viz. Rhys Jones of Llanrwst, formerly of Liverpool, who performed "The Rising of the Lark;" and Richard Roberts, of Carnarvon, who played "Sweet Richard." The prize was awarded to the latter, and the Duke of Sussex invested him with his reward.

Manchester, Sept. 19. This day arrived here, after a passage through the several canals from Paddington, a steam-vessel, built for the purpose of navigating the canals of the kingdom; an attempt which has been once or twice made, but has never heretofore succeeded. The vessel which has come here is the invention of Mr. David Gordon, well known as the originator of the portable gas. The vessel is small, and of a very moderate power. It passed through the Regent's Canal at London, and also the Grand Junction Canal, the Birmingham, the Coventry, the Oxford, the Grand Trunk (or Trent and Mersey), into the Duke of Bridgewater's noble Canal, by which this part of the country is so distinguished. In the progress of this voyage it came through two subterranean tunnels, each of nearly two miles in length, the one at Stoke Brecon, in Northamptonshire, and the other ending at Preston Brook, in this county, besides two or three small tunnels, one of them near Braunston. Through the last of the long tunnels the steam vessel towed a large barge laden with timber; thus saving the labour usual in passing through by tunnels, and which is most unfriendly to the health and safety of the labourers employed in that task. The present voyage has been purely experimental, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of employing steam-vessels without injury to the canals, a fact now fully ascertained.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS has been printed. After noticing the extent of the population of London and Middlesex, which is estimated at nearly 1,400,000, being an increase of 19 per cent. since 1811, it accounts for 19 per cent. of the increase of crime by the corresponding increase of the population, and amongst the other causes they class the low price of gin, and the high rate of wages, which enables some mechanics to do without work for several days together. The Committee then notice the neglect of children as a cause of crime, and particularly the practice of gambling among them.—The more frequent holding of sessional trials is recommended, for the purpose of abridging the period between the apprehension and trial of juvenile offenders; and it is also recommended that in their subsequent punishment intercourse with each other should be prevented.—On the subject of restitution of stolen goods, bankers' parcels, &c. the Committee impress upon the Government and the Legislature the necessity of some effectual stop to this increasing evil. With respect to the part taken by police officers in these negociations, the Committee say that nothing has been proved, except as to officers connected with Bow-street and the City; but in these cases they are declared to have acted from no corrupt motive, and frequently to have been satisfied for their agency with less than they could have gained by the apprehension of the guilty parties. The Committee, however, reprobate the practice with great severity, and recommend re-consideration and revision of the law which relates to it.—On the subject of warrants in cases of felony, and search warrants, the Committee notice the evils occasioned by requiring the warrants to be backed; as, whilst this is doing, the property may be removed or the culprit escape; and they commend that "in future warrants, whether to apprehend the person or to search the premises, shall be executed in all parts of the kingdom, under the authority of the magistrate from whom it originally issues, who alone can and ought to be responsible for the legality of the proceedings."—The Committee next notice a defect by which persons who commit forgery sometimes escape; "for, as the law at present stands, although you can show the whole of the cheque or bill of exchange to be in the hand-writing of a certain individual, you cannot prosecute for the forgery, unless you can show where it was written, and in 19 cases out of 20 that is impossible."—The flash-houses resorted to by thieves, gamblers, &c. next come under consideration: The Committee attribute to their existence much of the crime now prevalent. On the measures advisable for the improvement of the general police, the Committee enter at great length into a review of the evidence offered on different occasions, and conclude with a recommendation that there should be constituted a new police office, the magistrates of which should be relieved from the ordinary duties which take up the time of the present police magistrates, and should devote themselves to the superintendance of the officers, patrol, &c. and to the prevention of crime.

Aug. 12. The Kensington Canal was opened this day by Lord Kensington and a number of friends of the undertaking. This canal runs from the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, directly north two miles and a quarter, terminating close to the great western road, half a mile distant from Kensington Palace. It is 100 feet broad, and capable of affording passage for craft of 100 tons burden. The basin is 400 feet long by 200 broad, and is situated in the most thriving and healthy part of the town. This canal, which is the only water conveyance to Kensington, has been completed at the expense of 40,000*l.* and its income from wharfs, tonnage, &c. is calculated at about 2500*l.* per annum.

Thames Tunnel.—The Thames Tunnel is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which, being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in, in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained that, if left in its unfinished state, another break of the river might be the consequence. The water the Tunnel makes (if we may use the expression) at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as firm as before any accident happened. The workmen, with the exception of a very few hands, who are employed in thoroughly removing every appearance of the late disaster, have been discharged; and even the few now at work will in another week no longer be needed. Notwithstanding the appeals made, and the time that has elapsed since the new plan was first proposed and adopted, little more than a tenth part of the sum required to finish the work has been got together. We understand that it has been proposed, in the event of the sum of 100,000*l.* being raised, to commence working from the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and, in case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is in the centre of the river, building up a similar wall to that now placed at the end of the present works, and afterwards completing the centre by means of the coffer-dam.

Sept. 16. At Bow-street, a young surgeon, named Holme, was charged with breaking open three coffins, in a vault at Hendon church, and with having cut off three heads, for phrenological purposes. One of them,

it appeared, was the head of his own mother! Mr. Harmer defended him, on the ground of enthusiasm for his profession, and a wish to ascertain the seat of a particular complaint with which the family was affected. The young man, and two labourers who assisted him, were bound over to the sessions.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

English Opera House.

Aug. 28. *Miss Wright; or Courting by Proxy*, a farce. It was received with much disapprobation, and after three or four nights finally withdrawn.

Sept. 4. Weigl's Opera of Gli amori Marinari, introduced under the title of *The Pirate of Genoa*. It was successful, and continues to be much admired.

Sept. 18. *The Quartette; or, Interrupted Harmony*, an exceedingly agreeable trifle, very well received.

Haymarket Theatre.

Sept. 18. *The Barber Baron; or, the Frankfort Lottery*, a farce in two acts, was produced.

Sept. 15. *Valeria*, altered from the French by a lady of rank. It was tolerably successful.

Surrey Theatre.

Sept. 2. Mr. Elliston, whose spirited conduct has obtained a greater share of popularity for this theatre than it ever yet enjoyed, introduced the celebrated Weber's first opera, entitled *Sylvana*, to the notice of the British public. It exhibits much of that composer's peculiar music, and was very enthusiastically received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Lord F. L. Gower, to be Secretary of State in Ireland, and Sir John Byng, Commander of the Forces. Sir A. Barnard, to be Equerry to the King. Fred. A. Barnard, esq. to be G. C. H.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

Aug. 9. The Earl of Belmore to be Governor in Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.—Major-Gen. Lewis Grant to be Governor of Trinidad.—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, R. Gordon, esq. M.P., Lord R. Seymour, Lord Ashley, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Sir H. Rose, Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, Wm. Ward, esq. M.P., F. Baring, esq. M.P., Geo. Byng, esq. M.P., C. N. Pallmer, esq. M.P., T. B. Lennard, esq. M.P., C. Ross, esq. M P., Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart., the Hon. B. Bouverie, Col. J. Clitherow, Dr. T. Turner, Dr. J. Bright, Dr. H. H. Southey, Dr. T. Drever, and Dr. J. R. Hume, to be Commissioners for licensing and visiting all houses within the cities of London and Westminster, and within seven miles thereof, and within the county of Middlesex, for the reception of lunatics.

Aug. 10. Geo. Magrath, M.D. to be Physician Extraord. to the Duke of Clarence.

Aug. 11. The Earl of Chesterfield to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. to be Sergt.-Surgeon to his Majesty.—Benj. Collins Brodie, esq. and James Wardrop, esq. to be Surgeons to his Majesty.

Aug. 11. 41st Foot, Major Walter Fred. O'Reilly to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Sydney J. Cotton, 3d ditto, to be Major.

Aug. 14. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. to be Governor in Chief of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.—Major-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia and its dependencies.—Major-Gen. Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

Aug. 18. 1st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Aug. Wetherall to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Lachlane Mac Lalne to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. John Cox to be Major.—Unattached, Major Wm. Hewett, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Aug. 21. The Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, R.N. to be Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence.

Aug. 25. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, to be Adj.-Gen. to His Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 1. 2d Foot, Gen. Sir W. Keppel, G. C. B. 67th Foot, to be Colonel.—67th ditto, Major-Gen. John Macdonald to be Colonel.

Sept. 8. Major-Gen. John Ross to be Lieut-Governor of Guernsey.—Brevet. Major-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. to be Lieut.-Gen. in N. America.—Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Sept. 17. Visc. Melville, Sir Geo. Cockburn, the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, Sir Geo. Clerk, bart. and the Earl of Brecknock, to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Lord Ellenborough, Right Hon. R. Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Geo. Murray, Duke of Wellington, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Lord Wallace, Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Marquess of Graham, Lawrence Peel, esq. and Right Hon. Tho. Peregrine Courtenay, to be Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Randle Chetham, esq. of Southill-house, Somerset, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle, John Strode, esq. dec. to take and use the surname of Strode, in addition to and after that of Chetham.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. B. Sumner, D. D. to be Bishop of Chester.
Rev. E. James, Preb. in Winchester Cath.
Rev. W. Dealtry, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.
Rev. R. J. Beadon, Holcombe Burnell V. Devon.
Rev. J. Bettridge, St. Paul's R. York.
Rev. C. Colley, Wincombe V. Somerset.
Rev. Mr. Colpoys, N. Waltham R. Hants.
Rev. Mr. Dallas, Wonston R. Hants.
Rev. T. Furneaux, St. Germain's P. C. Cornwall.
Rev. A. Gibson, Chedworth V. Gloucester.
Rev. H. Green, Upton Shodsbury V. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. Hayton, Ryhope P. C. Durham.
Rev. W. Hobson, Thurton P. C. Norfolk.
Rev. F. Lunn, Butley cum Baltonsborough V. Somerset.
Rev. T. Pitman, Eastbourne V. Sussex.
Rev. E. Ramsden, St. James's P. C. Upper Darwent, Lancashire.
Rev. Dr. Richardson, Brancepeth R. co. Durham.
Rev. R. Ripley, Chester-le-Street P. C. co. Durham.
Rev. R. Rocke, Lynden R. co. Rutland.
Rev. J. Salter, Iron Acton R. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. Taylor, St. Michael's at Thorn R. Norfolk.
Rev. E. Walker, Langton R. co. Linc.
Rev. G. L. Warner, St. Mary Breden V. Canterbury.
Rev. J. Wilkinson, S. Croxton R. co. Leic.
Rev. G. W. Wrangham, Thorpe Basset R. co. York.

Chaplains.

Rev. A. H. Glasse, to Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. W. J. Thornton, to the Earl of Leven.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. G. Kemp, Head Master of Falmouth Grammar School.
Rev. J. Fayrer, Master of Chard Grammar School.
Rev. Dr. Williams, to be Head Master of Westminster School, *vice* Goodenough, resigned.

BIRTHS.

May 25. At Dunottar House, N. B. Lady Kennedy, a son.

June 2. At Wemyss Castle, Lady Emma Wemyss, a dau.——6. At Eaglescairnie, the wife of Major-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart, a dau.

July 1. In London, the Hon. Mrs. Kennedy Erskine, a son and heir.——At Kensington, the Countess of Glasgow, a dau. ——6. At Welford house, near Nottingham, Lady Lucy Smith, a dau.——7. At Taplow Court, Viscountess Kirkwall, a son. ——8. At Melville house, the Countess of Leven and Melville, a dau.——20. In London, Viscountess Bangor, a son.

Aug. 23. At Lambridge house, near Bath, the wife of Capt. J. A. Murray, R. N. a son. ——25. At Greendown, Somerset, the wife of Commander B. N. Festing, R. N. a son. ——29. At Deighton Grove, near York, the wife of J. H. Fletcher, esq. Surveyor-general, Post Office, a dau.——31. At the seat of Lord Sherborne, the Lady Eliz. Dutton, a son and heir.——At Oakley Hall, Wilts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hicks Beach, a dau.——At Standish House, Somerset, the Lady Emma Pennant, a dau.——At Smeeth, Kent, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, D. D. Laudian Professor of Arabic, in the University of Oxford, a dau.

Sept. 4. At Lymington, the wife of Major Pringle Taylor, a son.— At the Vicarage, Tuxford, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Elliott, a son ——6. In Gower-street, the wife of John Patteson, esq. barrister at law, a son.——7. At Copse Hill, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Durham, a son.——At the Parsonage, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Feilden, a son. ——8. At Shrewsbury, the wife of Rich. Jenkins, esq. of Bicton Hall, a son and heir.—— 9. At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Gordon, R. N. a dau.——10. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Mackenzie Fraser, a dau.—— 12. At the Archbishop of Canterbury's, Addington Park, the lady of Sir Geo. H. W. Beaumont, bart. a son and heir.——13. At Waterstock, the wife of W. H. Ashhurst, esq. M. P. a son.——14. At the Vicarage, Affpuddle, Dorset, Mrs. Waldy, a dau.—— 20. At Dunsby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John Bonham, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. At Oswestry, Salop, J. Adams, of Lydstep House, Pembroke, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Henry Gibbons, esq. ——25. At St. James's, H. Pester, esq. to Georgiana, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John and Lady Emily Macleod.——At Chigwell, Essex, Mundeford Allen, esq. to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late James Basire, esq. ——26. At St. Pancras, Edmund Giles, esq. of Tavistock-place, to Ann, widow of the late Major W. W. Kichin, E. I. C.—— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Tho. Butts, jun. esq. of Grafton-street, to Mary Ann, second dau. of John Barrow, esq. of

Davies-street, Berkeley-square.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, John Alex. Brand, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Eliza Hudson.——At St. Mary's, Lambeth, E. J. Lack, esq. to Lucinda Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. John Nedham, Rector of Ombey, Lincolnshire.——28. At the Marquis of Tweeddale's, J. C. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. for Westminster, to the Lady Julia Hay, youngest dau. of the Marquis of Tweeddale.——At Swinnerton Park, Staffordshire, Francis Fitzherbert, esq. to Maria Teresa, dau. of the late John Vincent Gandolfi, esq. of East Sheen, Surrey.——At Kew, J. Seed, esq. of Lancaster, to Eliz. Sarah Ann, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Middleton, R. M.; and great granddau. of the celebrated navigator, Capt. Middleton, R. N.——29. At Grey Stoke, near Penrith, Capt. Temple, son of Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. to Jane Dorothea, third dau. of John Marshall, esq. M.P. for Yorkshire.——At Horsham, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Raynes, Rector of Ripe, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Tho. Hutchinson, D. D. Vicar of Beeding and Hollington.——At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Rich. Perkin, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. Bardens, of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.——30. At Preston, Sussex, the Rev. Geo. Selby Hele, Vicar of Grays, to Sarah, youngest dau. of W. Stanford, esq.——At Clayworth, Notts, the Rev. W. Greenwood, Rector of Thrapston, Northamptons. to Cath. second dau. of John Otter, esq.——31. At Beeston, the Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, to Pleasance, third dau. of the late Sir Tho. Preston, Bart.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, J. Hewell Wheatley, esq. of Ramsgate, to Amy Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Oliver, esq. of Harley-street, and of Hoole Hall, Cheshire.——The Rev. C. Beauchamp Cooper, to Harriet, second dau. of Geo. D. Harvey, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex.

Aug. 6. At Wool, Dorset, James Chamness Fyler, esq. of Woodlands, Surrey, to Mary Eliz. dau. of the late Andrew Bain, esq.——At Milton, Hants, the Rev. W. Jones, to Cath. second dau. of the late Edw. Dampier, esq. of Chewton Cottage.——7. Digby Neave, esq. eldest son of Sir Tho. Neave, Bart. to the Hon. Mary Arundell, youngest dau. of the late James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour.——At Frome, Mr. Chas. Sainsbury, Cheapside, to Maria, heiress of the late Jas. Senior, esq. of West Stour, Dorset.——9. At Melksham, R. Fry, esq. of Duncan-house, Clifton, to Eleanor, only dau. of the late Wm. Hellyar, esq. at Bath.——At Dublin, Capt. Tho. Bowyer Bower, to Eliza, only dau. of the late W. Creed, esq.——At Bristol, Mr. Henry Barry, to Ann, second dau. of Sam. Baker, esq. of Aldwick Court, Somerset.——11. At Calne, James Pownall, esq. of Stowe, Gloucestershire, to Lucretia, second dau. of the late John Bishop, esq.——12. The Rev. W. Douglas Veitch, to Miss Raitt, second dau. of Col. Raitt, D.A.G. Corfu, and grand-dau. of W. Jolliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield.——At Glynde, J. H. Cotterell, esq. eldest son of Sir Geers Cotterell, of Garnows, to Miss Pyne Jessy Brand, dau. of Hon. Gen. Trevor.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Brampton Gurdon, esq. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M.P. of West Harling, Norfolk.——At Seven Oaks, Step. Beeching, esq. of Tunbridge-wells, banker, to Anne, second dau. of Mr. Sam. Green.——At Windsor, Chas. James Fox, M.D. of Hawley-square, Margate, to Anne, only dau. of Capt. Guion, R. N.——At Walton Castle, the Rev. Wm. Carpendale, to Emma, second dau. of the late John Coulson, esq. of Clifton Wood.——14. At Aylesbury, W. Lawrence, esq. of Whitehall-place, to Louisa, youngest dau. of James Senior, esq. of Broughton House.——At Keynsham, the Rev. J. Barker, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Col. Swinburn.——At St. James's, William, third son of Wm. Craven, esq. of Weaste House, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Eliz. Haynes, of Stoke's-croft, Bristol.——At the house of C. Collins, esq. of Cadogan-place, the Hon. James Shoolbred, of Tottenham House, to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir H. Loud, Bart. of Worthing, Sussex.——At Brighton, N. Brackenbury Felix Fred. Bean, esq. of Clapham House, near Seaford, to Frances, eldest dau. of Josh. Walker, esq. M.P. of Clifton, Yorkshire.——16. At St. George's, Camberwell, J. A. Gardner, esq. to Sibella Barrington, youngest dau. of Major Haswell, formerly of the 3d Foot.——18. At St. Marylebone Church, Tho. Browne, esq. of Mellington Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Marianna, eldest dau. of the late Major A. R. Heyland, 40th Foot.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Earl of Chichester to Lady Mary Brudenell, fourth dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.——19. At Hadlow, Kent, the Rev. H. T. Jones, Rector of Tackley, to Eliz. dau. of the late Major Winchester, 20th Foot.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, to Eliz. Sophia, dau. of the Hon. Augustus Butler Danvers, of Swithland-Hall, Leicestershire——At Newark-upon-Trent, Robert, third son of Richard Burton, esq. of Sackett's-hill House, Isle of Thanet, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Rastall, of the Friary, Newark.——At Bath, Major W. F. Tinling, only son of the late Major-Gen. Tinling, Gren. Guards, to Meliora Susanna, eldest dau. of the late John Robinson Frankler, esq. Capt. in the E. I. C.——At

Walthamstow, Edm. R. Daniell, esq. of Torrington-sq. barrister at law, to Caroline, sixth dau. of the Rev. Walter Bagot, late of Blithfield, co. Stafford.——20. At Brighton, G. C. Tugwell, esq. of Bath, to Christiana Cranstoun, eldest dau. of Thomas Metcalfe, esq. of Portland-place, London.——At East Teignmouth, Arthur Grueber, esq. of Dawlish, to Miss S. Heatley Eaton, second dau. of Rich. Eaton, esq.——21. At Winchester, Jas. Theobald, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Richards, Head Master of Hyde Abbey, Winchester.——David John Dickson, esq. Commander R. N. to Hester, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Rawlins, Rector of Teversall, Notts.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, to Judith, third dau. of John Pulteney, esq. of Grosvenor-place.——At Trinity Church, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Laleham, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Franklin, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.——22. At St. Martin's in the Fields, D. Mackellar, esq. of Ely-place, to Maria, youngest dau. of Count Menegetopulo, of Zante, and widow of the late Chas. Dupont, esq.——23. At Jersey, the Rev. A. Daubeny, eldest son of the Rev. A. Daubeny, of Blackwell House, to Frances, dau. of the late R. Goodlad, esq. of Hill-place, Hants.——25. At Pickering, M. A. Loy, M. D. to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. S. Harding.——At Abbot's Leigh, John Ogle, esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. Savile Ogle, of Kirkley, Northumberland, and Prebend. of Durham, to Sarah Agatha, eldest dau. of P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, Somerset.——26. At Southampton, Sir Rich. Williams, K. C. B. and Col. R. M. to Mrs. Bingham, relict of the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, late Rector of Berwick St. John, Wilts.——26. At Sculcoates, the Rev. Thomas Davison, of Ipswich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Armitstead, of Cranage, Cheshire.——At Worcester, Geo. Asser White Welch, esq. to Anne Cath. Gardiner, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Mannooch, 68th foot, of Frostenden Lodge, Suffolk.——At Solihull, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, to Hester Bernardeston, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Yates.——At Paul's Cray, Kent, Thos. Atchison, esq. to Lydia, youngest dau. of Rev. John Simons.——27. At Greenock, Capt. Ralfe, Bengal Artillery, to Margaret, widow of the late W. A. Clubley, esq.——28. S. Cartwright, esq. to Mrs. Parr, widow of the late Dr. Parr, M. D.——At Cochesten, co. Pembroke, Alfred Cocker, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho, London, to Harriet Ball, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Holcombe, Rector of Cochesten and Preb. of Brecon.——29. At Bath, W. Prowting Roberts, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.——30. At Knaresborough, the Rev. H. King, of Kirby Moorside, to Frances Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Smyth.

Lately. The Rev. Reginald Rabett, Rector of Aldershott, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of R. Bickerton, esq. of Rhoden, Shropshire.——At Liverpool, Sir John Jervis W. Jervis, bart. to Miss Bradford, dau. of the late Tho. Bradford, esq. of Sandbach, Cheshire.——The Rev. Fred. Custance, Vicar of Steeple, Essex, to Penelope, third dau. of Adam Currie, esq. of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

Sept. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-squ. Wm. Brown Kitchener, esq. to Georgiana Macdonell Edgworth, only dau. of Major Edgworth, of Wilton-place.——At Broughton, Lancashire, Mr. Edward Lacy, surgeon, of Stockport, to Frances, dau. of the late Major Gilpin, of Broughton.——3. At Tingrith, John Green, esq. of Woburn, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Tangueray, Rector of Tingrith.——At Painswick, Gloucestershire, Chas. Merrick Elderton, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances, second dau. of Thos. Palin, esq.——4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Augustus P. Clayton, son of Sir W. Clayton, bart. of Harleyford, Bucks, to Georgiana Eliz. dau. of the late Dean of Salisbury and the Lady Eliz. Talbot, and niece to the Duke of Beaufort.——At Rickmansworth, Rich. Weaver Evans, esq. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thos. Clutterbuck, esq. of Micklefield Hall, Herts.——5. At Starston, Norf. the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, to Alicia Olivia, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire.——6. At Dorking, John Mac Innes, esq. Lieut.-col. Command. Bengal Establishments, to Anna Sophia, second dau. of Jacob Foster Reynolds, esq. of South Lambeth.——At Millbrook, the Rev. James Collet Ebden, to Eliza, only dau. of Sydenham T. Wylde, esq. of Burrington, Somersetshire, and grand-dau. of the late Penyston P. Powney, esq. M. P. for Windsor.——8. At Salisbury, Owen Lomer, esq. 21st Bengal Inf. second son of J. Lomer, esq. Mayor of Southampton, to Eliza, youngest sister of Mrs. Col. Kemp, of the Polygon.——9. At Southampton, the Rev. J. B. Bristowe, of Ringwood, to Mrs. Ridout, second dau. of the late John Early, esq. of Kingston House.——At Hastings, the Hon. Gustavus Fred. Hamilton, only son of Lord Visc. Boyne, to Emma Maria, dau. of the late Matthew Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, Durham.——At Battle, Sussex, the Right Hon. Lord Clarina, of Elm Park, Limerick, to Susan Eliz. youngest dau. of Hugh Barton, esq. of Battle Abbey.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Tyrrell, esq. of Hawleigh, Suffolk, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Tho. Wm. Cooke, esq. of Polstead Hall.——10. At Northallerton, the Rev. John Steele, to Eliz. second dau. of Rich. Blanshard, esq. of Northallerton.

OBITUARY.

Lord Oriel.

Aug. 23. At his seat, Callon, co. Louth, aged nearly 88, the Right Hon. John Foster, Lord Oriel of Ferrard in that county, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor in England and in Ireland, a Governor of the county of Louth, one of the Corporators of the Port of Dublin, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, and M.R.I.A.

This eminent senator and statesman, born Sept. 28, 1740, was son of Anthony, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Elizabeth youngest daughter of William Burgh, of Dublin, esq. His younger and only brother William died Bishop of Clogher in 1796; and was father of the present John Leslie Foster, formerly M.P. for the University of Dublin, and lately for the county of Louth.

John Foster, having received an excellent education at Trinity College, Dublin, determined to pursue his father's profession; and, after having resided some time in London, for the purpose of study and attendance on the English Courts, he was called to the Irish bar in 1766. He accordingly began to practice while his father still presided in the Exchequer. In 1784 he became a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

'Having been returned to Parliament for the county of Louth, at a period when a seat in the Irish legislature might be nearly considered as a tenure for life, he paid an immediate and incessant attention to the situation of his native country, at that time deplorable in the extreme, after the conclusion of a civil war, and the critical event of a foreign invasion.

The first thing atchieved by the Knight of the Shire of Louth, was the introduction of a new system of Corn Laws, which he accomplished after a hard and protracted struggle. He next turned his attention towards that great staple of Irish commerce, the linen manufacture; and his zeal, his knowledge, and his talents, in this direction also, soon obtained celebrity for him.

In 1785, during the Vice-royalty of the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Foster was first appointed to the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office for which, from his comprehensive and methodical talents, added to his extensive knowledge of the resources of the country, he was admirably adapted. In the following year, however, he resigned the Chancellorship, on being chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which post he retained to the Union, whilst his services were in 1790 rewarded by a Barony, and in 1797 with a Viscounty, both conferred upon his lady. "The duties of his high station were discharged with great ability. Deeply read in the law and privileges of Parliament, no incident occurred in which he was not able to guide the conduct of the House; while his punctuality, love of order, and good taste, gave facility to business, and a decorous elegance to the legislative arrangements." In 1793 was published in 8vo. his "Speech on the Bill for allowing Roman Catholics of Ireland to vote at the election of Members of Parliament, proving that this Bill has a direct tendency to subvert the Protestant establishment, and to separate that kingdom for ever from Great Britain."

Mr. Foster also strenuously opposed the Union: and published "A Speech on the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland, April 11, 1799." By taking this side of the question, he considerably retrieved himself from a violent degree of unpopularity to which his opinions on the subject of the Corn Laws had formerly exposed him.

After that important change had been consummated, Mr. Foster was still re-elected for the county of Louth. In 1802 he spoke with great ability in the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of the Corn Laws. He also delivered his sentiments at large, relative to the finances of Ireland. His name appeared soon after in the list of those who supported the pretensions of the Heir Apparent to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority. In 1803 he spoke at length on various legislative provisions relative to Ireland; particularly on the "Bank restriction Bill." In Feb. 1804 he moved "that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of Ireland, as to its circulating paper and specie, its current coin, and the exchange between it and Great Britain;" to which accordingly the House consented. In March he objected to the additional duty of 3 per cent. proposed to be laid on Irish linens by Mr. Corry, the then Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer; and on that occasion he was complimented by Mr. Pitt, for the knowledge which he had displayed relative to that interesting subject. Soon after, in consequence of his efforts, a Bill was

brought in for exempting the linen of England and Ireland from the export duties recently laid upon them; and when the Irish budget was produced (June 20), Mr. Foster, as it were in the character, though not in the official garb, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, made a long and able speech. This occasioned inquiries from the opposition, with allusions to the necessity of responsibility; but it was not till towards the close of the Session that a new writ was moved for the county of Louth, Mr. Foster having accepted the office, of his capabilities for which he had recently given such certain proof. He retained the Chancellorship, with a short intermission during Mr. Fox's administration, till 1812, and he continued the representative of the county of Louth, till created a British peer by the title of Baron Oriel of Ferrard, by patent dated July 9, 1821, on occasion of the Coronation of George the Fourth. For some time he was a Commissioner of the Irish Treasury.

Lord Oriel has been justly characterized as possessed of a strong and correct understanding, much general knowledge, and a profound acquaintance with the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of his native country. As a politician he seems to have acted steadily upon one principle, that of promoting, to the utmost of his power, the interests of Ireland. In private Lord Oriel was every thing amiable and respectable—a kind friend, an indulgent landlord, and a most estimable man. His style of living was magnificent; and his relish for *improving* insatiable. This for some time embarrassed his fortunes.

Chief Baron Foster twice married a lady of the name of Burgh; and his son Lord Oriel followed his father's double example. Lady Oriel (or Lady Ferrard, as the Viscounty caused her to be styled) was Margaretta-Emilia, eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, co. Kildare, esq. (grandson of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh,) by Anne, only daughter of Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross. Lady Ferrard was consequently cousin to the late Lord Downes, Chief Justice of the Irish Bench, and aunt to the present Col. Lord Downes, formerly known as Sir Ulysses Burgh. Her sister Anne married a namesake, Chief Baron Burgh. Her Ladyship died Jan. 20, 1824; and was succeeded by her only surviving son.

The children of Lord Oriel and Viscountess Ferrard were as follow: 1. Anthony, 2. William, 3. Anthony, 4. John, who all died infants; 5. the Right Hon. Thomas-Henry, who succeeded his mother as Viscount Ferrard, and Lord Oriel in Ireland, in 1824, and who has now succeeded his father in the British barony of Oriel; 6. Anne-Dorothea, married in 1801 to the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, but has had no children. Lord Ferrard married in 1810 Harriet Viscountess Massareene, and in 1817 took her Ladyship's name of Skeffington. The Viscounty of Massareene was conferred with remainder to heirs general, as early as 1660: it was a remarkable circumstance in Lord Oriel's family, that a father, son, and daughter-in-law, should each be possessed of peerages, the son having the precedence of his father, and the daughter-in-law of the son.

COL. HON. E. ACHESON.

July 24. Aged 45, Colonel the Hon. Edward Acheson, C.B. only brother of the Earl of Gosford, brother-in-law to Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, and to the late Brigadier-General R. B. Sparrow.

He was the fourth and youngest, but second surviving son of Arthur the first and late Earl, by Millicent, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Edward Pole. He entered the army as Ensign in the 2d Guards in 1801; and from August to December that year, served in Egypt and the Mediterranean. He was promoted to be Lieutenant and Captain in June 1802; but from December that year to the following April, he was on half-pay. At the latter date he was appointed Captain in the 77th foot; and embarked for the East Indies, where he served till March 1807.

In April 1808 he was appointed Major in the 67th foot; he commanded that regiment at the battle of Barrosa, March 5, 1811, and having been recommended to his Majesty's notice for promotion, was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet dated March 5, the day following the battle. In 1814 he was appointed Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 2d foot guards; and in 1821 he attained the rank of Colonel. He had subsequently retired with that rank, but without pay.

Col. Acheson held the office of Customer and Collector at the port of Dublin. He has died unmarried.

LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. S. MAHON.

May 27. In London, aged 60, Lieut.-General the Hon. Stephen Mahon, for more than thirty years Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th dragoon guards, and formerly Knight in Parliament for the county of Roscommon; next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Hartland; cousin to the Earl of Mountcashel, the Countess of Kingston, and Lord Mount Sandford.

General Mahon was born Feb. 6, 1768, the second son of Maurice the first and late Lord Hartland, by the Hon. Catharine Moore, youngest daughter of Stephen first Viscount Mountcashel. Having adopted, as his brother the present Lord Hartland, the military profession, he was appointed Major in the 7th dragoons, Dec. 31, 1793; Lieut.-Colonel in the army in 1796; Lieut.-Col. in his regiment in 1797; brevet Colonel 1805, Major-General 1810, and Lieut.-General 1819. He was appointed to the staff in Ireland in 1816; and served on it for some time.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Roscommon in 1806; and was re-elected in 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820. At the last election in 1826 the Hon. Robert King was returned in his room.

By General Mahon's death his younger brother the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, has become presumptive heir to the Barony of Hartland. His son, Capt. Denis Mahon, of the 29th foot, the heir in expectancy, married in 1822 a daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

MAJOR-GEN. R. DOUGLAS.

Aug. 20. At Great Baddow, Essex, Major-General Robert Douglas, of the 55th foot, formerly Adjutant-General in the West Indies.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 65th foot in March 1782, and in October following was employed with a detachment of his corps as marines under Lord Howe, at the siege of Gibraltar. In 1785 Ensign Douglas accompanied his regiment to America; whence in 1793 it proceeded to Barbadoes to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands, where this officer was personally present, and also in the defence of Guadaloupe, when the enemy relanded. He had been promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1790; and in 1791 appointed Adjutant.

In 1794 he became Captain-Lieutenant in the 56th; and in the autumn of that year he commanded a detachment of his regiment, under Gen. Prescott, in the defence of Fort Matilda, Basseterre, and Guadaloupe. In 1795 he obtained a company in the 30th, and also succeeded to the Paymastership of that corps; in 1797 he was appointed Major in the 56th; in 1798 Aid-de-camp to the Earl of Chatham; in 1799 he served in Holland as Assistant Adjutant-general; in 1802 he became Lieut.-Colonel by brevet; in 1803 Lieut.-Colonel in the 18th foot; in 1804 in the 55th, which he joined in Jamaica in Nov. 1805; and in 1814 Major-General.

He served for some time in the West Indies as Adjutant-general; and was present at the conquest of Guadaloupe in 1815, on which occasion the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith observed in his despatch, "Major-General Douglas, to whose assistance as Adjutant-general I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached in a gallant and soldier-like manner."

SIR FREDERICK MORSHEAD, BART.

July ... At Derwent Lodge, Keswick, aged 45, Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, second Baronet of Trenant Park in Cornwall, brother-in-law to Sir Charles Mill, Bart.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Morshead, the first Baronet, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, by Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Frederick, third Baronet of Burwood House in Surrey. He married, Nov. 13, 1821, Jane, second daughter of Robert Warwick, esq. of Warwick Hall in Northumberland; and has left a son and successor, Sir Warwick-Charles, born in 1824.

CAPT. SIR P. C. SILVESTER, BART.

Aug. 24. At Leamington, of apoplexy, after only a few hours illness, in his 52d year, Sir Philip Carteret Silvester, second Baronet of Yardley in Essex, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Companion of the order of the Bath.

This distinguished officer, who, during the active part of his services, was known by the name of Carteret, was son of Rear Adm. Philip Carteret, the circumnavigator, by Mary-Rachel, sister to the late Sir John Silvester, Bart. Recorder of the city of London.

The first ship in which Mr. Carteret went to sea was the Lion, 64, commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, who had served as his father's first Lieutenant in the Swallow sloop during the voyage of discovery round the globe, which commenced in 1766, and was not concluded till March 1769.

After accompanying Sir Erasmus Gower to and from China, Mr. Philip Carteret removed with that officer into the Triumph, 74, which ship formed part of the squadron under Vice-Adm. Cornwallis off Belleisle on the memorable 16th June 1795. In the running fight which then took place, the subject of this memoir received a slight wound; but his name did not appear in the list of casualties, as Sir Erasmus Gower made no report of the Triumph's loss or damage.

Shortly after this event Mr. Carteret

was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Imperieuse frigate, commanded by Lord Augustus Fitzroy; and we subsequently find him serving as such on board the Greyhound 32, Britannia, a first rate, and Cambrian of 40 guns, under the respective commands of Captains James Young, Israel Pellew, Richard Lee, the Hon. Arthur K. Legge, and George H. Towry. His commission as a Commander bears date April 29, 1802, at which period he was appointed to the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, on the Mediterranean station. The Bonne Citoyenne being paid off in 1803, Capt. Carteret remained on half-pay till the spring of the following year, when he received an appointment to the Scorpion brig of 18 guns, employed in the North Sea, where he captured, April 11, 1805, L'Honneur, Dutch national schooner, of 12 guns, having on board 1000 stand of arms, a complete set of clothing for that number of men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores, including two 12-pounder field-pieces, 2 mortars, tents for troops, &c. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion was M. Jean Saint-Faust, member of the Legion of Honour, a person long noted for his successful depredations on British commerce, and considered by Napoleon Buonaparte as one of the most brave, able, and enterprising officers in the French or Batavian services. He was going to Curaçoa, there to assume the command of a Dutch naval force, and from thence to attack, by a coup-de-main, some of our West India possessions. L'Honneur was also charged with important despatches, which the enemy endeavoured in vain to destroy.

Capt. Carteret was advanced to post rank Jan. 22, 1806, but, he being then absent on foreign service, a variety of circumstances, of which the following is an outline, prevented him from leaving the Scorpion until the spring of 1807.

Having received orders, when on the eve of promotion, to join Sir Alex. Cochrane at the Leeward Islands, Capt. Carteret proceeded thither, and was employed by that officer on various services, in the course of which he had the good fortune to be mainly instrumental in saving a valuable fleet of merchantmen from being captured by a French squadron, under the orders of Rear-Adm. Villaumez, who had arrived at Martinique on the 20th of June, 1806; and the better to conceal his real intentions had caused a report to be industriously spread by means of neutral traders that he was bound to St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking on board the seamen who had escaped on shore after Sir John T. Duckworth's action in the February preceding.

This report not being credited by Capt. Carteret, who was carefully watching the enemy, he purchased a small vessel at St. Lucia, and sent her with a letter to the President of Nevis, at which island she arrived time enough for sixty-five deeply laden West Indiamen to put to sea from St. Kitt's, under the protection of Capt. Kenneth M'Kenzie of the Carysfort frigate, who ran to leeward with his charge, and escaped unseen by Rear-Adm. Villaumez, who had suddenly quitted Fort Royal Bay on the 1st of July, probably with a view of cutting off Capt. Carteret. The Scorpion, it should be observed, had hastened back from St. Lucia, and was at this time watching the enemy so closely that one of them was enabled to throw a shot over her before the sails could be set and trimmed. Capt. Carteret's confidence in the zeal and activity of those under his command, and his dependance on the Scorpion's superior sailing, however, proved well-founded, for the enemy's second shot fell alongside, and the third astern. Having thus escaped out of range, he continued to dog the enemy, who proceeded to Montserrat, Nevis, and St Kitt's, but only succeeded in capturing seven merchant vessels which had missed the above-mentioned convoy; nine others were effectually protected by the fort on Brimstone Hill, and a battery near the beach of the latter island.

Rear-Adm. Villaumez next stood for Tortola, in hopes of capturing the greater part, if not the whole of the fleet there assembled, ready to proceed on its homeward bound voyage. Fortunately, however, Capt. Carteret had also sent a despatch to Sir Alex. Cochrane, which induced that zealous officer to hasten towards the same place, and thereby compelled the enemy to abandon his design. By this means two hundred and eighty sail of valuable merchantmen were rescued from the grasp of Villaumez, who afterwards steered to the northward, in the equally vain hope of intercepting the Jamaica convoy.

Capt. Carteret formed a junction with his own Admiral off the island of St. Thomas, July 6; and after witnessing the flight of M. Villaumez before an inferior British force, was sent to Barbadoes. From thence the Scorpion was withdrawn by Sir J. B. Warren to the coast of America, in pursuit of the same French squadron; and, although it was the intention of the latter officer to send her back as early as possible, circumstances required her further assistance. By this means Capt. Carteret was kept in ignorance of

his promotion; whilst at the same time his appointed successor, having arrived in the West Indies, had the mortification to find himself without a command.

After several months had elapsed the Scorpion was directed to escort a French prize brig to England; and on her arrival Capt. Carteret was placed under the orders of Adm. Young, (who then commanded at Plymouth,) it being determined that he should remain in that sloop until superseded by the officer originally nominated to succeed him. By this arrangement he was afforded an opportunity of capturing a formidable French privateer, named le Bougainville, of 18 guns and 93 men, after a long chase, and a running fight of 45 minutes, off Scilly, Feb. 16, 1807. The enemy on this occasion had several men killed; the Scorpion not a man hurt. Capt. Carteret had previously assisted at the capture of la Favorite, French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 70 men.

In July 1809 Capt. Carteret embarked as a volunteer on board the Superb, 74, bearing the flag of Sir R. G. Keats, and forming part of the grand armament destined to act against the enemy's forces in the Scheldt. During the whole of that campaign he commanded a flotilla of gun-boats, and his conduct on every occasion was highly spoken of by the naval commander-in-chief.*

Captain Carteret was appointed to the Naiad of 46 guns about July 1811. On the 20th Sept. following, while lying at anchor off Boulogne, he observed much bustle among the enemy's flotilla, then moored along shore under the protection of their powerful land batteries. At about noon, Napoleon Buonaparte, who had recently left Paris on a tour of inspection, was distinctly seen to proceed along the line to the centre praam, which immediately hoisted the imperial standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it the flag of Rear-Adm. Baste; he afterwards visited others, and then went by sea to inspect the harbours of Vimereux and Ambleteuse.

It being the well-known custom of that personage to adopt measures likely to confer eclat on his presence, Capt. Carteret concluded that something of the kind was about to take place, and at 1 p. m. he saw the centre praam and six others weigh and stand towards the Naiad. As from the wind and a very strong flood tide it was clear that by weighing the British frigate would only increase her distance from them; and the only chance of closing with them was by remaining at anchor, the Naiad quietly awaited M. Baste's attack with springs on her cable. The leading praam soon arrived within gun-shot, "successively discharged her broadsides," and then stood away; her followers did the same; and in this manner they manœuvered until joined by ten brigs and a sloop (each of the former mounting four long 24-pounders); from which period the Naiad was occasionally cannonaded by the enemy's whole detachment for upwards of two hours.

At slack water Capt. Carteret weighed and stood off, partly to repair some trivial damages, but chiefly, by getting to windward, to be better able to close with the French Rear-Admiral, and get between some of his vessels and the land. After standing off a short time, the Naiad tacked, and made all sail towards them; but about sunset it became calm, when the enemy anchored under the batteries eastward of Boulogne, and Capt. Carteret brought up nearly in his former position. In this affair not a British subject was hurt, and the damages sustained by the frigate were of little or no consequence.

On the following morning the enemy's flotilla weighed and stood out, apparently with a view to renew the cannonade; but, there being now a weather-tide, the Naiad, getting to windward, joined three British brigs and a cutter, which, in the course of the night, had all zealously turned to windward to support the Naiad in the expected conflict. The directions given were to attack the enemy's van, and not to fire until quite close to the enemy. Accordingly the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving his broadsides, the small British squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and land batteries, without returning any until within pistol-shot, when the firing on board threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. All pushed with great celerity for the shore, and from their proximity to it one praam only, called la Ville de Lyons, was captured. Like the others she had 12 long (French) 24-pounders, but only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line; between 30 and 40 were killed and wounded.

* See extracts from the despatches, and some interesting passages from a surgeon's diary, quoted in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography. From an ample memoir of Sir P. C. Silvester in that work the present article is abridged.

Thus terminated the French naval review at Boulogne, and on the following day Buonaparte proceeded along the coast to Ostend, on his way to Cadsand, Flushing, and Antwerp.

On the 6th of the following month Capt. Carteret captured le Milan, French lugger privateer, pierced for 16 guns, with a complement of 50 men; and shortly afterwards le Requin, a vessel of the same description, with 58 men. In April 1812 he had a very narrow escape, his gig having upset off Cowes, to which place he was conveyed in an apparently lifeless state. By this accident three of his boat's crew were unfortunately drowned.

Towards the close of 1812 he was appointed to the Pomone of 46 guns, then on the North Sea station, but subsequently employed as a cruiser in the Channel. We must now detail some circumstances which made Capt. Carteret consider it necessary to demand a court-martial.* The Pomone had received some serious damages in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay; and, while repairing these damages, early in the morning of Oct. 21, 1813, she fell in with a ship under jury-masts, which soon proved to be a French frigate. Immediate preparations were made to attack her; and Capt. Carteret was about to do so, when another ship hove in sight (which every body on board considered to be a frigate), with a brig under French colours, both steering the same way with that first seen. Soon afterwards three other ships were seen astern of these last, and nobody now doubted that it was a French squadron. The utmost caution therefore was necessary, especially in the Pomone's nearly disabled state; but Capt. Carteret, thinking that he might still keep company with them until he could obtain a reinforcement, resolved to get well to windward of them, so as to reconnoitre them accurately. The weather being remarkably hazy many hours were lost; but when the atmosphere cleared, in the afternoon, it was discovered that all the ships were merchantmen, excepting the disabled French frigate and the ship which every body had considered to be a frigate also, and which they still deemed to be such. The brig under French colours, on seeing the Pomone wear the first time to stand towards them, ran away down to the disabled frigate, as if with some message from one to the other. As the weather became ultimately quite clear, and as only the supposed frigate was to be seen, Capt. Carteret bore up to attack her; but, alas, she proved on near approach to be nothing more than a large Portuguese East Indiaman, which had been taken by the enemy, and recaptured by some British cruisers. Grieved and mortified at having thus let the disabled Frenchman slip through his fingers, Capt. Carteret made all sail after her, but in vain; for on the fourth day of his pursuit he fell in with a British man of war, and received information that the said crippled ship was la Trave, of 46 guns, and that she had been captured on the 23d, without making any resistance, by the Andromache. On his arrival at Lisbon Capt. Carteret gave a detailed report to the Admiral commanding there, who was thoroughly satisfied therewith; but wishing the Board of Admiralty to be so too, Capt. Carteret requested him to transmit it home. Some days afterwards a letter addressed to the Admiral at Lisbon, subscribed "Pomone's Ship's Company," and asserting that Capt. Carteret had "run from a French frigate," was picked up on the Pomone's deck. Capt. Carteret at once asked for a court-martial; it could not then be granted, because all the Captains there were his juniors, but on Capt. Carteret's arrival at Plymouth he obtained his desire, and one was held on board the Salvador del Mundo, Dec. 31, 1813. No accuser would openly come forward on the occasion; and the men who were examined giving no testimony affecting in the remotest degree the conduct of the ship whilst in the presence of the enemy, the Court FULLY ACQUITTED the Captain OF ALL BLAME.

On the 4th of March 1814, Capt. Carteret, then in company with the Cydnus frigate, captured the Bunker's Hill, American privateer (formerly the British brig Linnet), of 14 guns and 86 men. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815; and about the same period appointed to la Desirée, from which frigate he removed with his officers and crew into the Active of 46 guns, on the 26th Oct. following. The latter ship was employed for some time on the Jamaica station, from whence she returned to England in 1817.

Capt. Carteret obtained the Royal permission to assume the name of Silvester in addition to his own patronymic, Jan. 19, 1822; his uncle the Recorder obtained a second patent of Baronetcy, with remainder to him, Feb. 11 following; and on the 30th of March in the same year left him to inherit it. Sir John Silvester's estates were bequeathed for the use of his widow during her life,

* A fuller account of this transaction will also be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

and afterwards to Sir Philip. That lady is still living; so that Sir Philip has enjoyed the Baronetcy but a short time, and the estates not at all. The former is, we suppose, extinct, as we believe Sir Philip was never married. His remains have been interred in the parish church at Leamington.

LIEUT.-COL. STRODE.

July 27. At South-hill-house, near Shepton Mallet, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Richard Chetham Strode, late of the 47th foot.

This gentleman, who took the name of Strode only in last October, entered the army as ensign in the 47th regiment in 1796. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1799, of Captain in 1800; was in 1803 appointed to a Captaincy in his regiment; obtained the brevet of Major in 1812, and a Majority in the 47th in 1813. He served in the East and West Indies and in the Peninsular War, and wore a medal for the battle of the Nive.

On the 11th of last September died his twin brother, Thomas Chetham Strode, esq. Colonel of the East Somerset militia; and on the 30th of the following month Colonel Chetham received his Majesty's licence to assume the name of Strode, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, John Strode, esq.

The Colonel married, in 1810, Miss Thomlinson, daughter of the Rev. R. Thomlinson, Rector of Clay in Norfolk, but has left no family. His next brother, Randle Chetham, esq. succeeds to the estates, and assumes the name of Strode.

PROFESSOR D. STEWART.

June 11. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Dugald Stewart, Esq. lately Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, Member of the Academies of St. Petersburgh and Philadelphia.

He was son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the same University. In his eighth year he was sent to the High School at Edinburgh, where he formed an intimacy with Robert Thompson, afterwards a great promoter of classical erudition in his academy at Kensington. These youths were, after a course of six years, at the head of the school. In October 1766, Mr. Stewart was entered at the University, under the tuition of Dr. Blair and Dr. Fergusson. Through the instruction and example of the former, he became an enthusiastic admirer of beautiful, pathetic, and sublime poetry in ancient and in modern languages. His principal intellectual pursuits were history, logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy. To the study of mathematics he paid no more attention than was necessary to avoid the censure of negligence; yet, in the nineteenth year of his age, his father having been seized with an indisposition which incapacitated him from continuing his professional labours for the benefit of his family, he was deputed, as his substitute, to read the mathematical lectures. So extraordinary was his success—such the spirit and love of the study which he infused into the pupils, that it became matter of general remark and surprise. One individual asked the young lecturer himself, how it was that he, who had not devoted himself particularly to mathematics, should have succeeded in teaching them better than his father. "If it be so," said the philosopher, with no less modesty than sagacity and truth of principle, "I can only account for it by the fact, that, during the whole session, I have never been more than three days a-head of my pupils." About this time Mr. Stewart, in addition to his intimacy with Mr. Robert Thompson, became acquainted with Mr. John Scott, Mr. Thomas Stewart, Mr. John Playfair, and Dr. William Thompson.

Having taught the mathematical class for about seven years, he was called to the performance of a duty more congenial to his own taste. When Dr. Fergusson was sent to North America on a mission, Mr. Stewart undertook to teach his class in moral philosophy until his return. Having nothing written before hand, nor time to make regular preparation, he used, all that winter, to rise at four or five in the morning, and pacing for several hours in the dark, along the quadrangular walk of a small garden attached to his father's house in the Old College, he there conceived the plan, and arranged in his head the expression, of each day's lecture; and without committing a word to paper, entered the class, which then met at nine in the morning, and poured forth in glowing periods—where the freshness and vehemence of extempore eloquence were chastened and harmonized by the dignity and seriousness of the subject—the doctrines of his benevolent and high-minded philosophy, stamped with a stronger impress of originality and genius than some of the more guarded and cautious speculations of his maturer years.

Mr. Stewart, by the death of his father, was now sole professor of mathematics. Dr. Fergusson had resigned his professorship of moral philosophy. Mr. Stewart was allowed to be the fittest

man for succeeding to that chair, and Mr. Playfair for succeeding Mr. Stewart.

In 1792 Mr. Stewart published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," the second volume of which did not appear till 1813, and the third not till 1827. He printed "Outlines of Moral Philosophy for the use of Students," in 1793; "Dr. Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with Account of the Life and Writings of the Author," in 1801; "An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson," 1803; "An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid;" "A Statement of Facts relative to the Election of a Mathematical Professor of the University of Edinburgh," 1805; "Philosophical Essays," 1818. Since which he wrote a part of the Dissertations prefixed to the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

After the peace of Amiens Mr. Stewart accompanied Lord Lauderdale upon his mission to France. This obtained for him a sinecure appointment, which rendered him independent for life. The Marquis of Lansdowne, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, made him Gazette Writer for Scotland. Mr. Stewart's writings procured for him the honour of being elected a member of the Academy of St. Petersburgh, and also of the Academy of Philadelphia; and in 1826 the Royal Society of Literature of London voted him one of the two medals yearly placed by his Majesty at their disposal, "for his Essay on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, Philosophical Essays, Lives of Adam Smith and Dr. Robertson," &c.

In this place may not be improperly quoted the opinion which Dr. Parr has left recorded of Dugald Stewart. He names him as "one whom I am proud to call my friend, because he has explored the deepest recesses, the most complex qualities, and the remotest tendencies of human action; because, to the researches of philosophy he adds the graces of taste; because, with powers commensurate to the amplitude and dignity of his subject, he *can*, and he also will state without obscurity, reason without perplexity, assert without dogmatism, instruct without pedantry, counsel without austerity, and even refute without acrimony."—Memoirs of Dr. Parr, by Dr. Johnstone, p. 719. Several of the Professor's letters to Dr. Parr are printed in the same volume.

"The public value of this eminent man," remarks a writer in the Scotsman, "will be judged of ultimately by his writings; although it was by no means confined to them, the impression made by his academical prelections having been as extraordinary in depth, as it was important in character. By the extensive range of his information, by his love of knowledge, by his high aspirations after good, by an eloquence unrivalled in philosophic dignity, he gave a bias to the feelings, and a direction to the studies of many young men of rank and talent, which not less redounded to their honour, than proved, in result, beneficial to the country. The leading characteristics of his mind, indeed, were elevated moral feelings; high conceptions of what our nature is destined to accomplish; high resolves to act consistently in furtherance of the great scheme of general improvement. He was thus led unavoidably to engage with mental philosophy. Shallow minds alone despise metaphysics. The mind of Mr. Stewart, on the contrary, was strongly disposed to be comprehensive. It was also penetrative enough to discover the best theory of mind which had been submitted to the philosophic world: it adopted, improved, and gave consistency to that theory; but naturally circumspect, and having observed how often rashness and impetuosity had, while dealing with ethics and metaphysics, brought talent into discredit, he became anxious to fortify himself with authority. This led him to trace the history of his science, which he did with much care, and, we might say, with unrivalled discrimination; but, while he selected nothing that was not of great intrinsic value, and happily illustrative of the points on which he was treating, he thus contracted a habit of dwelling with veneration on the past, and exalting the genius that had been, more than of attending to the vigorous products of any original contemporaries. There was, it must be confessed, a want of adventurousness here; but his industry and chariness united, gave bolder minds a starting-post from vantage ground of the highest value; and all his labours and speculations were calculated to elevate the tone and meliorate the temper of the mind, to invigorate the intellectual, and improve the moral departments of our nature. He was a lover of liberty and letters, a scholar, a gentleman, a philosopher, and, beyond all, he was, in the truest sense of the word, a philanthropist."

The remains of this distinguished philosopher were interred in the Canongate church-yard. The funeral proceeded as a private one till it reached the head of

the North Bridge, when it was joined by the Professors of the University in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the macebearer, the junior members being in front, and the principal in the rear. After them came the Magistrates and Council, preceded by the regalia and officers, the Lord Provost in the rear. Next came the hearse, drawn by six horses, with three baton-men on each side, and then followed the mourning-coaches and private carriages, with the relations and friends of the deceased.

A meeting took place in Edinburgh a few days after, to consider the project of erecting a monument to Mr. Stewart's memory. The Lord Chief Commissioner presided, and said, "he felt peculiarly gratified with the honour of being placed in the chair on the occasion, both on account of the admiration he had always entertained for the highly gifted individual whose loss had been the cause of the meeting, and because he believed himself to be the only man now alive who had witnessed one of the earliest displays of Mr. Stewart's extraordinary precocity of talent and of taste. It was an Essay on Dreams, delivered in a society of students in Glasgow, when he was eighteen years of age. And such was his Lordship's admiration of it at the time, and so vivid his recollection even now, that he felt himself justified in saying that it evinced those powers of profound thinking, ingenious reasoning, beautiful illustration, lofty generalization, and almost unequalled felicity of expression, which form the charm of his subsequent works. Taking this circumstance along with that well known to the gentlemen present, that he had written the prefatory notice to his last book a few weeks before his death, at the age of seventy-five, he could not help mentioning it as a proud example of a human intellect remaining for so long a period connected with a mortal body, in a state of pure splendour, increasing to the last."

GEORGE NICOL, ESQ.

June 25. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 88, George Nicol, esq. many years bookseller to his late Majesty, one who might be justly designated, as Dr. Campbell said of Thomas Davies, "not a bookseller, but a gentleman dealing in books." He came to town to his uncle, David Wilson of the Strand, who afterwards took him into partnership; and in 1773 they issued a catalogue, comprising, amongst other collections, the library of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Nicol attended the sale of Mr. West's library; and was abused by Almon the bookseller, and others, for having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in that collection, for his Majesty's library. It was noised abroad, that "a Scotchman had lavished away the King's money in buying old black letter books." One anecdote of his late Majesty may here be noticed. In his directions to Mr. Nicol on the above occasion, his Majesty forbad any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and belles-lettres for their own professional or literary pursuits; thus using the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise. It would be amusing to observe how enormous would be the difference were these treasures now brought *sub hastâ*; but by the munificent liberality of his present Majesty, they form part of the invaluable collection which will shortly be opened for the inspection of the public in a depository worthy of so princely a gift.

Mr. Wilson died at a very advanced age in 1777; and about the year 1787 Mr. Nicol removed his business to Pall Mall.

On the 9th of July 1787, as Miss Boydell, niece of the first Mr. Alderman Boydell, and sister of the second, accompanied by Mr. Nicol, was walking up Prince's Street, Leicester Fields, Dr. Elliot, a medical man then well known among the literati, fired a pair of pistols so closely to the lady as to set fire to her cloak, yet she received no other hurt than a slight contusion on the shoulder. Mr. Nicol immediately seized the assailant, who was tried at the Old Bailey. Insanity was attempted to be established; yet the proof did not come up to the satisfaction of the Court. Though acquitted of the greater offence, he was ordered to remain to be tried for the assault; but the prisoner starved himself to death in Newgate, on the 22d of July.

This accomplished lady bestowed her hand on her protector on the 8th of September following the above extraordinary occurrence. Mrs. Nicol was afterwards distinguished as an admirable judge of prints and drawings, of which she formed a fine collection. In this pursuit she was materially assisted by her connection with the house of Mess. Boydell, then the first merchants in prints in England; and who may justly be considered as the warmest patrons of the arts. Mrs. Nicol died December 21, 1820, and her collection was sold by auction by Mr. Evans.

Mr. Nicol's connexion with the Mess. Boydell was productive of one of the largest literary speculations ever em-

barked in, in this country. The well-known Boydell edition of our immortal Bard originated with Mr. Nicol, in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country. In this paper Mr. Nicol says—"When I first proposed to Messieurs Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakspeare, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired Poet, has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garrick, that great histrionic commentator on the author. Why it was then neglected it is not now easy to say; I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shown the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable.

"The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine arts would be favourably received."

"This magnificent edition," observes Dr. Dibdin, "which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great dramatic Bard, will remain as long as these compositions shall be admired, an honourable testimony of the taste and skill of the individuals who planned and conducted it to its completion. The text was revised by G. Steevens and Isaac Reed. Mr. Bulmer possesses the proof-sheets of the whole work, on which are many curious remarks by Steevens, not always of the most courteous description; also scraps of poetry, graphic sketches, &c."

The fate of this national undertaking was unfortunate. It cost the projectors considerably above one hundred thousand pounds. A gallery was built in Pall Mall, adjoining to Mr. Nicol's house, to receive the original paintings. The great object of the undertaking was to establish an English school of historical painting.

The projectors once flattered themselves to have been able to have left the pictures and gallery to the public, but the convulsions on the continent during the war put it out of their power. The collection was dispersed by way of lottery; and the great prize, which comprised the original paintings, became the property of Mr. Tassie of Leicester Square. In May 1805, the pictures were sold by auction by Mr. Christie. The building is now properly appropriated as the British Gallery.

As connected with this magnificent edition of Shakspeare, should be here noticed the Shakspeare Printing-office, and its eminent typographers. "The establishment of the Shakspeare Press," says Dr. Dibdin, "was unquestionably an honour both to the founders in particular, and to the public at large. Our greatest poet, our greatest painter, and two of our most respectable publishers and printers, were all embarked in one common cause; were generally and jointly amalgamated as it were, in one common white-hot crucible; from which issued so pure and brilliant a flame or fusion, that it gladdened all eyes and hearts, and threw a new and revivifying lustre on the threefold arts of painting, engraving, and printing. The nation appeared to be not less struck than astonished; and our late venerable Monarch felt anxious not only to give such a magnificent establishment every degree of royal support, but, infected with the matrix and puncheon mania, he had even contemplated the creation of a royal printing-office, within the walls of his own palace!" Dr. Dibdin has given a particular account of the books printed at the Shakspeare Press; with which establishment we suspect Mr. Nicol was originally interested as a sleeping partner; and to which his son, Mr. William Nicol, succeeded as the sole proprietor on Mr. Bulmer retiring from business, with a well-deserved fortune, at the close of the year 1819.

Mr. Nicol was in 1797, one of the executors of Mr. James Dodsley the bookseller, of Pall Mall, who left him a legacy of £1000.

In 1813 Mr. Nicol republished "Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoirs of the Last Two Years of the Reign of Charles I." to which he prefixed a preface signed with his initials.

Mr. Nicol had long enjoyed the friendly confidence of the Duke of Roxburghe; and was his principal adviser in the formation of his library. After his Grace's death, he formed the Catalogue for sale, and wrote the preface; which being previously circulated among the friends of the author, had the effect of exciting a

great interest to the sale of that extraordinary collection. Mr. Nicol, with great judgment, selected for his assistant on this occasion, his friend Mr. Evans the bookseller, of Pall Mall; who had not previously appeared as an Auctioneer; and the result amply repaid the confidence placed in Mr. Evans by his employers. The sale took place at the house of his Grace, in St. James's-square, and lasted forty-two days. Never did the Bibliomania rage so violently as on this occasion, and a Club was afterwards established in commemoration of it, called the Roxburghe Club. Dr. Dibdin, in his Decameron, has given an ample and amusing account of the sale. Mr. Evans's success was indeed so complete as to raise him at once to the head of his profession as a book auctioneer.

In 1815 Mr. Nicol prepared the catalogue of the library of the Duke of Grafton, which was sold by Mr. Evans, and brought great prices.

Mr. Nicol was a most agreeable companion; and perhaps no man ever enjoyed the pleasures of convivial society more than he did. He was a member of many of the literary clubs of his day; particularly of the Unincreasable Club, held at the Queen's Head, Holborn, of which Mr. Isaac Reed was president, and whose funeral Mr. Nicol attended at Amwell, Jan. 13, 1807; of the Anons, amongst whom the names of Professor Porson, Dr. Charles Burney, Matthew Raine, and James Perry, were conspicuous; and of the Booksellers' Club, which originally met in the evening at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, and after a few years was changed to a monthly dinner at the Shakspeare Tavern. At this pleasant association Mr. Thomas Davies originally started the idea of writing his Life of Garrick; and no doubt many other literary speculations originated in the same society. Of many of the members of this society, Mr. John Nichols has recorded interesting notices in the 6th volume of his "Literary Anecdotes;" and we believe Mr. Nicol to have been the last survivor.

A portrait of Mr. Nicol was painted by Northcote about 1793, and is in possession of the family; and another very excellent likeness by a young artist named Ross, and engraved by Holt, was published in 1817, by Dr. Dibdin, in the "Bibliographical Decameron."

JAMES WATHEN, ESQ.

Aug. 20. At Hereford, in his 77th year, James Wathen, esq. The loss of this ingenious and worthy gentleman will be deeply regretted by a most numerous acquaintance in all parts of the United Kingdom; for in all parts of the country was he known by his talents as a Draftsman, and his pleasant and social manners as a friend.

Mr. Wathen was a native of Hereford, in which city early in life he acquired a respectable competency as a glover. He had for very many years retired from business, and employed his leisure chiefly in pedestrian excursions to all parts of the United Kingdom, taking on his route innumerable sketches of interesting objects and remarkable scenery. His pencil was most rapid and effective, enabling him sometimes to depict faithfully twenty views in a day; and it is probable that he had made more sketches from nature, during his rambles, than any other man living. With these drawings it was his chief pleasure to amuse his friends, and to present to them such specimens as seemed to give most satisfaction. It was also remarkable that he could recal to his mind the features of absent scenery sufficiently to sketch from memory most places mentioned by other tourists might meet on his way; and by this means he frequently conciliated the favourable notice of foreigners and strangers.

Having repeatedly visited in his pedestrian tours every part of the United Kingdom, and during the war not being able to gratify his curiosity by rambling at will over the continent of Europe, Mr. Wathen, though he had already arrived at a period of life when the spirit of adventure ceases to operate most powerfully on common minds, embraced with eagerness an opportunity that accidentally occurred, of gratifying his insatiable but laudable curiosity. His friend Captain James Prendergast, of the H. C. S. the Hope, proposed a voyage with him to India and back again. Mr. Wathen most willingly accepted the offer, and, contrary to expectation, obtained the permission of the East India Company; as it was then, we believe, the only instance of such permission having been granted, with the exception of Lord Valentia. Thus did his active spirit, and his partiality for exploring scenes of Nature new to his observation, lead him to brave the danger of a voyage to which no pecuniary views could have stimulated him. The result of his observations he communicated to the public on his return, in a work entitled, "Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China; returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. Illustrated with 24 coloured Prints, from

Drawings by the Author." These, he assures us, were faithful representations of the subjects he has selected. Disclaiming all pretensions to elegance of composition, he insisted upon no other merit than the faithfulness of his details, pledging himself that nothing was introduced in the narrative which did not occur. The result was an interesting quarto * well calculated to afford its readers both information and amusement.

On his voyage homewards from China, in the summer of 1812, Mr. Wathen paid a visit to the Island of St. Helena; and during the short stay of not quite three days, he made no fewer than thirteen drawings from various parts of the Island. Two of them are published in the "Journal," and eight of the remainder were, in 1821, when political events rendered that place particularly interesting, consigned to a bookseller, who, with the addition of one or two views more immediately connected with the exiled Emperor, published them under the title of "A Series of Views illustrative of the Island of St. Helena," in 4to.

In the autumn of 1814, Mr. Wathen undertook a pedestrian tour of five weeks in the Northern Counties and to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. At Malvern he met a party of ladies who wished to join him in his excursion, and who travelled with their own carriage and horses. To this he readily assented, provided they could keep pace with him; and as he knew the route well, he promised to shew them all the lions by the way. Thirty miles was the lowest rate of his walking, where he had been before. He soon found the horses were knocked up. This was the only inconvenience, except it was that the horses required two hours to bait, when Mr. W. wanted only one hour. When on his walks, Mr. Wathen never eat meat, and drank neither wine, beer, or spirits; tea was his great refreshment. With the carriage party, however, he managed to keep company, so as shew them, on their way to the Lakes, much that was worth seeing at Birmingham, the Potteries in and near Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. Wedgwood's works, the Silk Mills at Congleton, Cotton works at Manchester, the fine old Castle and Courts of Law at Lancaster, &c. &c.

In 1816 Mr. Wathen undertook a long wished-for pedestrian excursion to the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, &c. and was absent from England above a year. This tour afforded him great satisfaction; having had excellent introductions, he mixed with much good company, and being well informed of what was best worth seeing, became acquainted with many particulars worthy narration. On his return, he finished a series of interesting drawings from the sketches he made during this tour; but we believe he did not publish any account of it.

Mr. Wathen's residence at Hereford, his perfect leisure, his obliging disposition, and his powers of walking, enabled him to be a most willing and intelligent guide to the beauties of the Wye; and most of the artists of his day have been indebted to his kind attentions in this particular. It was his practice to request of professional and amateur draftsmen specimens of their art, and to present his own drawings in return; and Mr. Wathen, we doubt not, in this way became possessed of some beautiful and valuable drawings.

To this Magazine he was an early and valuable correspondent; and frequently have our readers profited by the efforts of his pencil, and his penetrating and observing mind. Mr. Wathen's communications of sketches to the Magazine commenced as early as 1787; in which year is a view of Aconbury chapel. Other views in his neighbourhood soon followed: Kilpec Church, Marden Church, Burghope House, Longworth Chapel, White Cross, Dore Abbey, Putley Cross, &c. &c.; and in 1793 he communicated some particulars, with a view, of an extraordinary convulsion of the earth at Caplow Wood, near Hereford.

Till very recently Mr. Wathen continued his accustomed habits of making long pedestrian tours. In the summer of 1827 he called on some friends near London, and told them he was about to take a little trip to Heligoland, and that he would call again on his return. He did so within a fortnight; and his whole excursion had cost him only fourteen guineas. He declared, however, that if ever he went again it should put him to less expence. His description of the island was truly curious. It is only two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. There were only two houses of any importance in the place, one in the upper and the other in the lower town. The former inhabited by the Governor, is only to be reached by ascending 100 steps, and all the water used there is carried up by women employed for that purpose; whilst, on the other hand, the lower town is constantly in dread of inundation. There were only two cows in the island, which were constantly kept tethered, as were also the sheep and other animals.

* Reviewed in our volume LXXXIV. ii. 248; LXXXV. ii. 106.

During the last spring the veteran pedestrian performed his 40th walk, or thereabouts, to London, and it was with considerable regret that we witnessed his great weakness of body, fearing that in some of his long walks he might have dropped on the road from exhaustion. It was, therefore, with consolatory feelings, that we heard that his lamented death had quietly occurred in his native city. His end was at last quite sudden. He had been into Wales on business, and was just returned to Hereford, when he was seized with indisposition, medical advice was resorted to, and Mr. Wathen died whilst his medical friend was with him.

Mr. Wathen's disposition was truly amiable and inoffensive. A good portrait of him has been privately circulated in quarto, drawn by A. J. Oliver, and engraved by T. Bragg.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 22. At Brompton, Col. Andrew Davidson, late of the 15th foot. He was appointed Lieutenant of that regiment in 1794, Captain in 1797, Major 1804, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1811; Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th, 1813; and brevet Colonel 1825. He was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and wore a medal for that occasion. He was one of the officers allowed to retire with their rank, but without pay.

Aug. 17. At Oakfield, near Hornsey, aged 74, Joseph Higginson, esq.

Aug. 20. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged 74, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, only brother of the Earl of Harrington, and father-in-law of Lord Southampton. He was born May 29, 1754, the younger son of Gen. William the 2d Earl, by Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Charles, 2d Duke of Grafton, K.G. He was formerly in the army; and married Miss Eliza Falconer, by whom he had issue, a son, who died young; Henry-Fitzroy, who died at the age of 10 in 1802; Rob.-Henry, born in 1802; and Harriet, who in 1826 became the wife of Charles, the present Lord Southampton.

Aug. 24. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Terry, of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

Aug. 25. In Fludyer-str. St. James's Park, the wife of William Corbett, esq.

Mrs. Ellis, of Hampton Court Palace.

Aug. 27. Mr. Hill, of the Inner Temple, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Newington, Lieut. W. Bateman, Royal Irish Fusileers.

At 18, Manchester-square, Harriette, youngest dau. of Martyn Stapylton, esq. of Myton-hall, Yorkshire.

Aug. 29. At Highgate, at an advanced age, Stephen Austen Cumberlege, esq. one of the senior members of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers; in which Company he took up his livery in 1768.

In Pimlico, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Larpent.

In Myddelton-square, after a union of 35 years, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Dibdin.

Sept. 3. At Greenwich, aged 76, Mary, wife of Geo. Browne, esq.

At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Ven. Gilbert Heathcote, Archdeacon of Winchester. She was the second daughter of Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical Professor in the University of Oxford; and was married Jan. 3, 1805.

Charlotte-Anne Dorothea, wife of David Barclay Chapman, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and dau. of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

BEDS.—*Sept.* 3. Aged 70, at his seat, after a protracted illness, John Polhill, esq. of Cavendish-sq.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 30. At Windsor, aged 75, the relict of John Ramsbottom, esq.

Sept. 10. At Lovell-hill, the residence of Major-Gen. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Forsteen, commanding his Majesty's 12th regiment of foot. He was appointed Lieutenant 1794, Lieut. 35th foot 1800, Captain 12th foot 1801, brevet Major 1811, Major of his regiment 1812, and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army 1815.

DORSET.—*Aug.* 13. At Charborough Park, near Blandford, aged 31, Richard Edward Erle Drax, esq cousin to Earl Grosvenor and the Earl of Wilton. He was the only son of Richard Grosvenor, esq. M.P. for Chester, (who assumed the name of Erle Drax,) by Sarah-Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Drax, esq. of Charborough.

Aug. 28. At Shaftesbury, Miss Hannen, dau. of Chas. Hannen, esq. Coroner for the County of Dorset.

Sept. 6. In her 74th year, Frances, wife of the Rev. George Pickard, of Warmwell.

ESSEX.—*June* 5. At Southend, Henrietta, youngest and only surviving dau. of Major-Gen. Sir George Alex. Leith, bart. by Albina, dau. of Thos. Vaughan, of Moulsey, in Surrey, esq.

Aug. 25. In Walthamstow, John Bredell, esq.

Aug. 30. At Copford, aged 23, Wm. Dolphin, Lieut. Rifle Brigade.

Sept. 2. Henry Lewis, esq. late of Hornchurch.

Sept. 11. Wm. Sworder Walford, esq. eld. son of Wm. Walford, esq. of High Beech.

Sept. 15. At Chipping Ongar, aged 72, Catherine, relict of the Rev. James Boyer, who was for thirty years head-master of Christ's Hospital, London, and Rector of Colne Engayne.

GLOUCES.—*July* 24. At Clifton, Grace, 3d dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Jack, principal of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

Aug. 26. At Hawkesbury, Upton, Isabella, eldest dau. of late W. Cruickshank, esq. of Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, after a long and painful illness, aged 46, John Blanshard, esq. late Commander of the E. I. C.'s ships Carnatic and Marquis Wellington. He was brother to Richard Blanshard, esq. F. R. S. and S. A. and great-grandson of the celebrated Antiquary, Roger Gale, of Scruton, esq.

Sept. 8. At the Hotwells, in her 9th year, Louisa, third dau. of late Rev. I. K. Randell.

Sept. 11. At Severn Lodge, New Passage, Catherine, wife of Richard Helps, esq. Gloucester, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Spry, Vicar of Mary-le-bone.

HANTS.—*Aug.* 15. At Andover, in her 68th year, Anne, relict of Chas. Heath, esq.

Sept. 14. At her father's, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Tho. Earle Pipon, of Knapp Hill House, near Wells, and dau. of W. Dumaresq, esq. of Pelham-place, Hants.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 27. Mary, wife of Edm. Darby, esq. of Aston House.

Sept. 6. At High Willows, aged 34, Henry, son of W. Thomson, esq.

KENT.—*Aug.* 22. At Bromley, in her 22d year, Mary, second dau. of the late Edw. Latter, esq.

Aug. 31. At Dover, Forbes Des Vœux, esq. second son of Sir Cha. Des Vœux, Bart.

Sept. 1. At Ramsgate, in his 74th year, James Tillard, esq. of Street End, near Canterbury.

Sept. 4. Aged 36, Anne, wife of the Rev. H. Hamilton Arnold, of Frant.

Sept. 6. In his 84th year, John Budgen, esq. of Plumstead.

Aged 36, at St. Morris-hall, near Rochester, Robert Gunning, esq.

Sept. 7. At Green-street Green, near Farnborough, in his 83d year, Mr. Temple, of the Temple.

Sept. 11. At Town Malling, in his 55th year, Mr. James Selby, Solicitor.

Sept. 14. At Lee, Chs. Lucas, esq. only son of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

LANCASHIRE.—*July* 31. At Liverpool, aged 102, Chs. Mac Quarrie, a native of the island of Ulva in Scotland. He was followed to the grave by his old master, Bryan Smith, esq. by whose bounty he had been supported for nearly forty years. He retained all his faculties entire till within a few weeks, and his voice (which was remarkably strong) powerful till within a few hours of his death.

Aug. 30. In Daulby-street, Liverpool, Mary Lettice, wife of Mr. Richard Dodson Cheveley, formerly of Messing-lodge, Essex, and niece of the late Mrs. Castelfranc, of Clapham, Surrey.

Sept. 8. At Hope Hall, aged 69, Edw. Hobson, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Aug.* 25. At Saddington, aged 36, John Haycock, gent. This respectable yeoman has by his will bequeathed to the Governors of the Leicester Infirmary the sum of 200*l.*; to the Governors of the Leicester Lunatic Asylum, 100*l.*; to the Governors of the Market Harborough Public Dispensary, 50*l.*; to the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, of the parish of Saddington, the sum of 600*l.* to be invested in the Public Funds; and 16*l.*, part of the dividends thereof, to be laid out in the purchase of an ox, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Saddington, at Christmas annually; and the residue of the dividends to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Saddington, at the discretion of the Trustees. The above legacies to be paid free of duty.

MIDDLESEX.—*Lately.* At West Drayton, aged 77, Gen. Wm. John Arabin, late of 2d Life-guards. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th Dragoons in 1767, a Lieutenancy in 1770, a Company in the 2d Horse-guards, 1778, a Majority in 1782. He was nominated a supernumerary Lieut.-Col. in the 2d Life-Guards in 1788; Brevet-Colonel, 1795; Major-Gen. 1798; Lieut.-General, 1805; and General, 1814. He served with the Imperial Army in Brabant; and subsequently while on duty, received an injury in his foot. He was the father of Wm. St. Julian Arabin, esq serjeant-at-law, and Deputy Recorder of the City of London.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 11. At Southgate, aged 81, John Vickris Taylor, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Sept.* 1. At Tynemouth, Eliz. wife of G. Healey, esq. of Middleton Tyas, and sister of George Hartley, esq. of Middleton Lodge.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 1. In Brook-street, Bath, aged 101, Mary, widow of Tho. Calvert, of Hutton, co. Essex, and of Albury, co. Herts, esq. who died in 1793. This very venerable lady was the daughter of Peter Calvert, esq. of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and of Hunsdon, Herts; by Honor, dau. of Felix Calvert, of Albury, esq. She was baptized at Hunsdon 8th Sept. 1727; and was married 27 May, 1773. She was sister of Dr. Peter Calvert, Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court; and had no children.

SUSSEX.—*July* 6. At Bognor, Lieut.-Gen. John Macintyre, of E.I.C.'s service.

Aug. 23. At Brighton, aged 17, Louisa, third dau. of Chas. Fassett Burnett, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 55, Mr. John Marks, of Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

Aug. 25. At Worthing, aged 34, Vigors Hervey, esq. of Killiane Castle, co. Wexford, Ireland.

Sept. 2. At Worthing, aged 45, Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Harley-street.

Sept. 2. At Brighton, aged 22, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of W. Sadlere Bruere, esq.

Sept. 6. At Brighton, W. Mathews, esq. of Clapham Rise.

Sept. 7. At Ratton, in his 15th year, Geo. Pelham, third son of Inigo Thomas, esq.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late Robert Saunders, esq. of Southend, near Lewisham Kent.

Sept. 9. At Hastings, Mary-Anne, wife of Geo. Allfrey, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

Sept. 13. At Midhurst, Mary Anne, wife of Major-gen. Richard Buckby.

WILTS.—*Aug.* 21. Aged 24, the wife of John Wilson Green, esq. of Green's Villa, Newton Bushel.

Sept. 5. At Mere, Mary-Jane-Grove, dau. of John Chafin Morris, esq. Commander R. N. the third victim in that family to the hooping-cough.

Sept. 15. Aged 48, Mr. Geo. Street, of Bohemia, near Downton.

YORK. *Aug.* 14. At Knaresborough, at an advanced age, the relict of T. Gervas, esq. of Epworth Linc.

Aug. 17. In his 64th year, Mr. W. Staveley, of Newington Place, near York, many years Governor of York Castle.

Aug. 18. At Scarborough, aged 28, T. Pigott, second son of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle.

At Hull, aged 40, Maria, wife of Dr. C. R. Alderson.

Aug. 20. At Hull, aged 93, Simon Horner, esq.

Aug. 22. At Howden, Ann, wife of Robert Spofforth, esq. of that place.

Aug. 23. At Burton Pidsea, aged 68, W. Harland, esq.

Aug. 26. At Drumesk Cottage, aged 27, Henry Whaley, esq. son of John Whaley, esq. of Stephen's-green, Dublin, and nephew of the Right Hon. Lady Howden.—And at the same place, aged 28, Christ. St. George Trench, esq. son of Patrick Trench, esq. and nephew of the Earl of Clancarty;—both drowned when bathing.

Sept. 2. At Scalby, aged 33, Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. W. S. Grundon.

Sept. 8. At Anlaby, aged 65, Joseph Baulderson, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, London. For a considerable period he had held a confidential situation under the East India Company.

Sept. 12. At Wigginton, aged 50, Rob. Bowman, esq.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Aug.* 6. Robert Ross, esq. of Cargenholm, Dumfries, brother of the late Major-gen. Ross, and Capt. John Ross, R. N.

WALES. *July* 29. At St. David's, James Gregory, esq. surgeon, of Hakin, near Milford.

At Tiddenham Chase, near Chepstow, Monmouth, Margaret, relict of O. E. Elliott, esq. of Binfield-house, Berks, and dau. of late Col. Van Cortlandt.

SCOTLAND.—*May* 24. On board the City of Edinburgh steam-packet, off Scarborough, Capt. Duncan Chisholm Mackenzie, Commander R. N. second son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, esq. of Scotsburn, co. Ross.

June 3. Nicol Somerville, esq. of Silver mills.

June 6. At Calcarry castle, aged 62, Allan Macaskill, of Morinish, esq.

June 7. At Edinburgh. Capt. Andrew Thomson, R. N.

June 10. At Edinburgh, in his 80th year, Robert Pitcairn, esq. late principal Keeper of Registrations, and for upwards of fifty years connected with other departments of the College of Justice.

June 20. At Atholl, aged 70, the relict of Allan Stewart, esq. representative of the ancient family of the Stewarts of Appin; and eldest dau. of the late Angus Macdonald, esq. of Achtrichtan.

July 5. At N. Leith, Captain Alfred Thomson, R. A.

July 7. At Cromarty-house, Col. Colin Dundas Graham, K. W. Lieut. Governor of St. Mawes. He was appointed Captain in the Scotch brigade in 1793, Major by brevet 1802, and Lt.-Col. 1809. He was formerly Fort-Major of Edinburgh; and was honoured with the knighthood of the third class of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, for his services while commanding the Scots brigade in the service of that country.

July 12. Alexander Leith, esq. of Freefield, Aberdeenshire.

July 13. At Arbuthnot house, the Hon. Isabella Arbuthnot, dau. of the Viscount of Arbuthnot.

IRELAND.—*June* 1. At his seat, Newbury, co. Kildare, Ralph Peter Dundas, esq. only son of the late Gen. Ralph Dundas, of Manor, N. B.

July 13. At Forkhill Lodge, Olivia Anne, dau. of James Dawson, esq. Assistant Barrister for the county of Armagh.

July 29. At Newport House, co. Mayo, Sir Hugh Moore O'Donel, third Baronet of that place, and nephew to the present Earl Annesley. He was the eldest son of Sir Neale, the 2nd Bart. by Lady Catherine Annesley. He succeeded his father March 1, 1827; and it is but a few short months since he attained his majority, and succeeded to the estates of his family. Having been but recently married, he has left no issue, but his dowager being *enceinte*, causes the baronetage, as well as the estates, to be in abeyance until after her accouchment.

Aug. 9. At Mallow, Catherine, wife of Dr. Townsend, of Merion-square, Dublin.

Aug. 10. At Parsonstown, aged nearly 26, the Hon. John Clare Parsons, second son of the Earl of Rosse.

Aug. At Galway, Major John Cathcart Meachem, on half pay of the 88th foot. He became Ensign in the 28th foot in 1795, Lieutenant 1796, Captain 24th foot 1805;

brevet Major 1812. His brother, Capt. Meachem, of the 28th, was slain at Waterloo.

Aug. 3. At Auldbarr, Euphemia, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Chalmers, esq. of Auldbarr, Forfarshire.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 22, 1827. Sir William Fraser, Bart. chief of the British factory in China. He was the eldest son of Sir William Fraser, F. R. S. the first Baronet (of whom and his family see some brief notices in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 379), by Elizabeth, dau. of James Farquharson, esq. and succeeded to the title Feb. 16, 1818. He was interred in the Hon. Company's burying-ground at Macao.

Feb. 22. The Hon Judge Dacre, of Chittoor, in the East Indies. He was a warm friend and zealous promoter of the missionary cause in India, and expended annually large sums in the support of the Gospel and Native Schools at Chittoor.

June 28. At Bella Vista, in the Island of St. Michael, Mary, wife of Wm. Harding Read, Esq. Consul-gen. of the Azores.

June 29. At Gibraltar, aged 34, Lieut. Harry Bisshopp, R. A. son of Col. Thomas Bisshopp, grandson of the late Sir Cecil Bisshopp, of Parham, and nephew to Lord Zouche.

March 3. At Carabusa, shortly after being appointed Governor of that Island, Colonel C. G. Urquhart, eldest son of the late David Urquhart, esq. of Braelangwell. He was killed by the falling of a shed in a gale of wind.

July 15. On his passage from the West Indies, John Colhoun Mills, esq. late President of the Island of Nevis.

July 16. At Madeira, W. Pitter Woodhouse, of Queen-street, Cheapside, esq.

July 25. At Alicant, in Spain, Charles Waring, esq. His Majesty's Vice-Consul.

July 27. At Interlachen, in Switzerland, Alex. James Mure, esq. eldest son of Jas. Mure, esq. of Great George-street, Westm.

Aug. 8. At his country seat, Limsberg, near Upsal, aged 85, Professor Thimberg. He was the senior of the University of Upsal, and the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, Upsal, and Drontheim, member of 66 Swedish and foreign academies and learned societies, Commander of the Order of Warsaw, &c.

Aug. 22. At his country house in the neighbourhood of Paris, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Gall, the phrenologist. He directed that no priest should attend his funeral; and ordered his head to be dissected, and added to his collection.

Lately. At St. Helena, aged 21, Lieut. Wm. Meeke, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, only son of Wm. Meeke, esq. of Beddington, Surrey.

Lately. At Leghorn, the widow of Lt. Col. Goodwin Colquitt, C. B. of the 1st foot gaurds, and youngest sister to Mr. Wallace of Kelly.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 27, to Sept. 23, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 857	1722		Males - 706	1371	
Females - 865			Females - 665		
Whereof have died under two years old		437			

Between					
2 and 5	134	50 and 60	110		
5 and 10	57	60 and 70	113		
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	74		
20 and 30	104	80 and 90	29		
30 and 40	113	90 and 100	5		
40 and 50	138				

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
88	0	36	0	26	0	32	0	46	0	42	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 19.

Kent Bags.....	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....	2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	2*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*
Essex.....	2*l.* 6*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*	Sussex.....	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 8*s.*
Farnham (fine)	5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*	Essex	2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 22:	
Veal.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts..... 3,179	Calves 173
Pork.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep..... 24,370	Pigs 160

COAL MARKET, Sept. 22, 29*s.* 0*d.* to 37*s.* 9*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, September 22, 1836,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	140 0	£. 4 0
Barnsley	335 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	292 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400 0	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170 0	6 0
Dudley	63½	3 10
Ellesmere and Chester	107 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	305 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25⅛	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29½	1 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	413 0	16 0
Leicester	330 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0
Loughborough	3900 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	232 0	11 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	35 0	0 10
Neath	—	20 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	111 0	4 0
Regent's	26 0	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	27½	1 2
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42 0	1 10
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	270 0	15 0
Thames and Medway	5 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24 0	1 4
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	805 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	260 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	57 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	1½ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	88½	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	215 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	80½ 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	78 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	90 0	3 10 do.
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10
Southwark	2¼ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	33 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 1 4
—— Ans. of 7l.	21½	0 18 8

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Forest of Dean	47 0	£ 2 14
Manchester & Liverp.	18 pm.	—
Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	120 0	5 0
Grand Junction	56 0	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	89 0	—
West Middlesex	69 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9½	4 p.ct.
Atlas	9⅞	0 10
British Commercial	4½	5½ p.ct
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4¼	0 5
Globe	160 0	7 0
Guardian	21 0	—
Hope Life	5⅛	0 6
Imperial Fire	101 0	5 5
Ditto Life	8¼	0 8
Protector Fire	1 2 6	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	3 0 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	7⅞ dis.	—
Bolanos	140 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	47 pm.	—
British Iron	39 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	6½ dis.	—
General	8 pm.	—
Potosi	40s.	—
Real Del Monte	140 dis.	—
Tlalpuxahua	307½ dis.	—
United Mexican	19¼ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	52¾	3 0
Ditto, New	¾ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	37½	—
Phœnix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	16 dis.	—
British	8 dis.	—
Bath	14½	0 16
Birmingham	74 0	4 0
Birmingham & Stafford	1 pm.	—
Brighton	13 dis.	—
Bristol	26½	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	5 p.ct.
Liverpool	292 0	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l}	8½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provinci	1½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st clas	93½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	85 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From August 26, to Sept 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			*Sept.*	°	°	°		
26	64	71	53	30, 30	fine	11	68	69	61	29, 62	showers
27	63	70	59	, 28	fine	12	67	70	59	, 44	showers
28	68	75	62	, 19	fine	13	68	71	53	, 72	cloudy
29	65	73	64	, 16	fine	14	51	56	53	, 98	cloudy
30	67	70	62	, 16	fine	15	58	64	49	30, 40	fair
31	60	64	58	, 09	cloudy	16	55	59	48	, 50	fair
S. 1	61	68	60	29, 95	cloudy	17	58	62	55	, 16	fair
2	64	67	59	, 98	cloudy	18	61	66	51	, 00	fair
3	62	65	66	30, 02	showers	19	59	69	54	, 06	fair
4	65	68	58	30, 00	fair	20	59	68	54	, 17	fine
5	64	66	55	29, 99	cloudy	21	61	69	51	, 05	fine
6	61	69	62	30, 06	fair	22	63	67	48	29, 97	fair
7	66	74	65	30, 00	fair	23	60	68	49	30, 10	fair
8	70	79	67	29, 92	fair [wind.	24	66	71	60	, 09	fair
9	68	75	60	, 86	fair, high	25	69	72	60	29, 95	fair
10	71	68	62	, 67	showers						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 28, to September 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Aug.&Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
28	214½	88	87¼ ⅜	96½	96½	101¼ ½	105½	20⅛	242	102 4 pm.	87 ¼	73 75 pm.
29	214¼	88	87¼ ⅜	96½	96¼	101⅞ ½	105½	20⅛	——	103 5 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
30	215	88¼	87⅜ ½	——	96¼	102⅛ ¼	105⅝	20⅛	——	103 7 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
1	215½	88¼	87½ ⅜	——	97	102¼ ⅜	105⅝	20⅛	——	——	——	75 76 pm.
2	Hol.											
3	215½	88½ ⅜	87⅝ ⅞	97⅛	97⅜	102⅜ ½	106	20⅛	242	108 7 pm.	——	76 74 pm.
4	215	Shut	87⅝ ¼	97	97	102⅜ ⅛	106	Shut	——	108 9 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
5	Shut	——	87⅞ 8	97⅜	Shut	102½ ⅜	106⅛	——	——	108 9 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
6	——	——	88 ⅛	97⅜	——	102½	Shut	——	243	109 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
8	——	——	88¼ ⅜	97½	——	102¾ ½	——	——	243	107 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
9	——	——	88 7⅞	97⅝	——	102½ ⅜	——	——	243	100 pm.	87¼	74 73 pm.
10	——	——	88 7⅞	Shut	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	——	102 3 pm.	87¾	73 74 pm.
11	——	——	88¼ 8	——	——	102⅜ ½	——	——	——	84 7 pm.	——	72 73 pm.
12	——	——	88⅜ ⅛	——	——	102⅝ ½	——	——	243½	87 9 pm.	——	72 73 pm.
13	——	——	88 ¼	——	——	102¼ ⅜	——	——	——	88 90 pm.	——	73 74 pm.
15	——	——	88 ⅜	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	——	88 91 pm.	——	73 75 pm.
16	——	——	88⅛ 7⅝	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	243¾	91 3 pm.	——	75 74 pm.
17	——	——	87⅞ 8	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	——	95 7 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
18	——	——	87⅞ 8	——	——	102¼ ⅜	——	——	——	96 5 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
19	——	——	87⅞ 8	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	243½	97 5 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
20	——	——	87⅞	——	——	102¼ ⅜	——	——	——	96 pm.	——	76 77 pm.
22	——	——	87⅞ 8	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	——	94 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
23	——	——	87⅞ 8	——	——	102⅛ ¼	——	——	——	94 pm.	87⅛	76 77 pm.
24	——	——	88 ¼	——	——	102¼ ⅜	——	——	——	94 pm.	87¼	76 77 pm.
25	——	——	88 ⅜	——	——	102¼ ⅜	——	——	——	94 pm.	88	75 77 pm.

South Sea Stock, Sept. 8, 97⅛.—16, 97⅛. Old South Sea Anns. Sept. 8, 88⅛—¼.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald---Ledger
M. Adver.---Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz. -Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet---Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn---Bolton 2
Boston---Brighton 2
Bristol 4---Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex---Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2..Hull 3
Hunts 2..Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
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OCTOBER, 1828.

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Embellished with Views of LIMEHOUSE CHURCH, Middlesex; and the Ruins of DENNY ABBEY, Cambridge.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

E. I. C. says, by the aid of Dr. Walsh's excellent "Essay on some ancient Coins, Medals, and Gems, as illustrating the progress of Christianity in the early ages," I am enabled to elucidate the impression communicated by Mr. Topham to your Mag. vol. XCVI. pt. i. p 497, which is an Abrasax or Gnostic amulet. "The most remarkable tenet" of this impure sect "was that malevolent spirits ruled the world, presided over all nature, and caused diseases and human sufferings: but that by knowledge and science these spirits could be controlled, &c." This science they thought they had themselves exclusively attained, and that it principally consisted in the efficacy of numbers and certain mysterious hieroglyphics adopted from the Egyptians. Hence they made systems of monads, triads, and decads; and formed figures of Anubis, Sarapis, and other idols. This combination of certain abstrusive words and mysterious figures, was engraved on gems and stones of different kinds and qualities; and they affirmed that whoever bore one of them on his person was secured by it from the particular evil it was made to guard against." With this explanation it will be readily perceived that the stone engraved as above is one of the charms of this heretical sect.

M. asks, "Why are the collars and cuffs in the liveries of the junior branches of the Royal Family, green?" Willement, in his Regal Heraldry, says, "the livery-colours of the House of Hanover, previous to the accession of King George I. were the same as those of the House of Stuart; since that period they have been scarlet and blue." (P. 112). The arms of Brunswick are, Gules, two lions passant gardant Or. The same, with an addition of a like lion, is the arms of England. "The family-colours of the House of Stuart, were yellow and red." (P. 100.) The arms of Scotland exactly agree therewith; blue is in the arms of Ireland, and in those of France before its being disused. The livery of the King of Great Britain and Ireland accords with the above. "William and Mary, previous to their accession to the throne of England, used blue and orange." P. 100. Agreeing also to their armorial bearings. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg's arms and livery, also coincide. The livery-colours of the House of Tudor were white and green." (P. 80 and 86.) But cannot the *green* be reconciled to the colour of the barbs and leaves of the Royal badge of the Rose, and now further illustrated in the colour of the Thistle and Shamrock.

CYDWELI observes, "Your Reviewer of Planche's Descent of the Danube, calls Richard I. the *lord of Oe and No*, from Bertrand de Born, and infers from hence, that he was a man of few words. It should be *Oc* and No, which means simply, as I take it, that Richard had dominions in the Langue d'Oc, so called from its affirmative particle *Oc*, and in England or Normandy, where *no* or *nou* was in use for the negative one.

An OLD SUBSCRIBER has transmitted the following Addenda et Corrigenda.—P. 98. Perhaps S. B. who makes inquiries relative to the Rodings or Roodings, in Essex, could explain the connection between them and the title of *Roden*, borne by the ancient Hertfordshire family, the Jocelyns of Hyde Hall, viz. Earl *Roden* of High *Roding*; perhaps the *den* was an alteration, euphoniæ gratiâ, from *ding*?——P. 188. The late Sir James de Bathe was of *Knightstown*, not Kingstown.——P. 269 Query, whether any such persons as "the Hon." James Shoolbred, or "Sir" H. Loud?——P. 271. Lord Oriel's seat should be Collon, not Callon; a full account of his Lordship's great improvements there, in the planting and agricultural line, may be seen in Curwen's "Observations on Ireland," vol. ii. p. 291.——P. 272. The Viscountess Ferrard's *only* Christian name was Margaretta; she has been styled "Emilia" in some of the Peerages, but erroneously.——P. 273. The Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon has no issue. Captain Mahon of the 29th (son-in-law of the Bishop of Norwich), is his first cousin, not son, as here stated. Captain Mahon's father was the Rev. Thomas Mahon, next brother to the first Lord Hartland. Debrett's Editor has fallen into the same error, in the last excellent edition of that Peerage. The Barony of Hartland will probably become extinct, the present Lord and his presumptive heir, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, being both long married and issueless.——P. 285. There must be some mistake as to Christ. St George Trench's parentage; neither the late or present Earl of Clancarty had a brother named "Patrick" Trench, esq——P. 285, read Hon. John Clere Parsons, not *Clare*.——The difficulty in the Dormer Pedigree, pp. 203, 204, might perhaps be cleared up by supposing Sir Robert Dormer, of Oxfordshire, 1628, to be the illegitimate son of Sir Michael Dormer, of Ascot, in which case the sister of the latter would be properly his heir in blood. The illegitimacy in the Byron family was little known, if at all, until the sale of Newstead Abbey led to the discovery, and it now appears that the Grantee of the Abbey devised it to his putative son.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

His late Majesty George III.

THE following letter, copied from an autograph of his late most excellent Majesty, will not be considered unworthy of publication, as it strikingly displays the benevolence of disposition and uprightness of character, for which George the Third was distinguished.

Gen. Harvey, to whom the letter is addressed, was at the time labouring under severe indisposition.

To Lieut.-General Harvey.

My dear General,

I am happy at finding for these two or three days, that you begin to gain ground. I have very regular accounts of you, but shall certainly desire you may keep quiet, that strength may be the sooner recovered. Militarily I can only keep you in arrest; but as your friend I have a right to expect you will refrain from thinking or talking of business for some time. I forbid, amongst other things, Newspapers; from them I find you have heard of the conduct of France; but when I say you must not hear of business, I will not break the rule by adding more than that activity, and fortitude, and upright intentions, shall not be wanting in me, and that I will force every man that has any honesty or honour by my example to do their utmost. George.

Queen's House, March 20, 1778,

2 qr. pt. 4 p. m.

I return Sir W. Howe's letter.

The "conduct of France," to which his Majesty adverts, was acknowledging the independence of America, with whom she entered into a treaty of defensive alliance, Feb. 6, 1778, which circumstance was intimated to the House of Lords by the Duke of Grafton, on the 5th of March following.

The following remarks on conducting the war in Canada, written at the commencement of the American war, are in the hand-writing of George III. and show the deep interest which his Majesty took in these important affairs.

Remarks on the conduct of the War from Canada.

The outlines of the plan seem to be on a proper foundation. The rank and file of the army now in Canada (including the eleven regiments of British, Maclean's Corps, the Brunswicks and Hanau), amount to 10,527. Add the eleven additional companies, and 400 Hanau Chasseurs, the total will be 11,443.

As sickness and other contingencies must be expected, I should think not above 7000 effectives can be spared over Lake Champlain; for it would be highly imprudent to run any risk in Canada. The fixing the stations of those left in the Province may not be quite right, though the plan proposed may be recommended. Indians must be employed, and this measure must be avowedly directed, and Carleton must be in the strongest manner directed to furnish as many Canadians as possible.

Every thing must, if possible, be embarked by the 20th of March. I have very particularly directed that the Apollo should be ready by that day to receive Burgoyne.

The Magazines must be formed with the greatest expedition at Crown Point.

If possible, possession must be taken of Lake George, and nothing but an absolute impossibility of succeeding in this can be an excuse for proceeding by South Bay and Skeenborough.

As Sir Wm. Howe does not think of acting from Rhode Island into the Massachusets, the force must from Canada join him in Albany. The diversion on the Mohawk River ought

at least to be strengthened by the addition of the 400 Hanau Chasseurs.

The Ordnance ought to furnish a complete proportion of intrenching tools. The provisions ought to be calculated for a third more than the effective soldiery, and the General ordered to avoid delivering these when the army can be subsisted by the country.

Burgoyne certainly greatly undervalues the German recruits. The idea of carrying the army by sea to Sir Wm. Howe, would certainly require the leaving a much larger part of it in Canada, as in that case the Rebel army could divide that Province from the immense one under Sir Wm. Howe. I greatly dislike this last idea.

GEORGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

THE entrance into London by the great western road has lately been improved, and is still being improved at a considerable expense, by the erection of magnificent buildings calculated to impress on a visitor a high idea of the wealth and splendour of the capital. Whilst all these costly measures are being taken, it seems strange that no one should consider how completely the effect of a first entrance into London is destroyed by the previous passage through the barracks and breweries of Knightsbridge. My remedy for this evil would be as follows:—To make the great western road run a little more to the north just before entering the town, so as to avoid the double row of houses, and preserve on the northern side the beautiful view of the Park, Park Lane, the Serpentine, the Bridge, &c. A sufficient space might be left on the south of the road for the erection of handsome rows of houses, which possessing the advantages of being built at the same time, might present a magnificent and uniform appearance. The long and varied line of Park Lane, then for the first time distinctly visible to the road, would mark most impressively the entrance to the capital; and the line of houses proposed to be erected in continuation of Oxford Street would, seen across the verdant plain of the Park, convey a grand idea of its unrivalled extent. Perhaps there needs no further recommendation of this plan than to add that the proposed line of road is absolutely straighter than the old one, and that the ground required has hitherto been put to no use, but has been a disgrace to the Park, by being the depository of rubbish,—so that this plan combines every possible advantage.

That broad line of road known by the name of Old Street Road and Old Street, is at present suddenly stopped at its western extremity by the walls of the Charterhouse Garden. This abrupt termination is the more to be regretted, as a continuation of this road in the same direction would conduct to Holborn, and from thence to Oxford Street, forming a noble and useful thoroughfare through the whole length of London. The houses which stand in the way of this grand improvement are chiefly mean and wretched, and crowded together in narrow alleys and unwholesome lanes. Many of them will be destroyed in the progress of the great road from Blackfriars' Bridge to the North, to be formed on the destruction of Fleet Market. An excellent opportunity will thus be presented of effecting this alteration, which, besides being a great convenience to the public, cannot fail of increasing the value of property to an immense extent.

Houses are now pulling down in the Strand, to enlarge that much frequented thoroughfare from the City to the West end. Will it not, even when widened as proposed, be subject to inconvenient crowding. And if Fleet Street should at Temple Bar diverge into two lines of road, one of them the Strand as heretofore, the other a new street proceeding along the site of Wych Street, enlarged and widened, and holding its course through that neighbourhood till it came to Piccadilly—would it not be a more valuable alteration?

Mr. Gwyn was anxious to effect an improvement which does not seem to have attracted the notice of his modern admirers. This was to carry a Circular Road round the capital, and I believe to prohibit building beyond its borders, in order that London might present an even front to its approaches; a beauty which would, as he justly observed, render it superior to every capital in the universe. This beauty however, great as it is, or any other architectural beauty whatever, would certainly not justify so daring an invasion on the rights of property as Mr. Gwyn somewhat hastily proposed. Would not

this Circular Road, however, without any restriction, be a most valuable addition to the attractions of the metropolis, and at a time when new ones are being called into existence, with such unsparing prodigality, is not this project of Mr. Gwyn's deserving of attention?

This road might be made productive of some slight convenience by constituting it the boundary of the twopenny post, the limit of the census of London, &c. I ought not perhaps to call it the Circular Road, as it would, if adapted to the shape of London, rather deserve the name of the oval.

Ουρβανοφιλος.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

ON the 1st of October, the New London University, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April 1827 (see vol. XCVII. i. p. 444), was opened for the commencement of the Medical classes. The public were admitted by tickets; and on examining the interior of the edifice, we were certainly much gratified with the judicious arrangements and admirable accommodations, which appeared in every part, so far as it is completed.

The building, when finished, is to consist of a central portico, and two wings advancing at right angles, with tetrastyle porticos to correspond. The central portico consists of ten columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, sculptured with ornaments emblematic of the objects of the institution. Over the whole, and springing from the vestibule, will appear an elevated dome, surmounted by a Grecian temple of eight pillars. Over each wing corresponding domes of a smaller size will also appear. Extending from the back of the central part, there is a range of building which corresponds in length with the two wings; the upper floor is intended as a grand hall on public occasions. The two wings receding backwards have a semicircular termination, and consist of theatres for public lectures, one of which is on each floor.

To return to the principal façade, the two ranges between the centre and wings of the building, called the North and South Ranges, consist of ten divisions; those of the upper story are separated by pilasters with foliated capitals. Between each pilaster is a handsome window capped with a square weather cornice. The upper floor of the North Range is intended for the Museum of Natural History, and the same floor of the south range, for the grand Library. The elevation of the building consists of a basement, and two stories called the ground floor and upper floor. The two stories are divided by a cornice and frieze—the latter being ornamented with wreaths. The upper story is terminated with a plain dentilated cornice, which forms the parapet; the whole displaying an air of chaste simplicity. The design was by W. Wilkins, esq. R. A. and Messrs. H. Lee and Sons are the contractors for the building.

The portico and dome of the central part are not yet completed, though they are proceeding with great rapidity; and the wings which are to extend to the front of the building are not commenced; but the above description of them applies to the original design adopted by the Council, before the commencement of the edifice; and we are not aware that the least deviation will take place. A pamphlet has been printed for the use of the proprietors; but it contains no architectural description of the exterior. It chiefly notices the use for which each apartment is destined; and we have, in describing the interior, partly availed ourselves of the information it conveys.

The site on which the University stands, occupies about seven acres of ground, which was purchased for 80,000*l.* It is at the upper end of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and there is also access to it from the west of Carmarthen-street and Grafton-street, and from the New Road by Gower-street North. A temporary semicircular iron railing at present incloses the area for the students. At the entrance of the gates are two temporary lodges for the porters, one surmounted by a belfrey, the other by a clock. A broad paved footpath on each side of the porter's lodges (the principal carriage-way passing between the lodges to the main portico), leads to each of the doors of the North and South Ranges, just described. These doors are the principal entrances of the students to the lecture rooms and theatres.

To commence with a description of the interior. On entering the door of the North Range, there is a room on each side of the passage to be used as Lecture Rooms. They are each 46 feet by 24, with four windows: having six rows of seats, rising nine inches above each other, each seat here, as in the other Lecture Rooms, having a back and book board for the accommodation of the Students, with a raised platform for the Professor in front. The room on the right of the passage, or as it is called, the South Room of the North Range, is for the present to be used for the Italian, French, Spanish, and English languages, and Jurisprudence. The North Room of the North Range is for Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery. This centre passage leads into a paved Cloister 107 feet by 23, appropriated for exercise in the intervals between one lecture and another.

Proceeding through the folding doors on

the left, leading out of this Cloister, there is a Lobby; and following the wall on the left hand, there are, 1st. the door by which the Professor enters the North Lecture Room in this range, just described; 2nd, a private room for the Professor of Chemistry, fitted up with shelves and cases for the reception of his nicer apparatus, and where he may conduct experiments of research; 3rd, The Professors' common room, 29 feet by 19, where they will meet previously to going into their Lecture Rooms, and where they may have periodical works, newspapers, &c. for their common use; 4th, a small room where the Professors may see persons who call upon them.

Passing down the steps from the lobby, the first door on the right hand is that of the Chemical Laboratory, 26 feet by 20, where the experiments for the Lectures will be prepared, and where Students will be received who are to follow a Course of Practical Chemistry. One door leads from the Laboratory to a vault in the basement, where the Professor's assistant will clean the apparatus, and which will contain the Galvanic Battery. Another door leads from the Laboratory into the Lower North Theatre, a semicircular room 65 feet by 50, lighted by six windows in the circumference. Ten rows of concentric seats rise with a gradual increase, the second seat being raised nine inches above the floor, the last sixteen inches above that immediately before it. The table of the Lecturer, twenty feet long, contains a pneumatic trough and other accommodations; and there are furnaces behind the Lecturer, to be used occasionally in experiments during lecture. The Students enter by one door, and go out by another, both placed in the higher part of the Theatre. This Theatre will be used for Materia Medica and Chemistry.

Opposite the door of the Laboratory is the Museum of Materia Medica, 26 feet by 20, and which the Professor, Dr. Thomson, is filling with a collection for the illustration of his lectures.

Descending the steps to the basement, and turning to the left, is a room appropriated to the Professor of Chemistry, for containing the more bulky apparatus of his department.

Returning to the lobby, a staircase leads to the Upper Floor of the building. On the left hand side of the first landing, is a private room for the Professor of Anatomy, 26 feet by 19, where the preparations for his lectures will be made, and be carried by the inner door into the Upper North Theatre. This room is in dimensions, and in the arrangement of the seats, the same as the Theatre below. Besides the six windows in the circumference, it has two large skylights. This Theatre will be used for Anatomy, Operative Surgery, and Midwifery.

Returning to the staircase, there is opposite to the room of the Professor of Anatomy, another apartment of the same dimensions, which will be applied to purposes connected with the Medical School; but no particular use has as yet been assigned to it. By the centre door on this landing, is the entrance to the Museum of Anatomy, a room 49 feet by 41, and 23½ feet high, lighted by a large skylight and windows at one end, with a gallery round. A collection has already been made of anatomical preparations, amply sufficient for the purposes of lecturing; most of which have been got up by Mr. Charles Bell, about 200 by Dr. Davis, and some were purchased at the sale of Mr. Brookes's Museum.

On the landing immediately over that which leads to the Museum of Anatomy, are two rooms, 26 feet by 19; that on the left is appropriated to the Professor of Surgery, that on the right to the Professor of Midwifery. The door to the Gallery of the Museum of Anatomy is on this landing.

The great door opposite to the window in the Museum of Anatomy leads to the Museum of Natural History, 120 feet by 50, with a gallery round. It is the whole of the upper story of the North range, previously described. It is unfinished, and will probably remain so until the increase of the several collections shall make its occupation necessary.

Next to the Museum of Natural History is the vestibule under the dome, which will form the chief entrance, the great door of the Portico leading into it. From the centre of this vestibule, the whole extent of the building is seen; the Museum of Natural History being on one side, and the great Library on the other. Extending backwards in a direct line from the central portico, and parallel with the two wings, is the grand Hall previously mentioned, which is 90 feet by 45, and 25½ high. On each side of the vestibule there is a Professor's private room. The great Library is of the same dimensions as the Museum of Natural History, and is also unfinished.

At the South end of the building, and leading from the great Library, is the small Library, 41 feet by 22, with a gallery round. There is a small room adjoining for the use of the Librarian, from which is a descent by a separate staircase to the ground-floor of the South Range. The door opposite the foot of this staircase leads to the South Lecture Room of the South Range, which is 46 feet by 24, lighted by four windows. The purposes to which it is to be applied are, the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Hebrew languages. The north door of this room leads into the passage of the Students' entrance in the South Range, and on the opposite side of it is the North Lecture Room of the South Range. It is to be used at present for the German language and Political Economy. From the north

door of this room a passage leads to the lower vestibule, where is a Professor's private room on each side.

In the South Range, there is a Cloister for the exercise of the Students during the intervals of Lecture, corresponding with that in the North Range; and at the south end of it is a lobby, in which is the University Office, where all the financial business of the University will be conducted. At the foot of the staircase is the room of the Clerk; and further on, a room for the Meetings of the Council, and for the accommodation of the Warden. Opposite to this room is an apartment which it is intended to appropriate to the collections of the Professors of Botany, and of Mineralogy and Geology. A door from this room leads into the Lower South Theatre, which in dimensions and fitting up is similar to the Lower North Theatre. This is to be appropriated to the Professor of Botany, who is to lecture daily from eight to nine in the morning during the months of May, June, and July, and to those Professors who are not yet appointed.

Ascending the staircase to the Upper Floor, the rooms on each side of the first landing, 26 feet by 19, are to contain the apparatus for the Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. A door from each room leads into the Upper South Theatre, which is in all respects similar to the Upper North Theatre, with the addition of a small gallery behind the Lecturer, to be used in performing certain experiments. Besides the apparatus-rooms on each side of the landing, there are two smaller rooms, one of which, with a sky-light, is to be used as a workshop for the keeper of the Natural Philosophy apparatus, the other as a Professor's private room. Above these are three rooms, which are meant to contain models used in the lectures on the application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.

Adjoining the South Cloister there is a Court, and on the south side of it is the staircase by which the Students go to the Theatres. On the north side of the court a door leads to two Lecture Rooms under the Hall. That on the right, 44 feet by 38, is fitted up with twelve rows of seats, rising six inches above each other. This Lecture Room is to be used for Mathematics and the Roman language and Literature. The room on the opposite side of the passage is of the same dimensions, and is to be used for the Greek and English languages.

Another staircase from this court leads to two apartments under the Lecture Rooms just described, which are intended as common rooms for the use of the Students. They are fitted up with tables and benches; and here they may wait, and have an opportunity of reading and writing during the intervals of lecture.

In the area are the doors leading to the Refreshment Rooms, a suite under the Cloister, communicating with each other, and fitted up with tables and benches. A Steward has been appointed who will sell on his own account, but at prices sanctioned by the Council, all such articles as are suitable. Adjoining to the Refreshment Rooms are apartments for the Steward and Housekeeper, and for the domestics of the establishment. Under the vestibule are two small kitchens, cellars, &c. There is also a similar suite of vaulted rooms under the North Cloister, but they are not appropriated at present to any particular purpose.

The entire edifice, with some slight exceptions, is heated with warm air, the stoves of which are on the basement floor.

Behind the North Theatres is the dissecting room and theatre for anatomical demonstration, separated by a high wall from the court: but this building is evidently on too small a scale to answer the purpose. It is intended, it appears, to devote some of the apartments of the basement under the North range to anatomical purposes; but we hope, for the health of the students, which must be endangered by so confined a space, this project will be abandoned.

In justice to the conductors of this important undertaking, we cannot close our descriptive remarks, without noticing the extraordinary despatch with which the building has been erected. We will venture to say that no university in Europe, on a similarly extensive scale, has been brought into active operation in so short a period—seventeen months only having been allowed to intervene between the laying of the first stone and the opening of the classes. It can now be no longer said that, while nearly every metropolis in Europe has its university, the boasted capital of Great Britain was an opprobrious exception. Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, &c. could refer with exultation to their metropolitan universities; as well as numerous provincial ones*; while England stood alone, we may say, the reproach of the continental literati. This reproach is now removed; and we rejoice at the event, because, as admirers of learning and science, we deeply estimate its objects. That such an institution has long been a desideratum, the present crowded state of our two English Universities, and the utter absence of any public medical school, as in Paris, will sufficiently testify. At Oxford and Cambridge (whose medical diplomas alone are acknowledged by the Royal College of Physicians) it is well known there is not the least chance of obtaining that knowledge which medical students are expected to pos-

* France has 25 Universities; Germany from 20 to 30; Prussia 4; Russia 6; Italy 15; Spain 11; Netherlands 6; Switzerland 4; Scotland 4; and England heretofore only 2, of which number the petty States of Denmark and Portugal can boast.

sess, and in after-life practically to apply; but the London University appears so particularly devoted to this important object, that we do not hesitate to predict its being the first medical and anatomical school, not only in the British empire, but in the civilized world.

The day previous to the opening of the University, a special general meeting of proprietors was held in the council chamber, to receive the Report of the Council as to the progress of the building, and the arrangements made for the opening of the classes of students. Among the proprietors present were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Auckland, Lord Sandon, Lord J. Russell, Dr. Lushington, Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. Henry Warburton, esq. M. P. J. V. Fazakerley, esq. M. P. Thos. Denman, esq. the Common Sergeant, Zachary M'Caulay, esq. T. Wilson, esq. and J. Mill, esq. Dr. Lushington was appointed chairman. Mr. Horner, the Warden of the University, read the Report of the Council. Of the 150,000*l.* subscribed capital, calls had been made to the amount of 97,500*l.* and 10,950*l.* paid in full, including donations. With these funds the Council had paid 30,000*l.* for the land; 49,096*l.* towards the building; 3,748*l.* for collections of philosophical apparatus, anatomical preparations, books, &c.; and 4,891*l.* for expences of management, including printing, advertisements, &c. from the commencement of the Institution, leaving 20,715*l.* as the balance of the calls prior to this date, and a further call of ten per cent. or 11,800*l.* would be due on the 15th of Nov. Thus the sum of 87,785*l.* had been paid by the Council, and 62,265*l.* remain at their disposal. The Duke of Somerset stated his conviction of the satisfaction which the Report must give to every lover of improvement, and stated that he should send one of his sons to the Institution.

The following is a brief outline of the introductory lectures already given, as preparatory to the regular courses.

Oct. 1. C. Bell, esq. the Professor of Surgery, &c. delivered his introductory lecture *on the Science of Physiology*. After making a few preliminary observations on the objects and views of the new Institution, he proceeded to a brief and elementary consideration of his subject, and in a discourse of much perspicuity applied the principles of hydraulics to the exemplification of that grand and perfect system of nature, the circulation of the blood. The lecture was heard with satisfaction and applause by an auditory of between eight and nine hundred persons, who filled the theatre in every part.

Oct. 2. Dr. Connolly delivered a very able and intelligent lecture, introductory of the series which he is about to commence upon *the Nature and Treatment of Diseases*. He touched slightly upon the early history of medicine, and then principally directed his observations to the importance of the study, and the means by which pupils would best attain a competent knowledge of the science he has undertaken to treat. He recommended strongly the cultivation of the ancient and modern languages, of natural history, of mathematics, and of so much of the fine arts as would tend to illustrate or facilitate their professional acquirements.

Oct. 3. Dr. Davis delivered his opening lecture *on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*. He gave a rapid but highly interesting sketch of the progress which the obstetric science had made from the days in which it had been wholly in the hands of females, to more modern times, and announced his intention of dividing the subjects into two classes; the first of which would be occupied by teaching his pupils that which may be called the mechanical part of the art, by means of models and machines; and the other, the pathological division, which would be devoted to the study of the diseases of mothers and children.

Oct. 4. Mr. Pattison read an introductory lecture on *Anatomy and Operative Surgery*, and ably expatiated on the important advantages to be derived from an intimate knowledge of the structure of the human frame.

Oct. 6. The introductory lecture on *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*, was delivered by Dr. A. T. Thompson.

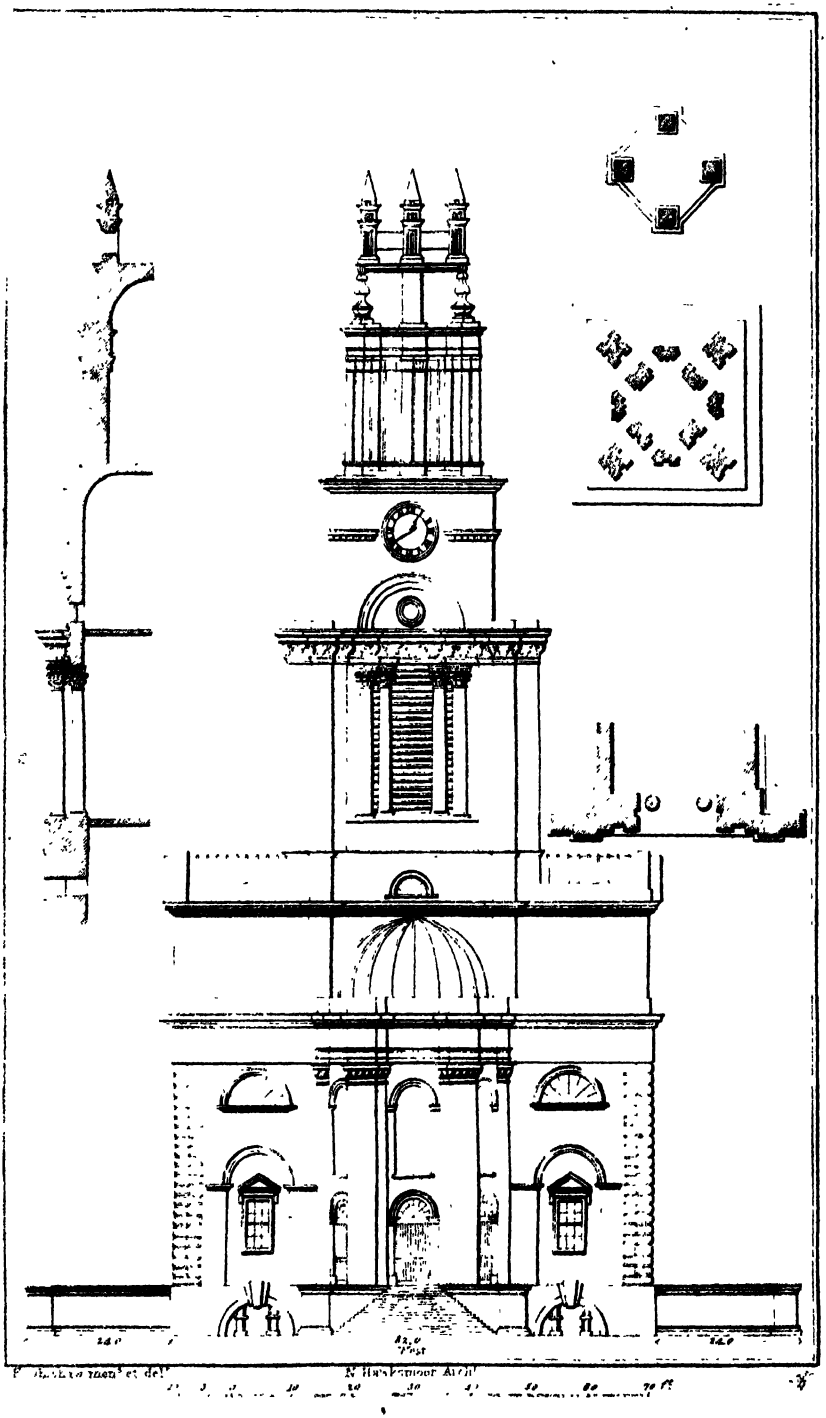
Oct. 7. Dr. T. Watson gave his opening lecture on *Clinical Medicine*, wherein he clearly shewed that the chief object of clinical instruction was to teach the practice of physic by examples.

Oct. 15. The introductory lecture on *Chemistry*, given this day by Dr. Turner, was peculiarly interesting. He entered into a general view of material nature, and shewed the different classifications under which matter was arranged. He then proceeded to illustrate the various positions advanced during the lecture, with numerous chemical experiments, which called forth the repeated applauses of a numerous and respectable auditory.

Oct. 24. An introductory lecture on the *English Language and Literature*, was delivered by the Rev. Thos. Dale, M. A.

Oct. 27, 28. The Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D. gave a lecture introductory to *Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, which was accompanied with many beautiful illustrations and experiments.

The Professors of Languages and Literature will commence their respective courses early in November. We understand that a fund has been raised for establishing a lecture on Divinity for those Students who may be members of the Established Church, and that the Rev. Professor Dale is to be Lecturer in Divinity, for which purpose a chapel has already been purchased.



CHURCH OF ST ANN, LIMEHOUSE.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

LIMEHOUSE derives its name from an immense number of lime-trees with which, in former times, the place abounded. It is a Rectory*, and was formerly a hamlet of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, both of which are in the gift of Brazennose College, Oxford.

In 1703 an actual survey was made of the hamlet by Joel Gascoyne, from whose plan it appears that the quantity of land within its boundaries is 250 acres.

The population of this place has greatly increased since the formation of the East and West India Docks, in the adjoining parish of Poplar (late a hamlet also of Stepney). The number of inhabitants is now upwards of 12,000.

The poor's rate, which in 1794 was only 800*l.* is now 6,000*l. per ann.*; and there are, at the present time, about 2000 houses within the limits of this parish, whereas, then there were only 500.

A new workhouse has lately been erected, which is a neat structure of brick, on the site of the old Rectory House, and under the superintendence of Mr. Goldring; this was much wanted, the former one being old, and in a very dilapidated condition.

Some private establishments in this parish are well worthy of notice, especially the Iron Cable Factory of Messrs. Brunton, situate in the Commercial-road; the Dry Docks of Messrs. Curling and Young, at Limehouse Hole; and the extensive and admirable Rope works of Messrs. Huddart and Co. near the Lea Cut.

The fine and beautiful Commercial-road, as Baron Dupin calls it, in his "Commercial Power of Great Britain," constructed under the direction of Mr. Walker the eminent engineer, and along which it is calculated that the burdens (for the most part produce of the East and West Indies) annually conveyed, amount to 250,000 tons, runs directly through this parish. It is 70 feet in width; the centre part is paved with stone from Scotland, and the whole rises 37 feet from the entrance of the West India Docks to its junction with Church-lane, Whitechapel.

The Lea Cut and the Regent's Canal both enter the Thames at Limehouse; the former was executed in 1772 for the purpose of obtaining a more direct communication between the Pool and the River Lea, which it joins at Bromley. The latter may be considered a modern public improvement, and exhibits many features of skill and ingenuity well worth the attention of the engineer. Its route is traced through nine parishes, and it is in length eight miles; its mean width is 37½ feet. It rises 84 feet by means of 12 locks, is crossed by 37 bridges, passes by means of a tunnel (upwards of half a mile in length) under the New River, and part of Islington, and by another tunnel (a quarter of a mile in length) at Paddington, communicates with the Grand Junction Canal. It was executed under the direction of Mr. Morgan, Civil Engineer.

The foundation of St. Anne's Church †, which was one of the fifty appointed to be erected in the reign of Queen Anne, was commenced in 1712, but the building altogether was not completed until 1729. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London in 1730.

The architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of Sir Christopher Wren's pupils, has in this, as well as in the Church of St. George in the East, exhibited a style remarkable for its solidity of appearance and singularity of design.

* "It is valued at 60 pounds, to be paid annually to the Rector by the Churchwardens, and the produce of 3,500*l.* given by Parliament to purchase an estate in fee simple."—Chamberlain's London.

† In the 9th year of the reign of Queen Anne, an Act was brought in for the erection of 50 New Churches, of stone and other proper materials, with towers or steeples to each of them, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, for the better instruction of all persons inhabiting the several parishes wherein the same should be built, in the true Christian Religion, &c.; and for this purpose, a duty was set upon all coals and culm brought into the port of London or the River Thames, of two shillings for every chalder (36 bushels, Winchester measure), or for every ton (20 hundred weight) the sum of two shillings, from and after the 14th day of May, 1716, and before the 29th day of September, 1716; and from and after the 28th day of September, 1716, and before the 28th day of September, 1724, the sum of three shillings per chalder, or three shillings per ton.

The length of this Church from east to west is 145 feet; its breadth 78 feet; height from the ground to the large cornice which runs round the Church, 50 feet; and the whole height, from the pavement to the top of the tower, 183 feet. It is of Portland stone, and cost 38,000*l.*

The vaults, the stone floor of which is but a few feet below the level of the Church-yard, are formed by massive stone piers and groined segmental and semi-elliptical arches; the walls at this level are six feet in thickness*.

The western, as well as the other elevations, present to the architectural student a singular specimen of Roman composition. The principal entrance, approached by a flight of stone steps, is formed in front of the segmental vestibule which is finished with square pilasters (enriched as to their capitals), supporting an entablature and semi-dome roof. The clock-room contains only bells sufficient for the purposes of striking the hours, tolling for burials, and calling the inhabitants to Church.

The third story of the tower forms in the plan a curious outline, and in its elevation is equally unsightly with the part rising immediately above it. It may not be amiss here to observe that either an alteration in the upper part of this tower has been made since its first erection, or that the author of "Chamberlain's London" made a mistake in his description of this Church, where he says, "from this part rises a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle."

The side elevation of the tower, as to its lower story, is very unfinished, and would naturally lead one to suppose that the plan only had been attended to in this part of Hawksmoor's design. The whole of this tower has settled towards the middle part.

The walls forming the vestry room at the north-east angle of the Church, and those corresponding on the opposite side, are carried up several feet above the large cornice, and form two unfinished towers curiously ornamented.

To the construction of the roof the architect did not pay sufficient attention; for a few years since, it was found necessary to insert iron trusses to many of the principals, in order to prevent a greater depression of the tie beams and enriched ceiling, which is sadly disfigured through want of necessary precaution in this important part of constructive design; these trusses have, however, had the desired effect.

In the interior of this Church there is nothing remarkable as to the general arrangement. The Roman style is preserved throughout.

The stone columns standing upon square pedestals in the body of the Church, are of the composite order; these support an enriched cornice, continued only over part of the side ailes.

Small Ionic columns of wood are placed, as supports, under either gallery, the entrances to which are equally crude in design with many other portions of this edifice.

The most striking feature is the altar window, in which is a fine picture executed in 1813 by Mr. Backler†, from a design in part by West. When the sun enters from the south, the effect of this painting is very imposing.

The pulpit is a fine specimen of carved work, and very elaborately finished. It is stated that the execution of this occupied upwards of two years and a half.

Upon the whole, this Church may be considered as a mass of inelegance and crude composition, and I should not advise a pupil of mine to take it for a model. It is seen to the greatest advantage from the Commercial-road, and often times gives rise to strangers exclaiming, "that is certainly a fine structure." FRANCIS WHISHAW.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Oct.* 1.

THE science of mineralogy is a favourite pursuit with many, and the frequent treatises published on the subject, indicate it is making rapid progress, I therefore presume that a short account of the *newly discovered Haytor Chalcedonies*, may be acceptable to several of your readers, especially as they are esteemed by certain mineralists as the greatest natural curiosities that this island has produced, and to constitute almost a new era in mineralogy, the peculiar forms and combinations exhibiting such novel and extraordinary

* In these vaults bodies are interred contrary to the Act of the 10th of Anne, which says that no burials shall be in or under any of the 50 Churches intended to be built.

† Mr. Backler is celebrated for painting the window in the Baron's Hall at Arundel Castle.

specimens. The iron mine from which these splendid minerals have been extracted is situated on the eastern point of Dartmoor, 18 miles west of Exeter, and about six S. E. of Moreton Hampstead; the Great Tor, near the mine, is called *Haytor* (or High Tor), and is plainly distinguishable at the right, on the great turnpike road leading from Exeter to Plymouth. On descending a hill at about ten miles from this city, it assumes something of a sugar-loaf shape, and appears at this distance like an ancient edifice or venerable tower. Mineralogists inform us that no instance is known in this kingdom, or elsewhere, of such a vast accumulation of different specimens of Chalcedonies associated in one place, and on such a very limited spot, the mine being scarcely 100 yards in length, and 12 in breadth, from which I have collected more than four hundred distinct varieties; every one of which is entitled to a precise description, either for colour, formation, or singularity. There are botryoidal, mammilated, and amorphous, including all sizes, from one inch to near one foot diameter. The colours are various, consisting of rich purple, prussian, azure, and light blues, white, red, orange, green, yellow, and browns of different shades. The minute specimens are remarkably curious and exquisitively beautiful, and some so delicate and finely worked by nature, as to require the aid of a glass to disclose their quality and real beauty. To describe each article would exceed my present design; however, allow me to give a concise illustration of a dozen specimens, which may serve to form some idea of their character and feature.

1. A very delicate specimen, mamillary and stalactetic, and partly hydrophanous, with an aluminous coating of blues of various tints, azure blue, prussian blue, &c.

2. Spathiform Chalcedony, of a clear yellow brown, on a mass of amorphous quartz, the bass encircled with minute crystals of Haytorite, supposed to be *unique*.

3. A small Goede of yellow Chalcedony, inclosing mammilated and hydrophanous blue chalcedony, surrounded by Haytorite glittering crystals.

4. A large specimen of Chalcedony, 9 inches by 4, mammilated and botryoidal, of 12 colours, with an aluminous coating of blue, yellow, green, milk white, and brown of various shades.

5. A large specimen of mammilated Chalcedony, on flint, 8 inches by 8, of milk white, blue, and violet of various shades, with numerous globular elevations.

6. A large Goede of quartz and flinty matter, with Chalcedony investing quartz crystals of deep orange, red, brown, and blue, with a luminous coating, the blue part hydrophanous.

7. A rich purple and prussian blue mammilated Chalcedony, comprising part of a large Goede.

8. Mass of Chalcedony matter, specular iron, with cavity of ferruginous quartz, with delicate Chalcedony on the apex of beautiful blue stalactite.

9. Spatiform Chalcedony, crossing in various sportive forms, minute size, of light lilac hue, of a curious and embossed appearance.

10. Greenish brown Chalcedony, passing into red and yellow, on an amorphous mass of flint.

11. Mass of amorphous Quartz of various colours, with mammilated brown Chalcedony of different shades.

12. Mammilated Chalcedony, a minute and beautiful specimen of red, crimson of various shades, and shining appearance.

The *Haytorite*, which is called a new mineral, is a species of Chalcedony of which I possess several choice varieties; this mineral has been anxiously sought for by collectors, and the prices given for it enormous; good specimens having produced from ten to thirty guineas each. The rage for it is perhaps somewhat abated, but it still continues very dear and rare.

"Quanto minor est quantitas, tanto etiam pluris vendetur."

This collection of Haytor Chalcedonies, is the only complete one that has been formed; and it is not probable there will ever be another of this description, the mine from which they were excavated being exhausted, or nearly so, and in the newly opened one adjoining, few or none have appeared. Respecting the Haytor minerals in general, they have been found but very sparingly, and in faults of the mine, only a few feet below the surface; it is observable that almost all of them hitherto discovered, have a peculiar locality attached to them, discernible on the slightest investigation.

Yours, &c.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN,

SINCE the establishment of King's College has been determined upon, considerable discussion has taken place with regard to the situation in which it shall be erected. Various sites have been proposed, and objections have been urged against each and every of them. At present the Regent's Park * appears to be the most likely to be selected, as a sufficiently large portion of land for the purpose can there be obtained without much difficulty, and it therefore possesses a great advantage over the other places which have been named.

But it must be obvious that the Regent's Park possesses scarcely any other recommendation than the one already mentioned. It is situated almost at the extremity of the metropolis on one side, and of course most inconveniently for the resort of the greater number of those who may be expected to become students within its walls. Its distance indeed from other parts of London will most certainly prove a considerable obstacle to its utility, while at the same time it must be acknowledged that it would be extremely difficult to select and obtain a site which would be entirely free from similar objections. Even Somerset House, or the neighbourhood of St. Saviour's Church, though undoubtedly preferable to the Regent's Park, would be still inconvenient sites for many who would wish to enjoy the advantages of the College. Indeed every consideration of the subject will but serve to impress more strongly the propriety of dividing the College into several separate institutions, say three or four, which might be so placed as to render the attendance of the inhabitants of any part of the metropolis a matter of no difficulty whatever. These institutions might be subject to the administration of one general council, though each had its distinct officers and professors.

Let a College be erected for the western division of the metropolis, in the Regent's Park, or what would certainly be more eligible, at Somerset House; another adjacent to St. Saviour's Church for the denizens of the City and the lower parts of the Borough; and a third still more to the eastward, upon the Middlesex shore of the river, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that portion of London. Let each of these institutions possess professors of the usual and more common branches of education, but let them all be subject to the general Council, which should have attached to it a number of men of the highest celebrity in their respective vocations, and whom it should direct to deliver lectures upon the higher and more abstruse divisions of science and knowledge, in succession, to the different institutions. Under the system here proposed, continual instruction would be offered at each establishment in those departments of education which possess the greatest interest and attraction, and which are most likely to prove of practical utility to the students; and series of lectures would be delivered at proper intervals upon other subjects calculated to be of service to society, though not perhaps entitled to such general attention.

The regulation of the different establishments, of their courses of study, of the manner in which instruction should be given, the conditions upon which students shall be received, &c. &c. would all fall within the province of the Council of the College, and thus a regular and uniform plan would be preserved throughout.

The funds already raised for the establishment of King's College, are amply sufficient for the erection of at least three such institutions as are here contemplated; but the experiment might be tried with two only, until the subscriptions and contributions which still continue to pour in shall enable the Council to proceed to the establishment of a third. Each institution or College must possess theatres for lectures, class rooms, a library, and though last not least, a Chapel, and perhaps if residences were added for one or two of the professors, a very essential object might be accomplished, that of having a constant personal superintendence extended over the students and the inferior officers of the establishment.

It will be admitted that every leading object proposed by the intended College, will be better accomplished by dividing it into different institutions, than by continuing it to one establishment: these objects are the affording a superior education without requiring those who receive it to quit their homes—to bestow the advantages

* It has since been reported that Knightsbridge is determined on as the most desirable situation.—EDIT.

of a liberal course of instruction at a moderate expense, and to inculcate the soundest principles in morals and religion. In regard to the first of these objects, if only one College be erected, the greater number of its students will be placed at such a distance from their ordinary residences, that they will be obliged to resort to boarding-houses; for it can hardly be expected that an inhabitant of Newington or Stockwell can perform daily peregrinations to the Regent's Park, or that the denizens of Shadwell or Rotherhithe will have their thirst for knowledge so strongly excited as to induce them to walk twelve or fourteen miles a day to taste it. In order to permit them to participate in the advantages of the College, it is evident that the distance from their respective homes must be considerably reduced. The next object, that of limiting the expense within reasonable bounds, will of course be best effected if the Colleges are so situated that any charges for coach-hire or boarding-houses may be avoided; and in regard to the last object, it will surely be of more likelier attainment, if, in addition to the precepts they receive at the College, the students are likewise continually placed under the inspection of their parents.

I trust that whether only one or three Colleges be erected, a Chapel will be considered an indispensable requisite, and that the students will be required to attend the public service of the Church of England, except indeed they entertain conscientious objections to its doctrines; and even this latter plea should not be too readily admitted. If a student states that his religious principles differ from those instilled in the College, let him be required to detail the points of difference; it will then be seen whether the objections are real and well founded, or whether they are merely advanced as a disguise to scepticism and infidelity, because if the objection lies only to the discipline of the Church, or the form of its ordinances, the student will surely not object to attend lectures upon the general doctrines and duties of Christianity, its evidences and its illustrations, or to be examined touching his knowledge of these subjects, whilst the junior disciples of the superficial philosophy of the present day will be prevented from extending the contagion of unbelief. The expense of supporting a Chapel to each College would of course be not worthy of much consideration, as many of the professors will undoubtedly be Clergymen of the establishment, willing and able to instruct their hearers in divine as well as in human lore.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express a hope that arrangements will also be made to secure to those who shall qualify themselves properly in King's College, ordination as ministers of the Established Church; as otherwise, if the Bishops persist in the rule most of them have adopted of ordaining only graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, many who would willingly study for that purpose in London will be compelled either to enter into other professions, or to quit their homes and families, and thus be subjected to an inconvenience from which those designing to follow other vocations in life will be free; but perhaps it will not be necessary to say more upon this topic, when we consider who holds the See of London. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

SO many traces of the ceremonies and usages of ancient nations still exist in the popular superstitions and manners of modern times, that an endeavour to point out their resemblance, and to describe some of the principal corresponding customs, may not be considered either useless or uninstructive. Among the Romans, especially, we find in various points so striking a similarity, as to leave no room for doubt that many of their usages have been transmitted to, and adopted by later ages, with little or no alteration.

The ancients were accustomed to surround *places* struck by lightning with a wall: *things* were buried with mysterious ceremony. Persons killed in this manner were wrapped in a white sheet, and interred on the spot where they fell. Bodies scathed, and persons struck dead, were thought to be incorruptible, and a stroke not fatal conferred perpetual honour on the man so distinguished by heaven. Bullenger* relates that the Curtian lake, and the Runcival fig-tree in the forum, having been touched by lightning, were held sacred, and in commemoration of the event, a *puteal*, or altar, resembling the mouth of a well, with

* De terræ motu et fulminibus, lib. v. cap. 11. Notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv. stan. xli.

a little chapel, was erected over the cavity supposed to have been made by the thunderbolt.

Places or objects struck by lightning, remarks the historian Gibbon, were regarded by the ancients with pious horror, as singularly devoted to the wrath of heaven. The fate of the Roman emperor Carus, whose death was supposed to have been thus occasioned on his expedition to Persia, and an ancient oracle which declared the river Tigris to be the boundary of the Roman arms, so dismayed the legions, that they refused to continue the campaign, and required to be conducted immediately from a spot which had become distinguished by so fatal an event *.

When a place was blasted by lightning, it was called *bidental*, and an atonement or expiatory sacrifice was offered of sheep two years old, called *bidentes*, from having at that age *two teeth* longer than the rest; and the spot was ever afterwards held sacred and inviolable. It was considered the height of profaneness and impiety to disturb the ground, or to venture within the consecrated precincts. Horace, in his Art of Poetry, makes the following allusion to this custom:

——— "Utrum
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an *triste bidental*
Moverit incestus." 470-472.

The term *bidental* was also applied to a *person* struck by lightning:

"Triste jaces lucis, evitandumque *bidental.*"
Persius.

The eagle, the sea-calf, and the laurel, are mentioned by Pliny, in his Natural History, as the most approved preservatives against the effects of lightning. "Aquila, vitulus Marinus, et laurus fulmine non feriuntur." (Lib. ii. cap. 55). Jupiter chose the first, Augustus Cæsar the second, and Tiberius never failed to wear a wreath of the third when the sky threatened a thunder storm. (Notes to Childe Harold, canto 4). Lord Byron thus alludes to the ancient popular superstitions on the subject:

"The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust,
The iron crown of laurel's mimic'd leaves:
Nor was the ominous element unjust,
For the true laurel-wreath which Glory weaves
Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves,
And the false semblance but disgrac'd his brow;
Yet still, if fondly Superstition grieves,
Know, that the light'ning sanctifies below
Whate'er it strikes;—yon head is doubly sacred now."
Childe Harold, Cant. IV. xli.

A relic of the custom above referred to, of using imaginary preservatives against lightning, still exists in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other Catholic countries. The branches of palm which are used in the religious processions on Palm Sunday, after having been blessed by the priests, are sent by the clergy to their friends, who fasten them to the bars of their balconies, to be, as they imagine, a protection from the effects of thunder and lightning†.

The ancients entertained the idea that omens furnished by lightning portended some approaching calamity. The shepherd Melibœus, in the first Eclogue of Virgil, thus introduces the prevailing notion:

"Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non læva fuisset,
De cælo tactas memini prædicere quercus:
Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab ilice cornix."
Ecl. i. 16‡.

The brazen image of the celebrated Roman wolf, which suckled Romulus and Remus, having been struck by lightning, was held sacred by the Romans, and preserved with the greatest care and sanctity. Considerable doubts, however, exist amongst antiquaries as to the identity of the image, some contending that it was the one kept in the temple of Romulus, under the Palatine, alluded to by Livy in his History, and by Dionysius in his Roman Antiquities; and others affirming it to be the image mentioned by Cicero and the historian Dion as having suffered a similar accident. The various conflicting authorities on this question are collected and commented on with great learning and ingenuity in the notes to Childe Harold, Canto IV. Stan. lxxxviii.

The ancients observed the custom of casting stones on the graves of persons who had suffered or inflicted upon

* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. 12.

† See Don Leucadio Doblado's Letters from Spain, p. 249.

‡ "Bene hæc ad superstitionem talium hominum dicuntur," observes a Commentator on the passage above quoted, "cum adversi aliquid iis accidit. Debuisse se hanc calamitatem prævidere ait *ex arboribus frequenter fulmine tactis, quod est inter ostenta.*"

themselves a violent death, and of performing the rites of sepulture on their unburied remains. Horace, in one of his Odes, represents the philosopher Archytas (the pupil of Plato), who perished in a shipwreck, imploring the charity of the passing sailor to consign his body to the grave:

"At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare." Odes, b. i. 28.

The antiquity of this custom appears, from Proverbs xxvi. 3, to be very great. Shakspeare, describing the death and interment of Ophelia, thus alludes to it, as generally practised at the burial of suicides:

"For charitable prayers
Shards, *flints and pebbles, should be thrown on her,*
Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial."—Hamlet, Act v.

It is also the practice in Catholic countries, in modern times, for passengers to throw a stone in passing at the foot of the double cross, which denotes an untimely grave. In Spain this is constantly seen at the monumental crosses erected in the highways to those who have perished by the hands of robbers. To this prevailing custom may also probably be traced the origin of cairns in Scotland and Wales. R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 4.

In your Magazine for December last, you was kind enough to admit a letter of mine on the subject of abuses in the Ecclesiastical Court, wherein I stated the circumstance of a Clergyman in my neighbourhood having been under the necessity of presenting one of his Church bells for being broken and useless during many years, and the Churchwarden's refusal to renew or repair it. And I also stated, that in consequence of a complaint having been made of the enormous fees extorted by one of the officers of the Court (an attorney, called the Deputy Registrar), the evidence offered to prove the charge, which was notorious to the whole parish, and acknowledged by the Churchwarden himself, in his answer upon oath, was refused admission by this Deputy Registrar, though repeatedly urged by the witnesses to take their deposition as to the state of the bell.

By the constitution of this Court, strange as it may appear, the witnesses are examined *privately* by the Deputy Registrar, and upon his report alone, the Court professes itself bound to decide, and refused to examine the witnesses, or hear them examined in *open* Court, so that the result of this shameful conduct was, that the Clergyman, in endeavouring to preserve the bells of his Church, which it was his bounden duty to do, was condemned in costs and expences to the enormous amount of 100*l.* and upwards.

A Correspondent of yours, in the Magazine for August, with the signature of Propositor, has given an extract from a pamphlet upon the subject of Ecclesiastical abuses, published in the year 1744, wherein one of the persons in a dialogue complains of the cruel, tedious, and expensive processes of this Court at that period; but as he does not mention any specific instance of oppression, and facts are much more powerful than arguments, I hope the circumstance to which I have alluded, and am ready to prove before the House of Commons, or in any other place, with many additional aggravated instances of oppression in the same Court, may be a means of promoting an enquiry into the uses and abuses of these relics of the Inquisition, and of forming some regular plan either for the establishment of them upon a useful and impartial foundation, or the abolition of them in toto, as vexatious in the highest degree to every one concerned in them; and I have no doubt Propositor, and every respectable person, will join with me in a most ardent wish, that during the present recess of legal and parliamentary business, some friend to his country and the community in general will take these abuses into his most serious consideration, and promote an effectual reform.

Yours, &c. Indagator.

Mr. Urban, *Muirtown, Sept.* 11.

In your July Number you give a very enlightened and liberal review of Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom, &c." as being Mr. Griffith's publication, and while you pay every due attention to the scriptural accounts, you reject the views of those who would circumscribe the evidence of our senses by vain ex-

planations and limited ideas; by this your review, it would appear that different generations of animals have been produced, lived, and perished at different epochs upon this globe; and by some influence attending the cause of their destruction, that races of animals of new kinds have succeeded those destroyed, whose remains form so just a ground for contemplation to the philosopher. What this cause of destruction and of reproduction has been, I have often had the honour of being allowed to state in your pages. The Egyptian symbol of a comet signifies destruction, inundation, and renovation; and from that, and Sir Isaac Newton's hypothesis, that the vital principle in the planetary globes was probably derived from comets, I think it most probable, that from the atmospheres of these bodies, the earth has at various times been furnished with the means of reproducing (through some hidden powers of nature) the various races of animals which have flourished upon our globe, after being deluged by their attraction; for "*facile est addere inventis*;" and though Sir Isaac does not go so far as I do in this speculation, it is easy to enlarge the one idea into the other. I shall add, that we know of no other means by which deluges and renovation can be produced, than those which may be derived from the only interference we know of, in the usual "laws of heaven"—the near approaches of comets; this view once received, how many probable effects may be found to follow, and justify the observation made some years ago by the Quarterly Review, that many changes, as those of climate, &c. must probably be looked for, to astronomy.

Whether this view, or Buffon's ideas, as to the first animals being produced by so many of certain congenial atoms flying into masses, is the most philosophical, probable, and rational, the public shall be left to judge; but it is certain that we can be able only to form probable speculations on the subject; and what the effects of the different atmospherical powers, and near approaches of different comets, may have been in bestowing vitality upon various animated beings, may in part be guessed from the facts I have long since laid before the public in your pages.

Yours, &c. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Sept.* 15.

IN addition to what your correspondent J. A. R. in your June Magazine, p. 576, has said on the Hipocras wine of our forefathers, perhaps some further particulars relating thereto may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Hipocras was a medicated wine held in considerable repute by our ancestors, and was one of those offerings which corporate bodies presented to noble personages. In an entertainment given by the town of Shrewsbury in 1495 to Henry the Seventh, the following items appear in proof thereof:

"4*s.* for six flagons of wine, to make ypocras for the Queen.

"13*s.* 9*d.* for spices and sugar (speciebus et sugur) to make the same."

And again, in an entertainment bestowed on Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in 1558,

"It'm, on pottell of Iepokrass, 3*s.* 4*d.*

"More for a pottell of Ipocrasse given to Mr. Justeece, 4*s.* 2*d.*"

This wine has been considered to derive its name from ὑπο and κεραννυμι; and also from the great physician *Hippocrates*, who, as some presume, gave the first formula for its preparation; and to have been introduced into England about the close of the 14th, or early in the 15th century, though it is a matter of surprise our dramatic bard Shakspeare has made no mention of it in his writings. We are certain of this, however, that it was in use as late as 1663, for Mr. Pepys, in his Diary, vol. i. p. 256, observes, that at the Lord Mayor's dinner he drank no wine but Hypocras, "which do not break my vow, it being, to the best of my present judgement, only a mixed compound drink, and not any wine. If I am mistaken, God forgive me."

Yours, &c. H. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

IN Cheetham's Life of that miscreant and renegade Thomas Paine, is contained a copy of an American law process served on the rogue for recovery of a debt, which I think might be usefully adopted in this country. It is as follows:

"James Wilburn *v.* Thomas Paine.—Warrant 50 Dols. Paulding, Marshal. Plaintiff by Peter Paulding demands 35 Dols. for boarding Mrs. Bonneville at Defendant's request."



"Defendant pleads non assumpsit. Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, Nov. 21."

In the same work, which is far from a flattering one to the memory of Paine, some verses on the death of General Wolfe are ascribed to him, beginning with this line:

"In a mouldering cave where the wretched retreat."

Are these verses, which have considerable poetical merit, really the production of that factious man? I should think it unlikely. If I mistake not, I have seen them in a collection of songs, but do not remember who, if any body, was named as the author.

Yours, &c. J. P. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

DENNY Abbey is situated in the parish of Waterbeach, and hundred of North Stow, about midway between Cambridge and Ely, at a very short distance from the turnpike road.

There had been a religious society in the parish of Waterbeach, established as early as the reign of King Henry the Second, upon an insulated spot called Elmeneye, given by Robert, Chamberlain to Conan Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who afterwards became a monk of Ely; but, on account of the floods, the cell was removed to Denny, which was given for that purpose by Albericus Picot. The estates which belonged to this fraternity devolved subsequently to the Templars, who possessed the manor of Waterbeach. They had their title confirmed by Pope Clement the Fifth, and retained the property until the abolition of their order. King Edward the Third granted their estates at Denny to Maria de Sancto Paulo, the widow of Aymer De Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who removed hither the nuns of Waterbeach from their house in the village, founded in 1293 by Lady Dionysia De Mountchensi, for minoresses of the order of St. Clare. Twenty-five nuns were in this society at the dissolution of religious houses, when the annual amount of their revenues was estimated, according to Speed, at 218*l.* 1½*d.*

The portions of the antient buildings yet standing are of a very interesting description. The western part of the Church, converted now into a farm-house, is nearly entire, together with the transepts; and the short round columns, with semicircular arches, which separate the nave from the side aisles, plainly shew that this is a relic of the original priory Church founded in 1160. The four columns which appear formerly to have sustained a central tower, were also standing within a very short period, and two pieces of one of them are now placed as piers on each side the gate leading from the high road to Denny farm. The eastern part of the Church is said to have been rebuilt after the settlement of the Minoresses here, but of this nothing more than a few of the foundation walls remain. There are also fragments of the antient monastery extant, but it would be difficult to determine to what apartments they belonged; and none of them exhibit any ornamental features to require a particular description. The principal buildings seem either to have been rebuilt or enlarged, as well as the Church, after the nuns had been removed hither from Waterbeach. The cloisters were about 30 yards by 23, and abutting upon the north wall of them stands the Refectory (which forms the subject of the accompanying engraving, in which its north-east aspect is exhibited), remaining in a very perfect state, though now appropriated as a barn. The style of its architecture is evidently that in use towards the close of the 14th century, at which period the foundation was enriched by the donations of Sir Philip Tylney and Sir John Inglethorpe, knights, and several others. The interior of this handsome apartment was formerly wainscoted beneath the windows; and pannels with Gothic tracery were painted on the walls above. The whole of the precinct was surrounded with a bank and ditch, yet visible at intervals, and contains about three or four acres.

Denny Farm, which is one of the most extensive in the county of Cambridge, was formerly held by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who erected at his own expence the conduit standing in the market-place at Cambridge, and bequeathed the rents of certain lands to keep it in perpetual repair. I. G. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Sept.* 30.

MANY reasons may be adduced to prove that no coins yet discovered can be assigned with any degree of probability to Alexander I. and that

the earliest and rudest bearing that name must be given to Alexander II. Some of these reasons I slightly noticed in a former letter, but as we are now about to consider the coins of Alexander II. it will be proper to examine the matter more at large in this place.

The coins which have been assigned to Alexander I. bear a rude head to the left, generally without a crown, but in one instance having a crown of pearls; some of them bear on the reverse a short double cross, and some a long one, and all of them hexagonal stars. With respect to the heads, it may be observed, that several of the later coins of William bear the head also regarding the left, as do some of the coins of Alexander II. with the long double cross on the reverse, and crown fleury on the obverse, although neither Snelling or Cardonnel have published any of the latter. The crown of pearls is to be found on all the later coins of William, and a few of those attributed to Alexander II. one of which is given by Snelling, Pl. I. No. 17. The evidence, however, afforded by the obverses of these coins, is by no means so strong as that which their reverses present; for the mullets do not occur on those of William, which are supposed to be his earliest, whilst they are found on his later, and on all the Scottish coins, from William to Robert III.; neither are they found on any English coins, except one of Stephen's, nor are they found on those ancient pennies published by Snelling in his Plate of coins of the Isle of Man, and which are supposed by many to be Scottish. It may indeed be objected, that coins bearing mullets have been attributed to David I.; and, if such should be discovered, I admit the objection would be well founded, but I have neither seen or heard of any such coins, except that published by Anderson and Snelling, which has been considered, as I have no doubt it is, a blundered coin of William. But to return to the coins of Alexander, the form of the cross on the reverse also seems to assign them a period later than that of William; for the short double cross on No. 1, Snelling, resembles that on the later coins of William; but, except in length, it bears a nearer resemblance to the long double cross on those of Alexander II. inasmuch as the bars of the cross on William's coins intersect each other. The long cross on No. 2, Snelling, is exactly similar to those of Alexander II. nor is there any probability that this cross was used on Scotish coins before the time of William, and as there is scarcely any difference between Nos. 1 and 2, except in the cross, I think it can hardly be contended that they belong to different princes. Considering, then, all the coins bearing the name of Alexander, to belong to Alexander II. or III. let us examine those with the double cross, which have been generally attributed to Alexander II; of these, four distinct varieties are found, which were probably minted in the order I shall name them. The first bears a rude head to the left, and a short double cross on the reverse. The 2d differs from the former only in bearing a long double cross on the reverse; these two varieties have been, as before observed, attributed to Alexander I. The 3d class has on the obverse a head to the left, with a crown fleury and a long sceptre, surmounted with a cross; this kind, although not uncommon, has not been noticed either by Snelling or Cardonnel. The 4th bears the head to the right, with a long sceptre and crown fleury. No. 17 of Snelling also probably belongs to this class, although from the head being rude, and without the crown fleury, one might be inclined to place it after the 2d class. The only towns and moneyers I have been able to discover on these coins, are Tomas of Annan, Johan, Walter, Robert, and Willem of Berwick, Adam of Roxburgh, Alexander of Edinburgh, Renaud, and Walter of Perth, and Nicol on one of the 3d class, in the collection of Mr. Leybourn. The name of the town is defaced, but seems to be ЄID for Edinburgh. Another also of the 3d class, in my collection, bears on the reverse IOHON....ЛЄI, and does not seem to belong to any of the above towns.

ALEXANDER III.

The only coins attributed to this King, are those which bear on the reverse a long single cross. This type seems to have been adopted from the English coins of Edw. I. 1272, but as Alexander III. began to reign in 1249, it is scarcely to be supposed that in these 23 years he did not coin money. Snelling was clearly of this opinion, and supposed that many of those attributed to Alexander II. belonged to Alexander III. but considered that there was

no means of distinguishing them. It is indeed possible that all those bearing a head regarding the right with a crown, and a long double cross on the reverse, belong to Alexander III; but I am more inclined to suppose the distinction to lie in the form of the letter A in the word Alexander, which on some of this class, and on all those of the 3d class of Alexander the Second's coins, is like H, whilst on those of a more modern appearance, as well as on those of Alexander III. with the single cross, the form is A. This difference does not appear to arise from the coins being minted at different towns, for I have in my own possession two of these coins struck at Berwick, which bear the A of these two different forms, although it must I think be admitted, that some of those with the long *double* cross belong to Alexander III. Perhaps the old mode of classification is still advisable, as we cannot tell when the change of letter was introduced. Of those of Alexander III. with the single cross, five varieties occur; one of them bears a French inscription on the reverse, but the other four differ only in the stars or pierced mullets on the reverse. One variety having pierced mullets of five points, another those of six points, another stars or close mullets of six points, and another two pierced mullets of six, and two stars of seven points.

JOHN BALIOL.

The varieties of this King's money are of a very trifling nature. Those with Rex Scot. bear some of them pierced mullets of five, and some of six points, the former bearing a young head, and the latter an old one; and on some, perhaps all of the latter, the sceptre has two small pearls about the centre; others bear two pierced mullets of five, and two stars of five points. Those struck at St. Andrew's bear two pierced mullets of five, and two of six points.

ROBERT I.

The weight of this prince's penny was, I believe, 21¼ grains; this Snelling and Cardonnel admit should have been the weight according to the standard of 21 pennies to the oz.; but they say that none are found which exceed 18 grains, and few 17, and as the first pennies of Robert II. should, if perfect, weigh 16 grs. it would be impossible to distinguish them by the criterion of weight. That the original weight, however, of Robert the First's penny was 21¼ grs., I have no doubt whatever; for in Mr. Leybourn's collection is one in a perfect state of preservation, which weighs 21 grs.; but the margin outside the legend is so broad, that three or four grains might be well clipped from it, without injuring the appearance of the coin, and in the same collection is another, exactly resembling the former, which weighs, although nearly as well preserved, only 16¼ grs.; it is, however, clipped as far as the legend, and originally I believe weighed as much as the former. These two coins were found lately along with a large quantity of English and Scotch coins, none of them later than the time of Edward II. which is a strong proof that they both belong to Robert I. The very broad margin of the largest, which admits of much clipping without injuring the appearance of the coin, accounts most satisfactorily for the light weight to which most of the coins of Robert I. have been reduced; but as they are generally reduced by these means to nearly the standard of those of Robert II. which probably afforded no such margin, it will be necessary for us to look for some more satisfactory mode of distinguishing the small coins of these two princes, than we can derive from their weights. Two legends occur on the reverses of the small coins of Robert I. and II.; the first is Scotorum Rex, and the second the name of the place of mintage; the former is found on all the coins of Alexander III., at least those commonly ascribed to him, and which are his latest, and also on most of those of John Baliol; whilst the name of the place of mintage is found on most of the coins of David; the former legend therefore was more likely to have been used by Robert I. and the latter by Robert II. The sceptre also on these coins may afford us some evidence; on several of them one or two pearls are found about the centre of the sceptre; this peculiarity we meet with on those in Mr. Leybourn's collection, and often on the coins of Alexander III. and John Baliol, but never on the coins of David and his successors; this mark, therefore, whenever it is found, is, I think, a strong proof that the coin belongs to Robert I.; and there is another mark on the sceptre of others of these coins, which is nearly as strong evidence that the coins possessing it

belong to Robert II. This is a small cross at the bottom or handle of the sceptre, and is found on some of the coins of David, and all the groats and half-groats of Robert II. I believe it will be found that these two marks never occur on the same coin; whenever, therefore, we meet with either of them on any of the small coins of these two Roberts, it will, I think, be one of the surest modes of appropriating them. The halfpence bearing on the reverse two mullets, and the legend Scotorum Rex, I think it extremely probable belong to Robert I., and those bearing four mullets, struck at Edinburgh, to Robert II; as those of David struck at that city bear only two, and it is probable those with four were minted afterwards. The application of the above rules will, I think, assign all those with Rex Scotorum to Robert I., and those bearing the name of the place of mintage to Robert II.; but I have not seen a sufficient number of coins or drawings to warrant me in giving a decisive opinion on this point.

DAVID II.

I have not been able to discover any coins of this King which are not published by Cardonnel, Pl. 2. On a groat in my possession, struck at Edinburgh, there is a small cross in one of the quarters of the reverse, under the V in Edinburgh; and the small cross on the handle of the sceptre is wanting; and in Mr. Leybourn's collection is a fine groat, which bears a large mullet of five points after the word Scotorum.

ROBERT II.

On the groats and half-groats of this prince, the only places of mintage which occur are Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee; on the groats of Dundee, and some of those of Edinburgh, the letter B is found behind the King's head, the signification of which has been the subject of much controversy. The opinion of Bishop Nicholson and others, that this letter was not intended to denote either the name Bruce, or that of the moneyer, seems highly probable; but I have never met with any plausible conjecture as to its real signification; perhaps it was the initial of the words burnt silver, which are found in many of the Acts of Parliament of those times, and which signified refined silver, or it may have been a mint mark. It is rather singular that Snelling takes no notice of this letter, which he has not even published on his coins.

ROBERT III.

I have not discovered any of this prince's coins which are not published by Cardonnel, Pl. 3 and 4.

In my next letter I shall offer remarks on the coins of the James's.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

IN my letter respecting the Powder Plot Cellar, inserted in your Magazine for September 1825, I had mentioned it as a probable circumstance that the letter which occasioned the discovery of the plot might have been written by Mrs. Habington, the sister of Lord Monteagle, and wife of Mr. Habington, of Henlip, Worcestershire, at whose house some of the conspirators had met. Since that time, I have obtained decisive evidence of the fact. A small pamphlet, in 4to. entitled, "The History of the Powder Treason, with a Vindication of the Proceedings and Matters relating thereunto from the exceptions made against it, and more particularly of late years by the Authour of the Catholic Apologye. To which is added a Parallel, betwixt that and the present Popish Plot," 4to. Lond. 1681, I have seen; and a copy of it is (I find from the Catalogue in two volumes, folio, printed in 1787 under the article *Plot*) among the printed books in the British Museum. The book is an anonymous publication; but some person, through whose hands the copy which I saw had passed, had written in manuscript the words "by Gilbert Burnett, D.D." and had altered the date 1681 to 1680, 30 Nov. This probably was the date of the former edition; for the preface to the reader speaks of this as a reprint.

The book is divided into two tracts, the first entitled *The History*, the other *The Vindication*; and, in the former of these, p. 19, is the following passage:

"But the wary Jesuit [meaning Garnet] provided for his own safety, and sending Greenwel to them for their assistance and direction, he himself retreated to Hall at Mr. Habington's house, at Hinlip in Worcestershire, where Hall had found a safe retreat for sixteen years together, as an author of theirs informs us, *Heu Meri Historia Missionis Anglicanæ*, p. 338. This was a place of great reception; and, as much of the Plot was there hatch'd, so it was from thence that it came to be prevented. For Mrs. Habington was sister to the Lord Monteagle, and so being solicitous for her bro-

ther, whom she had reason to believe would then be at the Parliament, she writ the abovesaid letter to him, to give him so much notice of the danger as might warn him to provide for his own safety, but not so much (as she apprehended) as might discover it. From this relation betwixt the two families, it was that Mr. Habington alone, of all the conspirators, after sentence, had his life given him. This account Mr. Habington himself (who was alive about 1645) gave to a worthy person still in being. There they lay concealed for some time, but at the last were discovered to be in that place by Littleton, one of the conspirators, as the same author relates, p. 814, who further saith, that though the help of carpenters and bricklayers were used, yet they were many days before they could find them out; being in a vault, the way to which was in an upper room through the half piece before the hearth, whose wooden border was made like a trap door, to pluck up and down, and then the bricks were laid in their courses and order again, as we are told by an author of our own." Fowlis's Romish Treasons, p. 698.

"From whence these authors had this account of the place of their concealment, I know not, but that they are mistaken I am very well assured from the aforesaid relator, to whom Mr. Habington gave this ensuing relation; viz. that for some time after the Plot was discovered, and others apprehended, there was no notice taken of him, so that he began to think himself secure. But one night on the sudden his house was beset, and he called for by the Sheriff, who as soon as he came down, told him that he was come by special order of Council to search his house. Mr. Habington told him that he was freely welcome, and caused lights immediately to be brought. They went from room to room, and about eleven of the clock at noon had finished, and found nothing. The Sheriff then being come into the parlour, said to Mr. Habinton, 'Cousin, I am heartily glad that I am disappointed;' and so they drunk a glass of wine, and were taking leave, Mr. Habington accompanying the Sheriff to the door. But Francis Dingly, of Charlton, Captain of the County Horse, staying a little behind, struck his hand against the wainscot over the chimney, and finding it to be hollow, called the company in, and forthwith breaking it down, found there what they searched for.

"Hence they were brought to London, and committed to the Tower."

I observe that in my former letter, p. 210, there is a mistake in a reference, as it is there said that Percy's house stood on the spot R in the plan. It should be the spot Q, though a part of it might have extended over the spot R. And p. 209, there is a misprint of F for J, between I and K in the references. J. S. H.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 12.

GREAT doubt has been entertained as to the etymology of the Bell Savage Inn on Ludgate Hill; but the point may be easily settled on decisive authority. Among the Close Rolls in the Tower, 31 Hen. VI. is a grant from John Frenshe, eldest son of John Frenshe, gentleman, formerly citizen and goldsmith of London, to Joanna Frensh, widow, his mother, for the term of her life, of the tenement called Savage's Inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The house no doubt at one time belonged to the family of Savage, and was from that circumstance called Savage's Inn, as Lincoln's Inn was so called because it once belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Another etymology has also been doubtful, and that is St. Peter le Poor, the name of a parish in London, where Broad-street and the Excise Office stand. In the Romish Calendar of Saints, there are several saints of the name of St. Peter; and amongst them the principal are St. Peter the Apostle and St. Peter the Hermit, as the latter is represented as following the life of a hermit in the utmost poverty. No doubt St. Peter le Poor is St. Peter the Hermit, and the appellation was given him to distinguish him from the Apostle.

Yours, &c. J. S. H.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 14.

THE restoration of the magnificent sepulchral monument of Bishop Waynflete, in Winchester Cathedral, has lately been undertaken and completed, and the workmen have left it with scarcely less than its original perfection and beauty. It was severely mutilated during the late extensive alterations in the interior of the Cathedral. In particular the iron bars were removed from the compartments of the screen, which the original architect had thus judiciously strengthened, and which, with this addition, secured the interior from improper intrusion. This needless operation required immense labour, and it was not effected without severe injury to the monument, as the bars passed quite through the mullions and pillars, and were of the hardest wrought iron. Certainly this restitution was not less necessary than that of

the clustered turret of the canopy, demolished by an accident which it was found had considerably weakened the adjoining members of the structure. These and the various injuries of time and mischief are now redeemed; the dust which had for ages encumbered the delicate carved work, removed; and many of the shafts and pinnacles composing the splendid canopy, are restored from insecurity to firmness. Though this beautiful monument is too well-known to require a particular description, I may briefly remark that it occupies the entire space of one of the arches in that part of the Cathedral built by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, and consists of open screens separated and supported by eight lofty pillars, which uphold the canopy, of a pyramidical form, to suit the shape of the vaulted aile. The utmost care and labour were bestowed on the design and construction of this admirable monument; but the skill of the architect, and the ability of the mason, seem to have been chiefly devoted to the canopy, the exquisite delicacy and merit of which cannot surely be surpassed. It is composed of eighteen single and four double turrets, storied and united, and surrounded by almost innumerable shafts and pinnacles of various sizes, from the centres of which rise the master-pinnacle rich in crockets. The effects of age and violence on this part of the delicate fabric were very numerous. One hundred and nine pinnacles and shafts, thirty finials and crockets of various kinds, and other minute ornaments, have supplied the deficiencies. Nearly all the remaining pinnacles were insecure, owing to the use of wooden pegs instead of brass wire, with which the whole are now fastened. Stone of several qualities was used in the construction of the monument, but the greater part is supposed to have been brought from Beere in Devonshire. The repairs have been made with Painswick and Farley Down stone, and the whole brought to an uniform and beautiful colour. The effigy survived the Reformation unhurt, and there is reason to believe that, excepting the removal of the statues from the niches, no other injury was done to the monument. But the "rebel army under Sir Wm. Waller, partly incited by the zeal of the College in the Royal cause, defaced among various other outrages the tomb of the prelate, the beauty and decorations of which increased the savage efforts of the soldiery to spoil it*"

After this violence, the figure of the Bishop, which alone seems to have suffered, was clumsily repaired with stone or putty, and coarsely painted in imitation of the original colours which concealed the material, which is stone, though supposed by Dr. Chandler to be polished marble, or alabaster, like Wykeham's†. The unsightly features have been replaced by others authorised both by existing remains, and approved portraits of Bishop Waynflete, and the costume re-painted and re-gilt in the colours in which it has always appeared. The inscription on brass round the verge of the tomb, was torn away, and the altar table entirely destroyed.

This interesting restoration was entrusted by the Society of Magdalene College, Oxford, to Mr. Buckler, sen. under whose direction the work has been accomplished; and it may be added, that the various repairs were undertaken and executed by Mr. Stobbes, the able superintendent of the business of the late Mr. James Cundy, of Belgrave Wharf, Pimlico.

Bishop Waynflete's is now the most perfect monument in the Cathedral, and it is hoped that neither through accident nor the ignorance of the mischievous, it will again be deprived of any of its appropriate and exquisite enrichments.

AN OLD OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 29.

THE very extensive repairs which have been in progress in the magnificent Cathedral of Winchester during the last sixteen years, have been repeatedly noticed in your Magazine‡, in some instances but casually, in others incorrectly. As they are now brought to a conclusion, and the Church has attained in consequence a degree of splendour almost unknown to a Protestant Cathedral, an additional notice will not, I trust, be unacceptable to your antiquarian friends.

So early as 1819, one of your Correspondents, who styled himself "a

* Chandler's Life of Waynflete, p. 289.

† P. 290.

‡ See vol. LXXXIX. pt. ii. pp. 29, 133, 307; XCVII. pt. ii. pp. 111, 194, 411, 590; XCVIII. pt. i. p. 194.

member of the Antiquarian Society," in a letter which shewed but little antiquarian taste, found out various faults in the works, and suggested improvements, which if effected would have caused every admirer of antient ecclesiastical buildings to view with equal regret, as he now does with satisfaction, the altered state of the Church. This letter was ably and satisfactorily replied to by another Correspondent * who saw the repairs in progress; since then no detailed account has appeared in your pages,—an omission which I will now endeavour to supply.

The pages of that sound and intelligent antiquary Dr. Milner, I conclude, are so familiar to your readers, that I need not recapitulate the injuries the Cathedral had sustained, or the incongruities with which former benefactors, by ill-judged attempts at embellishments, had disfigured it. Let any one read the eloquent and admirable description of the Church by that historian, and bearing in mind the defects and mutilations which it had formerly sustained, let him then visit the choir in its present renovated state; and when he reflects on the expence and attention which have been bestowed in restoring this sacred part of the edifice almost to the state in which it shone before the ill judged zeal of our early reformers, and the deplorable fanaticism of the puritanical bigots of the commonwealth had defaced its features of splendour; when he witnesses the respect here paid to the illustrious dead by the preservation of their monuments and their ashes, and contrasts it with the devastations formerly committed at Salisbury, by Wyatt, under the direction of Bishop Barrington, it must afford to him unqualified satisfaction both as an antiquary and a churchman.

The substantial repairs of the Cathedral are not the least of the works which have been done; the timbers and lead covering of the roofs, and other particulars essential to the stability of the structure itself, have received great expence and attention; the material parts of the repairs consisting in the restoration of the decayed portions of the edifice: and here the faulty pillar which has been restored in the nave claims priority of notice. Whoever surveys the loftiness and magnitude of the pier, and reflects on the immense superincumbent weight it sustained, must be struck with the difficulty of removing a crazy supporter in such a situation, and introducing a new one in its place without damaging the vaulted stone roof of the Church. Yet this has been done by Mr. Garbett, and the pillar carefully restored in its pristine form. A controversy arose as to the necessity of the immense frame work of timber † which the architect deemed it necessary to raise for the support of the roof and adjoining arches of the building, the sum of which only went to prove that he had used superabundant caution in the work. That an architect ought not idly to squander his employer's money must be acknowledged, but when the responsibility which the care and preservation of such a building as Winchester Cathedral is considered, few I believe will be found to censure the architect for avoiding even the possibility of so great a calamity as the fall of a large portion of the Church. Two of the engaged columns which ornament this new pier, have been constructed in cast iron, and tinted uniform with the stone; this appears in any point of view an absurdity. If the material was adopted on the ground of economy, the saving must have been too trifling to render its adoption necessary; if, as I fear was the case, it was experimental, it is the more to be regretted that for a whim the Cathedral should be disfigured, as it eventually will be when the colour of the iron in process of time differs from the adjacent stone work.

Connected with this column is the Chantry Chapel of Bishop Edington, (the least ornamental of the six splendid insulated oratories in this Cathedral,) which has been rescued from the "dust and oblivion" of which Milner complains, and restored to its original elegance. The next work of magnitude is the restoration of the altar screen; in this, canopied niches, which had been chiselled down to a plane surface, have been reconstructed, the concavities of others which had been filled up cleared out, and the damage which had been done by the addition of a canopy, and carvings displaying the architecture of Wren and the sculptures of Grinlin Gib-

* See vol. LXXXIX. pt. ii. p. 307.

† See vol. XCVII. pt. ii. p. 411.

bins*, as well as by the paint which had been bestowed by way of embellishment, has been carefully repaired. The re-colouring of the bosses of the choir ceiling, with their curious and interesting devices, and the restoration of the stained glass of the eastern window, together with other decayed portions of the ornamental stone work, in the interior; and the reconstruction of two flying buttresses, and several mullioned windows on the choir, together with the restoration of the Norman windows in the north transept, which had been altered to receive mullions in the most debased period of the pointed style, may conclude the summary of the renovations which have been effected.

The new works are not the least important. A choir screen of stone in the Pointed style supplies the place of the incongrous but elegant Composite one erected by Inigo Jones. The present is a subdued but excellent imitation of the central western entrance to the Cathedral; it has a single arch between two rich niches, which may be regarded as restorations of those which Milner assigns to the statues of the Saints Peter and Paul, destroyed by iconoclastic violence. The present are occupied by the bronze effigies of James and Charles, from the old screen, which from the circumstance of being clad in armour, are far less out of character in their present than in their former situation; as original specimens of costume they are valuable to the antiquary and the historian.

The organ was intended to have been removed from the north transept to the west end of the choir, and in consequence this screen is lower than it ought to have been; the superior view of the choir, which is obtained in consequence of the unobtrusive situation of the organ, fully compensates for this defect, and it is a matter of congratulation that the organ was not removed. The idea of the screen I am informed was given by Mr. *Nash*†.

I should consider an addition might easily be made to the height to conceal the backs of the stall canopies in the choir.

The Bishop's throne, one of the most splendid and elegant compositions in wood-work of the present age, was designed by Mr. Garbett. It exhibits a splendid and elaborate niche of large dimensions, in a style of grandeur suited to the subject. The plan is polygonal; the floor elevated on three steps, and surrounded by a low breast work. Above the Bishop's seat is an acutely pointed canopy between two pinnacles; the principal canopy is composed first of two large pointed arches, one on each side, covered with tall acutely pointed pediments crocketted on the angles, and ending in finials. They are sustained on the one hand by the back of the throne, and on the other by uprights rising from the floor, decorated with angular caps, and ending in pinnacles crowned with finials. In front of these arches the canopy projects in a semi-hexagon. The front division is composed of a large arch, ornamented as before; and the side divisions are formed of smaller ones of a correspondent character, the which are separated by elegant crocketted pinnacles. The ceiling or soffit of the canopy is richly groined; the whole is executed in strict accordance with the stalls; the material is carved oak, and has the appearance of a work of the age of Edward I. The minute and varied ornaments, the sweeps in the arches, and the beautiful pannelling, I have not space to particularize in detail. The whole is worthy of the Church it ornaments, and of the prelate who ranks the fifth in the hierarchy. The present diocesan has evinced his attachment to the old and excellent institutions of the Church of England, by being personally enthroned in this beautiful seat.

Opposite to the throne is the organ, the case of which is similarly ornamented; it retires behind the line of the side walls of the choir—in consequence it holds that unobtrusive situation which is desirable, the organ being in general too conspicuous. A fastidious critic may perhaps point out a want of symmetry in its situation, but I feel certain no spectator of taste would wish to sacrifice the fine vista of the middle aile to any pragmatical ideas of uniformity.

* Dr. Milner is wrong in supposing that these particulars were set up by Charles the First. An inspection of almost any of the London Churches will prove the truth of this assertion.

† In the spandrils are shields: on one is the arms of the See in relief; in other doors the arms of the Bishop is generally found in such situations, being set up in memory of his being a benefactor; in the present instance the other shield is blank. The screen was finished in the time of Bishop Tomline.

The transepts, being the original unaltered Norman of Bishop Walkelin, originally displayed a naked timber roof, not concealed as in after works by a stone vault; this has been judiciously covered with a flat wooden ceiling, painted with quatrefoils, in the style of the period immediately preceding the Reformation, and though condemned by your correspondent "the Member of the Antiquarian Society," is executed sufficiently well to pass for a work of the above period. The design of this addition emanated from Dr. Nott, a tasteful member of the Chapter, who has personally superintended the greater part of the repairs.

The ceiling of the central tower was erected by Inigo Jones in the reign of Charles the First, and is a copy of the ceiling of the Chapel of Wykeham's College. The four corbel statues, which originally sustained the springing of the vault, although fresh painted and gilt, were found to exhibit so ludicrous an appearance, as to give the idea of an itinerant Punchinello, rather than that of a sovereign; these have been removed, and dwarf clusters of three columns substituted for them.

In one of the engravings in Dr. Milner's work, the former screens (composed of white-washed boards), which cut off the views of the transepts, are shewn; these have been removed, and in consequence, the view of the crucifix ailes, somewhat resembling in arrangement and situation the transepts of Westminster Abbey, are let into view from the choir; the construction of the new ceiling was therefore indispensable, as the naked timber roof would have ill agreed with the splendour and high finishing of the vault of the choir. The effect produced by letting in the view of the transepts, can scarcely be appreciated by any person who has not seen the choir in its former state, but judging from the view before noticed, it is not the least improvement which has taken place.

The decayed and infirm state of the chapel behind the high altar, known as De Lucy's work, notwithstanding the repairs which have been bestowed on it, is still very apparent; the walls are out of the perpendicular in many situations, and much it is to be feared that a very considerable reconstruction will shortly be necessary. The clustered columns have tastelessly been painted at some time, and they have now been varnished instead of being polished, a defect however not chargeable on Mr. Garbett. In the north-eastern portion of this chapel, is now fixed a very curious marble monument for the heart of Bishop Ethelmar; this was formerly loose, and had no doubt remained so ever since Bishop Fox reconstructed the choir, and inscribed a new epitaph; it is now affixed to the wall with a curious epitaph beneath; it is not given by Milner, but having too antique an appearance for a modern work, I conclude it is the original of Fox's inscription, and was one of those duplicate epitaphs which evidently at one time existed in this Cathedral in other instances, being the originals of those copied and reinscribed by Fox. This inscription is as follows:

✠ ETHELMARVS
TIBI COR MEUM DNE.

The splendid monumental chapels which form such elegant features in this Cathedral, each of which is an independent building, are in fine preservation; that of Bishop Waynfleet is now undergoing repairs, and it is curious to witness the care and attention displayed in the restoration of the minute and delicately carved pinnacles, evincing that the present age can furnish mechanics to execute any work, however costly or elaborate, if proper encouragement is given.

Whilst on the Cathedral, I would call to your readers' notice a beautiful marble monument recently erected to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Iremonger, a prebendary; it consists of an insulated altar tomb, on which lies a recumbent effigy in the clerical habit, on a mat rolled up at the head and feet; the sculptor is Chantrey, and he has shewn in the mild inanimate features of the lifeless effigy a grace and expression which the most laboured group of modern statuary generally fails to give. I cannot better conclude this long letter than by saying that the whole of the works have been executed in solid wood and stone, and that roman cement, compo, or other expedients for producing false appearances, have been very properly avoided; and, as a further merit, the various ancient fragments of paintings and sculptures, and other vestiges of old times mentioned by Milner, may still be seen

in a perfect state, and that even the legendary paintings in the Lady Chapel, so ably illustrated by Milner and Carter, have been carefully varnished. The whole of the works have been executed at the expence of the Dean and Chapter, upwards of 40,000*l.* having been expended in the course of the repairs. The utmost praise is due to them for their liberality, and I trust the excellent example set at Winchester will be followed by other Chapters.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. Urban,

I CAN only say, in reply to Mr. Duke, but with sincere respect, that, if he, by any argument or *series of arguments*, can prove a Dike, with a bank nearly forty feet high on one side, yet so *narrow* at the bottom that two knife-grinders could not pass if they met, and which, in going *twenty* miles, goes *needlessly nine* out of the way; if Mr. Duke can *prove* such a Dike (and such your readers may depend upon it Wansdike* is) to have been constructed as a great public road, by the same facility of argument he would be able to prove that his epicycles are cycles, his rounds squares, and what people commonly call *four* to be five!

I stand upon the *bare fact*;—I suppress every suggestion out of respect to him, which might arise in my mind,—for the fact itself is an answer to his hypothesis.

2d.—As to the name of Tan-hill being derived from Tanaris, I thought, and still think, notwithstanding equal cogency of argument to the contrary, that it is probable a hill near a *Celtic* temple, the highest in the neighbourhood, might be called after the name of a Celtic deity, when to that deity high hills were dedicated, rather than after a Grecian goddess, chiefly the goddess of groves; when there is not here a *single tree*, when that goddess was a *huntress*, and when there is no animal here but a hare,—the only animal she was not to hunt! This is a question of *probability*—the reader must determine.

3d.—"But," says Mr. Duke, intrenched in cycles and epicycles, "look here!—these *two* circles in another circle, represent the Sun and Moon *travelling* together!"—"The Sun and Moon never travel together two minutes," quoth Mr. Bowles; "it is somewhat *singular* they should be so represented in these mysterious circles;" added to which through all antiquity—the moon never was represented but by a half-circle, to distinguish her from the Sun, which was represented invariably by a circle!! But what answer does Mr. Duke make to the argument that the Sun and Moon never travel together?

"The Sun and Moon," replies Mr. Duke, "being *Bowles's arms*, travel together on Bowles's carriage!!" Undoubtedly; but I am not convinced that they who laid the first stones of the mysterious circles of Abury, ever went over to Bremhill Parsonage to look at Mr. Bowles's carriage!! "But," Mr. Duke may say, "I never thought they did."—"*Then*," Mr. Bowles replies, "the projectors of Abury temple were left to represent the Sun and Moon in the Heavens; and the Sun and Moon in the heavens never by any means travel together two minutes!!" I unwillingly make these remarks:—they are not meant unkind or disrespectful. I was most unwilling to enter into the arena at all, as any one must know who remembers how long it was before I felt myself called on—I will not say almost *challenged*—so to do.

I have only one more word—I know when New Sarum was built; but I will give Mr. Duke all the advantage here: as he is *strong*, let him be *merciful!* I evidently mistook *one strect* for another, but this was before I was "residentiary" of that beautiful cathedral; so the mistake is excusable. But I shall know better after I have had three months residence on the spot; and I can assure my friend there is no one whom I should be more happy to see, and to welcome with the hospitalities of a canonical house, than the gentleman, clergyman, magistrate, and scholar, whom no one respects more than myself, though I must have much stronger arguments to persuade me that

* I am informed by a high military officer, who attended the Duke of Wellington in all his battles, and as a general officer has given a history of the campaign, that upon an accurate survey of Wansdike, he can pronounce it a fortification, taking advantage of all the salient points along the hill, with as much art as is displayed in the celebrated fortifications of Vauban, making allowance for different circumstances.

Wansdike, with its immense bank* and narrow bottom, was a road; that Tan-hill was derived, or *could* be derived from the Roman Goddess of Groves, *Diana*; or that the SUN and MOON were intended to be represented at Abury, *both* being there in the form of a *circle*, and so represented as to *travel together!* and having said this, Cæstus resigno.

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Oct.* 14.

IF, in addition to the anecdotes of Dr. Parr already before the public, you think worth while to notice the following less important particulars, they are at your service, from your old friend, and constant reader,

JOHN CAREY.

1. Dr. Parr (as is well known) wrote a very bad, and almost undecipherable hand; a circumstance, which caused his printing to come extravagantly dear to him; as, for example:

In or about the year 1794, he had a work ready for the press—so far as related to the composition; and nothing remained, but to have it printed; for which purpose he entrusted it to an eminent printer—Mr. Davis, of Chancery-lane. Mr. Davis put the *MS.* into the hands of one compositor, and another, and another—but in vain; as they all, in succession, chose rather to renounce their employment than to waste their time unprofitably, in labouring to decipher what they found to be illegible; so that it became a jocular by-word among them, that Dr. Parr's MS. was, virtually, a "*warning to quit.*"

Under these circumstances, Mr. Davis, as his last resource, gave the MS. to the best of his compositors, desiring him to make what he could of it, and charge for his time. The plan succeeded; and thus, at length, after correction, and re-correction, the work made its way through the press—but at a greater expense, perhaps, for the corrections alone, than would have been incurred by the employment of an amanuensis, to copy the work clean for the printers.

2. "*Paper-sparing*" Pope (as somebody has called him) has been accused of pitiful parsimony, in writing the rough-draughts of his poems on the backs and covers of his friends' letters to him.—Dr. Parr practised similar economy, but with an additional feature: for he very neatly scraped out his *name*, though he suffered the rest of the superscription to remain. This may be thought improbable, and even somewhat inconsistent; but it is nevertheless true; and I assert it from oculat demonstration, as I, on more than one occasion, have seen and handled his MSS. about the year 1794, when he was a contributor to the "*Critical Review*," with which I had some connexion.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct.* 15.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1826, is an interesting biographical sketch of the life of that eminent antiquary and enlightened ornament of the Church of England, the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, M.A. F.A.S. minister and official of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary in this town.

How severely his death was felt by those who were in the constant habit of listening to his eloquent and forcible appeals from the pulpit, and how sincerely his sudden departure to immortality was regretted by the inhabitants of Shrewsbury generally, may in some measure be estimated by the circumstance that immediately after his mortal remains were consigned to the tomb, a subscription was commenced under the auspices of his curate the Rev. J. Watkins, M.A.† for the purpose of erect-

* This bank, Mr. Duke seriously argued, might have been constructed by the engineers of those times, as a *shelter* to the traveller in case it should rain! I grant that this was very *considerate* in those who constructed such a road, seeing the road made a distance of *twenty miles*, when it might have gone the same distance in *twelve*; seeing also that for one thousandth part of the expence, a *sedan* for the *single travellers* might have been provided at the bottom of the hill, or perhaps a *neat carriage*, furnished with the SUN and MOON (the Abury and *Bowles's* arms!) on the pannels, *both* Sun and Moon, for greater effect, being painted *round*, and the arms being surmounted with the TIPTOE MERCURY, of Silbury Hill, for a crest!

† This gentleman has since removed to a distance from Shrewsbury; but the exemplary manner in which he discharged the duties of his ministerial office were not forgotten by the inhabitants of St. Mary's parish, they having since presented him with an elegant and valuable piece of plate as a small testimony of their respect and esteem.

ing in the Church where he had so long and so faithfully discharged the duties of a Christian minister, an appropriate monument to his memory, which in a very few days amounted to nearly three hundred pounds; and had it not been purposely confined to his parishioners, might readily have been increased to treble the amount.

A most elegant and chaste design by Mr. John Carline, jun. of Shrewsbury, was subsequently exhibited to, and unanimously approved of by the subscribers; and a noble and splendid monument*, admirably executed therefrom by the Messrs. Carline, in the beautiful free stone from their quarry at Grinshill, has in the course of the last six weeks been put up against the west wall of the north transept of the Church, immediately opposite the eastern entrance, from which place the eye is at once struck with the beauty of the design, and the exquisite talent displayed by the sculptors, whilst the mind rests with pleasure and satisfaction on the noble feelings which the distinguished worth of the deceased had excited in the breasts of his parishioners.

This chaste and beautiful memorial is 12 ft. 6 in. in length, and 16 ft. 7½ in. in height, to the top of the centre finial; and is divided into three compartments by clustered buttresses, which are formed of three divisions or stories in height, out of which springs the shaft of a pinnacle, two stories high, pannelled, canopied, and having its pinnacle richly crocketted.

The centre compartment comprises a large arch, cusped, canopied, and crocketted; and has its internal mouldings resting on moulded brackets. The back of the arch is deeply recessed, and contains the inscription, between which and the mouldings are two sunk pannels, with cinquefoil heads, which are continued round the arch so as to form its ceiling. On each side of this compartment is a niche with cinquefoil head, octagonal back, and richly groined ceiling, the divisions of the ceiling resting on slender cylinders, with caps and bases. These niches are surmounted by acute-angled crocketted canopies formed of deep mouldings; and, resting on the head of each niche, within the canopy, is a cinquefoil within a circle. In the same situation of the centre compartment is a shield containing the following arms: Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable three bezants; impaling, Argent, a fess Vair between three unicorns passant.

The above compartments rest on an altar-tomb, which stands on a step. The front of the tomb is divided into twelve small niches with trefoil heads, crocketted and canopied, each canopy containing a quatrefoil within a circle, and having its finial terminating on the mouldings of the ledger. These niches are separated by small buttresses with crocketted canopies and pinnacles.

The space between the end buttresses and the wall are pannelled and finished upwards with a cornice and battlement, whilst the wall itself, including the whole side of the transept, is covered with reticulated divisions, each containing a flower in slight relief, which has great richness, and produces a good effect.

The following short but comprehensive inscription, written by the Venerable Archdeacon Butler, D. D. and placed in the situation above alluded to, is cut in ornamented Roman capitals.

"To the memory of the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A. F.S.A. thirty-one years ordinary and official, and thirty-two years minister of this parish, this monument is erected by the voluntary subscription of his parishioners, as a tribute of respect for his talents, esteem for his virtues, and gratitude for his long and faithful services as their friend and pastor. He died the tenth day of March, MDCCCXXVI. aged sixty years."

The superintendance of its execution was entrusted to the late Venerable Archdeacon Owen, M.A. the intimate friend of, and successor in the living, to the deceased; he, however, to the great regret of the town, lived not to witness the completion of his highly valued friend's memorial. On Archdeacon Owen's death the superintendance devolved on the Rev. Wm. Gorsuch Rowland, M. A. to whom the living, so recently held by his two most intimate and esteemed friends, was presented by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, which by this appointment paid a well-merited tribute of respect to a gentleman who has for so many years devoted his time, his talents, and his

* A lithographic print of it, by an eminent artist, from a drawing by Mr. J. Carline, jun. is in a state of forwardness, and will shortly be published.

purse to the praiseworthy but rare object of improving and appropriately ornamenting the formerly dilapidated, but now universally admired Churches of the Abbey and St. Giles; and who has already commenced the same course with the noble fabric now under his especial care. Stained glass of a most elegant and tasteful pattern, executed at his expence by Mr. Evans of this town, whose skill as exhibited in Lichfield Cathedral and Winton College, gained him so much credit, is now nearly ready to fill the large and beautiful triple lancet windows which occupy the north and south ends of the two transepts.

It may perhaps be gratifying to some of your antiquarian and masonic readers, to be informed, that whilst recently clearing the plaister which had for ages disfigured the Norman arches that divide the transepts from the side ailes and chapels of St. Mary's Church, the distinguishing *marks* of several of the *operative masons* who were employed in working the stones of which the arches are composed, have been exhibited; and it is a singular fact that some of these marks, though made many centuries ago, are similar to those used by some of the masons of the present day. G. M.

Mr. Urban, *Oct. 6.*

YOUR Correspondent "Q." in your Magazine for Sept. p. 197, expresses a wish to know the maiden name of "Abigail Packington, widow;" who, as he finds from the Journals of the House of Commons, had in October 1642, the Speaker's warrant for travelling with her servants into Holland; and whom he supposes to be the widow of Sir John Packington. It is singular that the writer should not have been struck with the omission of the title, which she would have had as widow of Sir John Packington—but the fact is, that she was daughter of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, esq. and wife of Humphrey Packington, esq. of Chaddesley Corbet, a younger branch of that loyal family. This Humphrey died in 1631, and she was buried with him at Chaddesley Corbet in 1657.

The Christian name of Lady Packington, the daughter of Mr. Humphrey Smith, Queen Elizabeth's silk-mercer, was, according to a MS. note by Mr. Gough, in his copy of Dr. Nash's Collections for Worcestershire (now in the Bodleian library), *Dorothy*.

Mr. Habington has given her coat impaled with Packington, from a window in Hampton Lovet Church (which Dr. Nash has copied in vol. i. p. 538), but as Mr. Habington was not able to *assign* the quarterings, I beg leave to transcribe his account.

"1. Sable, three fishes in pale Argent, on a chief Or a lion rampant of the First, between two ogresses; on the dexter ogress a martlet; on the sinister an anchor of the chief. *Smyth.*

2. Argent, three pales Azure, on a chief Gules as many bezants, *Donington*; sed quere [not *Dorington* as in Nash] *.

"3. Argent, a chevron between three mullets Gules [.....].

"4. As the first."

This shield, though broken, is still sufficiently perfect to ascertain the actual bearings; and as Mr. Humphrey Smith is stated, in Wotton's Baronetage, to be of a respectable family "then living" in Leicestershire, your Correspondent will probably be able to assign the quarterings, and elucidate what the industry of the historian of Worcestershire has left imperfect; which would much gratify

P.

Mr. Urban, *Bedford-place, Oct. 20.*

IN reply to Q. p. 197, I beg to say that in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 184, there is a pedigree of Smith, alias Harris, of Withcote†, co. Leicester, agreeing in most particulars with two to be found in Harl. MSS. No. 1080, fol. 37 b. and 38, and No. 1463, p. 34, by which it would appear that John Smith, alias Harris, of Withcote, co. Leic. who died 1546, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cave, of Stanford, co. Northampton. Kimber, in his Baronetage, calls the husband of the said Dorothy, *William* Smith, alias Harris, of Witchcock in Leicestershire, esq. This is probably a mistake. Kimber, Baronetage, vol. i. p. 361.

According to the aforesaid pedigrees of his descendants in the British Museum, besides nine other children, he

* Edmondson gives for Donington, Yorkshire, "Paly of six, Ar. and Vert, on a chief Gules three mascles of the First; another, Bezants."

† It is from the Visitation by Sampson and Vincent, 1619; continued by Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.—Edit.

had one called Erasmus Smith, of Bosworth, placed in the 4th place, but called the third son in No. 1080, and placed and called the fifth in No. 1463, where Ambrose is in the 4th place; and another, Ambrose Smith of London, called the fourth son in No. 1080. Erasmus is said to have married, as his 2d wife, Margaret, sister to William Cicell, Lord Burghley, and widow of Roger Cave; while Ambrose Smith married Joane, daughter of John Cooe, of Coxall in Essex, by whom he had several children, one of whom was Dorothy, wife first to Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, and afterwards to Sir John Packington.

From this it would seem Lady Packington's name was not Abigail, but Dorothy.

Her husbands are not mentioned in No. 1463, and only Benedict Barnham, and Sir John Packington, in No. 1080. Quere, what is Kimber's authority for the two subsequent marriages? According to Archdall's Irish Peerage, the first Lord Kilmorey's first wife died 1591, and he married 2ndly a widow, whose first husband did not die till the 30th April, 1627. She was Catharine, daughter of John Robinson of London, esq. relict of George Huxley, of Wyrehall in Middlesex, esq. and mother of the 2d Viscount Kilmorey, and five other children. Yet according to Burke's General Dictionary, the 1st Viscount died in 1627. But if this were correct, as he could not marry the said widow before May of the same year, he must have become the father of his six legitimate children, by one woman, in eight months. Neither could Lady Pakington have married the second Viscount Kilmorey, because Kimber says, Lady Pakington's husband died two years after the death of Sir John Pakington, consequently in 1627: but Burke says the 2d Viscount died in 1653.

Thomas Earl of Kelly, is said to have died unmarried, but the Scotch Compendium does not say when. It must have been before 1651, when his brother Alexander was Earl of Kelly. In Blore's Rutlandshire, he mentions, p. 81, a monument in the north aile of the Church of St. Martin, Stanford Baron, to the memory of Richard Cecill, esq. and Jayne his wife, which states, that their daughter Margaret "was first marryed to Roger Cave of Stanford, esq. of whom descended Sir Thomas Cave, and after to *Ambrose* Smith, of Bosworth, esquier."

If this is to be confided in, the Harl. MS. pedigree, No. 1080, above mentioned, must err in stating Margaret to be the wife of *Erasmus*: but whichever it be, no authority seems to call Dorothy Smith's (afterwards Barnham's) father *Humphrey* Smith, except Kimber's, and the Baronetages which have copied him. There was a Humphry Smith, a first cousin of Ambrose. He was not a silkman, but a grocer of London, and married Anne, daughter of Alderman George Bowles.

It is hoped that a settlement of these discrepancies may not be unattainable.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 224.)

THE war with America rendered it of course necessary to keep a very large naval force in that quarter of the Globe, in particular; but the conclusion of the war with France admitted of many of the ships which were paid off, and other old ships, being soon sold or broken up; the Navy, therefore, was now at its highest pitch of greatness, both with respect to the number of ships, and the amount of their tonnage, as will appear by the following table:

Abstract of the Royal Navy, with its tonnage, on the 2d April, 1814.

Rates.	Guns.	No.	Tons.
1st	120 to 100	14	33855
2d	98	16*	34250
3d	84 to 74	170	303708
	64	39	53871
4th (Razees)	57	3	4862
	56 to 50	22	25918
5th	44 to 32	221	214517
6th	28 to 20	34	19056
	18	44	19403
	Guns not known	2	1132
Sloops, including Brigs registered as Sloops		285	100562
Brigs, registered as such		14	3711
Bombs		14	5036
Fireships		2	850
Cutters		21	3233
Schooners of sorts		39	5166
Gun-brigs		54	9102
Hospital Ships		4	4343
Storeships		13	10320
Prison Ships		6	6189
Receiving Ships		9	9438
Yachts, large and small		13	2061

* One of these was building on Lake Ontario.

Ships and vessels of every other sort specified in preceding abstracts	224	31176
Total of 57 guns and under	1024	476075
General Totals	1263	901759

This table presents such a view of the Naval force as justly to excite astonishment, it being almost three times as great as at the end of the war in 1762; not far from double what it was at the end of the war in 1783; and nearly one half above what it was at the peace of 1801.

In the foregoing table the tonnage of the following ships and vessels is included by estimation, their actual tonnage not being known, viz.

32 Gunships 2; 6th rates 2; built, or then building, on the Lakes in Canada.

Sloops and Brigs 11; small vessels 31; part of them built or building, as above. Receiving ship 1; Hulk 1.

The 98 gunship mentioned to have been building on Lake Ontario, was finished with astonishing dispatch, as she was launched in October, only three or four months after her keel was laid *. The American Government was also at this time making great exertions on the Lakes, with many local advantages.

The following ships and vessels were building in the King's and Merchants' yards at home and at Bombay, on the 2d April, and are included in the foregoing abstract, viz.

	In King's Yards.	In Merchants Yards.	At Bombay †.
Of 120 guns	4	0	0
100.	1	0	0
98.	3	0	0
80.	2	0	0
74.	15	0	3
50.	3	1	0
38.	3	0	3
36.	4	1	0
Sixth-rates	1	8	0
Brig-sloops	3	2	4
Bombs	0	3	0
Yachts	2	0	0
Total	41	15	10

* Her timbers were probably converted in the woods previously to her keel being laid.

† Ships built at Bombay are built with Teak timber.

There were in commission on the 2d April, 1814, about 150 ships of the line, 160 of 57 guns to frigates inclusive, and near 400 sloops, of sorts, and small vessels: it should, however, be observed, that stationary ships employed on port-duty are included in this statement, and that none of them were fit for, or intended hereafter to be made sea-going ships.

1813.—The value of the principal articles of *unappropriated* stores remaining in the magazines at the old Dock and Rope-yards, on the 31st December, 1813, was as follows; viz.

At Deptford	£.592,827
Woolwich	1,624,059‡
Chatham	578,140
Sheerness	144,140
Portsmouth	895,850
Plymouth	900,257
Total	4,735,279§

This shews what prodigious magazines of naval stores were kept up, to meet all the exigencies of the service; but the amount of their value, above that of the *unappropriated* stores on the 31st Dec. 1801 (2,124,371*l.*), is in part owing to the enhanced prices of timber, and timber articles, hemp, and many other kinds of stores, and not entirely to increased quantities of them.

1814.—As the sacrifice which the French Government was compelled to make at the close of the war, in 1814, of a very considerable portion of the men of war which were at Flushing and Antwerp, as well as the stores, &c. agreeably to the treaty of Paris, would not have taken place to such an extent if an English fleet had not, by a most vigilant blockade off the mouths of the Scheldt ||, precluded all egress of the large ships, and nearly so of that of the frigates, during the last three or four years of the war, a particular account of that sacrifice, which may be considered as a sort of supplemental triumph of the British Navy, is here given. When the Commissioners from England arrived at Antwerp, in Au-

‡ Including hemp in hired warehouses.

§ And at Milford there were stores, chiefly timber, to the value of about 50,000*l.* which, or what remained of them, were eventually removed to the new Dock-yard called Pembroke, being near that town.

|| This occupied, for a great part of the time, between 20 and 30 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

gust, in order to make a division of the ships, and naval and military stores, &c. in conjunction with the Commissioners from the other powers, they found the following ships on the stocks, namely, two of 110, two of 80, and one of 44 guns, which five ships were delivered over to the Dutch, in trust for the allies, until the final adjustment of the affairs of Europe:—and they found the following also on the stocks, viz.

Of 110 guns.....2
80.....3
74.....4
44.....2

which were given up to the French, by whom the materials used in them were publicly advertised for sale in August, as they were not to be allowed to complete them. There were also the following ships at Antwerp, which were afloat, and were disposed of as follows, viz.

Delivered over to the Dutch, in trust, like the five before mentioned,

Of 80 guns.....3
74.....4
16.....1

Delivered over to the French,

Of 80 guns.....3
74.....9

Many of these twenty ships were hogged*; and only a few of them were in good condition, or in a state to have been then sent to sea. There were likewise at Antwerp about 170 sail of gun-boats, and other craft, the greater part of the said vessels in a miserable condition, some afloat, some sunk, and some filled with mud—all, or great part of which vessels, had been provided, in the first instance, with a view to the invasion of England. In addition to the ships of the line, and frigates already particularized, the enemy had at Antwerp two of the former class of ships, and one of the latter; and at Flushing, one ship of the line and two frigates; which six ships, as they had belonged to the Dutch before the nation had been subjugated by France, were restored to the sovereign prince (afterwards king) of the Netherlands.

I am not aware that any of the foregoing particulars respecting the ships at Antwerp and Flushing, have ever appeared in print. They are inserted here from unquestionable authority†.

(To be continued.) C. D.

Erratum.—P. 223, *for* T. F. Maples, *read* J. F. Maples.

In allusion to the statement, "The Nymphe and Pallas frigates ran aground," &c. p. 5, a Correspondent says, "Now the Hon. Captain Charles Leonard Irby, late of the Ariadne, arrived in December last in the Genoa, which he commanded, bringing home the remains of her much-lamented Captain Walter Bathurst, who fell so nobly at the battle of Navarino."

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Oct.* 19.

I HAVE read with interest your articles respecting poor Hampden, pp. 125, 197, and having been lately at Great Hampden, Bucks, I took down his affectionate inscription to his wife's memory, on a monument on the south side of the chancel, as well as the date, &c. of four brasses on the Church floor, herewith sent.

Hampden Monuments.

John Hampden, Lord of the Manor of Great Hampden (and Eliz. his wife), died 23 August, 1496.

Sir John Hampden, knt. (and Eliz. his wife) died 22 Dec. 1553.

Griffith Hampden and Anne his wife. He died 27 Oct. 1591. She died Dec. 1594.

William Hampden, Lord of Great Hampden, sonn and heire of Griffith Hampden and Anne his wife; which William departed this life ye 2d day of April, 1597.

To the eternal memory of the truely virtuous and pious Elizabeth Hampden, wife of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, Esquier, sole daughter and heire of Edmund Symeon, of Pyrton in ye county of Oxon, esq. ye tender mother of an happy offspring in 9 hopefull children. In her pilgrimage the staie and comfort of her neighbors, the joye and glorye of a well ordered family, the delight and happiness of tender parents, but a crown of blessings to a husband; in a wife to all an eternall pattern of goodnes and cause of joye, whilst shee was in her dissolution a losse invaluable to each, yet herselfe blesst, and they fully recompenc'd in her translation from a tabernacle of claye, and fellowshipp with mortalls in a celestial mansion, and communion with a Deity, the 20th day of August, 1634. John Hampden, her sorrowfull husband, in perpetual testimony of his conjugall love, hath dedicated this monument.

Yours, &c. WM. HOPKINSON.

* The French build their ships so weak that they are apt to become hogged in a short time. Their theory only is good.

† Several ships were sunk at Antwerp during the bombardment by the English, under General Sir Thomas Graham, in March 1814.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Saint Cuthbert: with an Account of the state in which his Remains were found upon the opening of his Tomb in Durham Cathedral, in the year MDCCCXXVII. By James Raine, *M. A. Rector of Meldon, &c. 4to, pp. 232. Plates.*

AN investigation of the tomb of St. Cuthbert at Durham took place on the 17th of May, 1827, in the presence of several of the clergy belonging to the Cathedral: and probably no similar research was ever rewarded by more curious discoveries. The event was briefly noticed in our last volume, Part i. p. 629; but Mr. Raine has obliged the antiquarian world with a most copious and satisfactory volume, both in point of verbal description and graphical representation.

The author begins his volume with a brief account of the see of Lindisfarne from the period of its establishment, and concisely notices the five Bishops who preceded Saint Cuthbert. He then proceeds to the life of the Saint himself. But, before we notice this, we shall make a few prefatory remarks.

Whatever may be the opinions of statesmen, lawyers, and political economists, the purest and the most single-minded idolators of Mammon ever known, it is most certain that they who in former ages worshipped God, brought Mammon along with them in a state of servitude, and full as useful under their barbarism as if he had been a master. There is no denial of the fact, that the monastic system laid the foundation of additional towns, and the cultivation of wastes, and of course that one idle monk made two productive labourers. For it is to be recollected, that in barbarous ages the surplus of an unemployed population becomes a mercenary brigade of soldiers, under any rapacious chieftain who will chuse to employ them, or a gang of banditti. In an age of knowledge, such ascetical reformers as monks are not wanted, and such lawless soldiers as feudal mercenaries or professed robbers not to be tolerated; but anciently the former were far the least evil of the two, inasmuch as being opposed to systems of violence, they diffused humanity and philanthropy among barbarians. In short, Monachism conferred great benefit upon the posterity of their contemporaries, though the advantage was far unequal to the possible and probable action of modern civilization, for the best of reasons, that the latter cannot be effected without the dispersion of useful knowledge. Religion without profane knowledge, is medicine without drugs. It professes to cure by charms alone, and to set broken bones by repeating a few lines of jargon. It can only act upon savages through the aid of superstition; it forms only ignorant devotion: but, if knowledge be substituted for superstition, it creates enlightened piety. Such a state of things was, however, impracticable under a state of national defence in the feudal form. The power of law could never be such, that a man with a long stick and a crown at the head of it, could intimidate a military ruffian; nor a nobleman be secure of respect and subordination without a long train of vassal warriors, and a willingness "to show fight" at all times and upon all occasions. The ultimate dispersion of property, however, among the inferior orders, and the indispensable necessity of peace and security to commercial avocations, have rendered the whole population sensible that protection must extend to all ranks; and when the military became stipendiaries only of the crown, and their maintenance to be derived from taxes, then it also became evident that the latter could solely be made productive under a pacific internal state. Such a happy modern condition of things has caused opinions to be formed concerning ancient times, upon very unfair comparisons, whereas those times, in reference to existing circumstances, might be as good as those circumstances permitted.

To apply these premises to the subject before us:—a devotee, who now would have been set down for a mere ranting enthusiast, was the means of

founding a noble see and city, and gradually civilizing a wide extent of barbarous country. This man was Cuthbert.

It was not to be borne by the gratitude of his amply endowed successors, that he should not be descended of royal blood; and, as all Welshmen who claim pedigree are descended from one or other of their princes, so was this mode one among others of embellishment. Generals, as Arthur, were absolute heroes; clever mechanics, as Merlin, were conjurors; and austere devotees, as Cuthbert, were Saints. We have more than once had occasion to observe, that biography was written in those æras not for the purpose of recording facts, but, like epitaphs, puffs, and peerages, for the sake of elevating the subject; and, under the ignorance and superstition of the times, the extraordinary and the miraculous were deemed credible. In those barbarous, immoral days, in a ruffian-like state of society, a good man might however be justly deemed a light which shone before men. That he was a man of family contemporaries do not say, only that

"In the year 652 Cuthbert was but a youth, that he was but a shepherd in the immediate neighbourhood of Melrose, or at least that he dwelt at no great distance from the monastery, and that he for reasons satisfactory to himself, about that period devoted himself to a religious life." P. 17.

In modern times no one would turn monk for the purpose of leading a peaceable life, because it is not necessary; but in the days of Cuthbert, there were no other means of effecting such a desire. Fortunately for Cuthbert, he had acquired such an esteem through his simplicity and excellent disposition, "as an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile," in the opinions of Eata, Bishop and Abbot of Lindisfarne, and Boisilus, Prior of Melrose, that he obtained admission as a monk, and subsequent ordination as a divine from the pure merit of his character. Both Cuthbert, and his patron Boisil, were seized with a pestilential distemper. The latter died; but Cuthbert, being the younger man, recovered, and succeeded Boisil in the priory of Melrose. Boisil, conscious of his approaching dissolution, says, "As to myself, I must die, and that soon, and therefore I would have you to learn, as long as I am able to teach." Cuthbert's answer was, "What is there which it would be advisable for me to read, that would occupy me for a week?" "John the Evangelist," replied his master; "my copy of the book is stitched in seven divisions, one of which we may, by the help of God, read every day." The task was undertaken, and no sooner was it finished than Boisil died, leaving behind him a distinct prophecy, that Cuthbert should in process of time be elevated to the episcopal chair.

"Notitia Literarum lux est animarum," was a contemporary proverb. But reading in those days, when books were only to be obtained to the number of one, two, three, or four, in a whole life, frequently implied getting by heart biblical and religious works. That useful knowledge, derived from intercourse with the world, was deemed a sure road to eternal condemnation; for in some old Rhythmi Veteres de Vitâ Monasticâ, it is said,

"Sanctus is hodie putatur
Qui nunc minus inquinatur
Malis et criminibus.
Formam Vitæ si requiris,
Non hanc quæras jam in viris
Sed in voluminibus."

As to the prophecy concerning the future bishopric, it is a proof of Cuthbert's excellent sense, that he never said one word about it until it was fulfilled, though it might have excited hope, and increased his happiness, for it was another maxim of his times, that

"Fortissima Spes beatificat res."

In the year 664 Cuthbert quitted Melrose, and became Prior of Lindisfarne.

"Here, according to Bede, his acts of mortification were more frequent, and his humility became daily more and more manifest." P. 20.

Humility was deemed in Cuthbert's days an agent of power and success. It was a proverb, that

"Humilis homo triumphat in domo."

"He never celebrated the solemnity of the Last Supper without bursting into tears; and it seemed to be his wish to excite a religious feeling in his congregation, not by his words, but by the internal agitation under which he laboured—not by the voice of music, but by groans. His dress was simple, remarkable neither for its cleanliness, nor the contrary. There was in the monastery no robe either of a diversified or

an expensive colour. The material was wool, and it was in its undyed state." P. 20.

All this was in excellent keeping, for

"Bene orat, qui corde plorat;"

and though

"Bonum est laborare manibus,
Melius orare cum fletibus."

It was also, according to rule, to have a dress of *undyed wool.*

"Habens vestitum et victum
Ut fert Apostoli dictum
Nihil quæras amplius.
De colore ne causeris,
Si sit vilis, tunc læteris,
Et sic eris sobrius."

After twelve years, Cuthbert resolved to complete his advances to perfection by turning Anchoret; and first commenced by a solitary residence near Lindisfarne, from whence he removed to a more inaccessible spot, Farne Island.

"Bede and Symeon minutely describe the humble dwelling of the Anchorite. The building, if it could be so called, was of a circular shape, four or five perches in diameter. Its wall, constructed of unhewn stones and turf, was not much higher than a full grown man, but a considerable height had been gained within by excavation. The roof was composed of unhewn timber, covered with the long coarse grass which grows upon the island. A slight partition divided the building, and separated an oratory from the general place of residence. [It was purposely concealed among the rocks.] This structure stood at a little distance from the margin of the sea. In the mouth of the little harbour, Cuthbert erected another and a larger mansion, for the temporary residence of those who should visit the island from motives of devotion." P. 23.

Here Cuthbert performed many miracles, but of these we shall prudentially say nothing.

During his residence in the island, Cuthbert, though he washed other people's feet, seldom however washed his own; and Mr. Raine says,

"He had so far withdrawn his mind from his body, that the latter, as far as cleanliness was concerned, must have been not unfrequently in a woeful plight. According to Bede, it often happened that his sandals, or whatever they were, which he wore upon his feet, were not removed from one Easter to another, and the filth which they must of course have contracted during the year would not have been disturbed even then, had it not been to commemorate the washing of feet recorded in the Gospel." P. 26.

Mr. Raine here observes, that this falls far short of the filthiness of Bartholomew, a hermit, who sojourned upon the island at a later period. The fact is, that Cuthbert had adopted an anchoretical life, according to the principles in the "Instructio perbrevis pro Novitiis,"

"Fuge, tace cum Arsenio,
Sede solus cum Machario;"

and cleanliness was not of moment; for, says Presbyter Wippo in apology for dirty faces, under the word *Immunditia,*

"Non est culpa gravis quævis pollutio carnis."

Cuthbert having thus highly graduated in Monachism, being the Senior Wrangler and Medallist of Ascetics, was after nine years elected Bishop of Hexham. It came upon him like a vision of the Gorgon's head; he was petrified into an "immobile saxum," and was only disenchanted by a visit from King Egfrid, who upon his bended knee solicited him to relax his "Nolo Episcopari."

The Episcopate was filled by him in a most exemplary manner; but after two years, finding the approach of death, he returned again to his "Anker-house" in Farne, on Feb. 27, and died on the 20th of March. For five days he had subsisted only by sucking an onion. In the directions for his funeral, he shows that he had not been insusceptible of the tender passions, for, respecting a certain linen cloth, he says, "out of affection to its donor, Verca the Abbess, I have kept it for my winding-sheet" (p. 29). He desires, with that good sense which he seems to have possessed through life, to be buried upon the island, because "as he was notoriously a servant of Christ, culprits of every kind would flock to his tomb, and give much trouble to the Church, by compelling it to intercede in their behalf with the potentates of the world" (p. 31). We shall end our present notice with an extract concerning his last moments, which shows the origin of the See of Durham, and the ancient use of telegraphic signals.

"Cuthbert spoke but few words; these however were strong and pointed; and after insisting upon peace, humility, unanimity in counsel, hospitality, and an abhorrence of those who departed from Catholic unity, who observed not Easter at its proper time, or who led wicked lives—he gave the me-

morable command with reference to his body, to which Durham and its splendid endowments exclusively owe their origin.

"Know and remember, said he to Herefrid, that if necessity shall ever compel you out of two misfortunes to choose one, I had much rather that you would dig up my bones from their grave, and, taking them with you, sojourn where God shall provide, than that you should, on any account, consent to the iniquity of schismatics, and put your necks under their yoke.

"We shall hereafter see that this command was literally obeyed; but it was not in consequence of the setting in of heterodoxy at Lindisfarne, but from motives of personal safety, that the Monks ultimately fled with the bones of the Saint.

"Cuthbert's concluding words were few, and much interrupted by the bodily pains under which he was sinking; and after lingering till midnight, when he received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, he breathed his last, with outstretched hands, and eyes firmly fixed on heaven."

"Herefrid lost no time in communicating the death of Cuthbert to the brethren, who were without upon the Island, and straightway one of them, according to appointment, went with a lighted torch in each hand to an eminence, and by this means communicated the sad event to the brethren at Lindisfarne, who understood the signal, and speedily assembled themselves in prayer." Pp. 31, 32.

(To be continued.)

Hunter's *South Yorkshire.*

(Concluded from page 237.)

UNDER Armthorpe we have a good specimen of a church, which may, from the evidence of Domesday, be justly deemed Anglo-Saxon.

Ernuin, the priest, is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and from that circumstance we deduce the antiquity of this *chapel* to Sandal.

"The church of Armthorpe, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building of one pace with two bells hanging in a kind of penthouse on the roof. It is a fair specimen of what the original churches of the smaller country parishes must have been. No chantry was ever founded in it, and not even a tower has been added to the original design. This is the only instance of a church without a tower in the deanery." P. 89.

At Edlington are two remains of very remote antiquity. One called Blow Hall, consists of a conical pile of unhewn stones, said formerly to have contained inferior apartments. The other, called the Double Dyke, is a bank of earth resembling Wansdike, composed of earth and stone, about three feet in height and breadth, said by tradition to have been a boundary marking the division of the estate between two sisters. The former we conceive to have been a cairn, and the latter (whoever were the parties) the limit line of an estate. The place is certainly one of great antiquity, for Edlington is only a corruption of æpeling tun, the town of the *Atheling**, a generic term for the younger offspring of the Royal Saxon houses; and the population is for the most part collected in a small village, *near the church*, where, till within these few years, *there was a hall*, the residence of its Lords. P. 90.

Our readers need not be reminded that the name Edlington, the Lord's seat, near the church (or Bell House), and the heart of the village adjacent, are characteristics of the residence of Anglo-Saxon Thanes, who, to judge from the earlier remains, very probably succeeded some eminent Britons. Mr. Hunter presumes that the church was founded by Malger, a subinfeudist, mentioned in Domesday. As this church is curious, we shall give Mr. Hunter's description of it.

"The original church of Edlington was a small nave, and still smaller chancel. The principal entrance was on the south side, where the doorway still remains entire, with a double zig-zag moulding within a second, of the bird's head and beak, so common in our earliest churches. These mouldings are continued to the ground. Over all is a circular arch, decorated with ornamented roundels. There is an ancient window in the south wall with circular top, the side pillars having ornaments of rather an unusual kind. At the springing of the roof is a series of heads, carved in the rudest style. A circular arch with the zig-zag ornament, springing from two short and massy columns, which rest, not on the ground, but on a mis-shapen block of stone, separates the nave from the chancel." P. 95.

From very ancient churches we now come to castles; and highly gratified are we in having seen an account, by Mr. Hunter, most elaborately and luminously written, of the celebrated remain of Coningsborough. We think it necessary to make some prefatory remarks.

Topographers, more especially artists, very little versed in our early anti-

* See Ducange, v. Atheling.

quities, always ride two hobbies; one, that few or no castles are mentioned in Domesday, wherefore there were, they say, few or no Anglo-Saxon castles; the other, that Gundulf was a great builder of castles, in the time of the first William, and therefore all castles are of his æra. Now both these positions are inadmissible.

As to Domesday Book, we observe, *in limine*, that Tamworth is known to have had a castle, built by Elfleda, lady of the Mercians, anno 913 (Sax. Chron.) and yet no Tamworth is mentioned in Domesday. Other instances of omission might be adduced, but we decline the task, because we shall oppose to the Norman Survey the equal authority of the Saxon Chronicle.

Upon a perusal on purpose of that valuable historical record, we are led to infer that the Britons having fled to the Roman stations, such Roman places are distinguished by the *terminals castèr*, earthworks, by ꝑæꝛꝛen (for Alfred's earthwork at Athelingay is called moꝛꝑæꝛꝛenum), both earthworks and castles, by ȝepeoꝛc, and castles accompanied with towns, by burgs. We do not say that the two last terms were always so definitely used, as not to offer any exception, but what they have generally the appropriate discriminations given above. As to the word *castle*, we have found no instance of it before the Norman æra. Only ten years before the conquest (anno 1066), Griffin's Castle in North Wales is called Leheolb,* but Laꝛtele does not, we believe, occur till 1075, and under the same year appears a phrase, which seems to indicate that the term *Castle-men* was limited to the Norman soldiers in garrisons. We think so from the following passage. William was in Normandy, and during his absence a conspiracy was formed against him by certain Earls, who were baffled by ꝑa caꝛtel-men ꝑe ꝑæꝑon on Englanbe, anb eac ꝑ lanbꝑolc. The words, *who were in England* (the King being abroad), we conceive to have been used in discrimination of the Normans from the land-folc. We also presume that the Latin word *castellum* was not anglicised into *castle*, at least very rarely before the coming of the Normans, who possibly adopted it to separate it from the more loose term *burg*, which seems to have implied both town and castle, or a mere walled town.

It has further been assumed that the Saxon castle merely implied some wooden or temporary trifling fabric, by no means answering to the idea of a castle. To this opinion we annex no credit whatever, for, upon a laborious comparison of the authentic history of burghs, said to have been castellated by the Anglo-Saxons, with the still existing local characteristics, we have found them to be keeps placed upon tumuli; the Normans, where they did not adopt the Anglo-Saxon site, building their keeps upon level ground. Many Anglo-Saxon castles were founded during the reign of Edward the elder, and either a *moles egestæ terræ*, or a natural hill, was the site of all the keeps. Indeed the British castles in Cornwall, Trematon, Launceston, &c. have the same elevations and steep ascents in front by steps. As to the Saxons not building castles, it is absurd; for in the year 547, Ida built *Bebbanburh*, which, the Chronicle informs us, was first surrounded with a hedge, "mib heꝛꝛe betyneb," and afterwards with a wall; Ina built Taunton, &c. and so *de cæteris*.

In short, we infer that wherever we see a keep raised upon an artificial elevation, that in such a place there was a British or Anglo-Saxon castle, at least originally; and we have not found such an occurrence in any place, where our opinion has not been supported directly or indirectly by history. Indeed the Normans appear to have cared little about throwing up mounts, because they are not frequent appendages to castles, of their sole undisputed foundation.

We shall now enumerate the castles or fortified towns mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. These are Bamfleet (or Limne), Sumurtun, Tantun, Scergeate, Bricga, Tamweorthige, Stæford, Eadesbyrig, Wæringwie, Ceriebyrig, Weardbyrig, Rumeof, Brecenanmere, Derby (which had gates), Athelingay (an earthwork), Badecanwyll, Bebbanburch, Bedford, Buckingham, Cyricburg, Rochester, Temesford, Wigingamere, Canterbury, Hertford, Witam, Maldune, Colchester, Stanford, Snotingaham, Thalwal, Manigceaster, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Tofeccaster.—We do not, to save room, add the mo-

* Observatio-custodia, (Lye,) probably therefore an exploratory fortress.

dern names; and for the same cause, we have wholly, with an exception or two, omitted places with the termination of *cester*; and if it be objected, that here and there we have mentioned places which had only earthworks, we observe that towns, whose names terminate in *burh* or *bury*, were fortified, and were so denominated *before* the Norman æra, without making any show in history. In short, we hold the presumptions that there were no castles, except those mentioned in Domesday, and that all the more ancient are of the age of Gundulf, and so forth, to be palpable violations of history. We could make out our case far better, if we had room and leisure for details. In point of fact, if such presumptions were true, there is neither faith in history, nor in the local evidence of existing remains; and it is certainly very unhistorical and bad writing to make Domesday the arbiter of facts, which it was not its professed province to notice, or make Gundulf the author of a fashion which existed long before his æra. It should also be remembered, that to establish positions, the very first step necessary is to overthrow opposing evidence.

We therefore state it as our belief, that the erection of a keep upon an artificial tumulus is an Anglo-Saxon, not a Norman fashion. Dudley Castle is mentioned in Domesday, and that has a keep upon a tumulus; so also Warwick, Tamworth, &c. &c. mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. At the same time the Anglo-Saxons omitted the tumulus, where they had the advantage of placing the keep upon a natural hill, or the steep or scarped edge of a precipitous acclivity. We could prove these positions by numerous authorities, but no one is better than the instance before us, viz.

CONINGSBOROUGH.

Mr. Hunter shows that both Bede and the Saxon Chronicle indirectly support the story of Jeffrey of Monmouth, that there was here a fortress, called *Caer-conan*, before the Saxons obtained a settlement in Britain. No *Caer*-conan occurs in Nennius, or the known lists of British cities; but, supposing it to be correct, we beg leave to offer an emendation of the opinion that the prefix *Caer* applied to mere earthworks. Archbishop Usher says, *inter alia*, "Ut quem admodum Hebræi קיר *murum* et קריון *urbem* vocant; ita Britannis vox non absimilis, *Cair* et MŒNIA et URBEM MŒNIBUS CINCTAM denotet. Cujus vocabuli originem etiam in magnâ *Cairo* Ægypti observant nonnulli, et in ipsâ quoque *Carthagine*, quam *Carthadam* acetam scribit Solinus, *quod Phœnicum ore exprimit civitatem novam.*" (Brit. Eccles. Antiq. p. 36, ed. fol.) According to this authority, *Caer* was applied to places which were *walled*; and not only is it supported by etymology, but by the antiquities and names of the metropolitical cities, of which it was the prefix. And what reason is there for limiting even British remains to earthworks only; when the orator Eumenius informs us, that at the rebuilding of Autun by the father of Constantine the Great, the chief part of the workmen came from Britain, "which abounded with the best builders" (Turner's Anglo-Saxons, i. 25), and Gildas says, that this island was "bis denis bisque quaternis civitatibus ac *nonnullis Castellis, murorum, turrium serratarum, portarum, domorumque* (quorum culmina *minaci proceritate porrecta in edito* forti compage pangebantur) molitionibus non improbabiliter instructis decorata." (XV Scriptores, p. i.) We mention these passages in particular, because Mr. Hunter considers the original castle of Coningsborough to have been an earthern fortress in which no hammer ever was raised. It was very natural that Mr. Hunter should sanction this opinion, because the local remains of this country have been chiefly treated by superficial artists, who in utter defiance of all evidence, because they were ignorant of it, have swept away every thing before them with Domesday and Gundulf, and with the positiveness and pedantry attaching, as Pinkerton says, to "*a little learning*;" in consequence of which pertinacity they have established a prejudice similar to that of "no wolves in England after so and so," a gross untruth. In fact, there is a Roman castle at Colchester, and British ones at *Trer-caeri*, &c. &c. No prejudice whatever can convert them into Gundulf keeps. We would not even say that the other parts of the castle at Coningsborough (differing from the keep, which is of squared stones,) are not Roman British, for certain it is that the stones are of all figures, without any regularity or dis-

tinctness in the courses; and such is the style of the walls of Preneste (see Palladio, l. i. c. 7). In fact the Romanized Britons built houses, temples, courts, and market places, in their towns, and adorned them with porticoes, galleries, baths, and saloons, mosaick pavements, and every Roman improvement. (Turner, i. 223.)

If we have Roman remains of building in this island, why may we not have some also of their successors, the Romanized Britons and Anglo-Saxons? Why are all the antiquities of this island, prior to Domesday and Gundulf, to be confined to earthworks? Is not the round arch style *debased Roman*; and could not remains have been therefore easily worked up with the Norman style with little or no conspicuous difference?

Having thus endeavoured to remove what we hold to be an unfounded prejudice, we shall give Mr. Hunter's description of the site of Coningsborough:

"But there is something at Coningsborough of higher antiquity than the keep; and that is the *earthworks* which form the basis of the keep and of the walls, by which the court-yard of the castle are surrounded. These works, when they are contemplated *with every thing of masonry removed*, are seen to be of the same construction with the works at Bradfield, Wincobank, Mexborough, and Laughton. There is an area, approaching in form to an ellipse, on a natural eminence, surrounded by a mound, and a conical tumulus near one of the foci. To the æra to which these works are to be referred, must be referred also, what I would call the original castle of Coningsborough, *an earthen fortress in which no hammer was ever raised.* What that æra was has never yet been determined, but they may have been forgotten fortresses, raised originally for the protection of the Northumbrian, or perhaps the Brigantian frontier. And this, it may be observed, agrees well with the supposed early consequence of Coningsborough.—The age of the keep, and the age of Coningsborough, are two quite different questions. The structure of the keep is undoubtedly full of curiosity and wonder."

Here Mr. Hunter, by the caution which he uses, respecting any thing beyond earthworks being possibly British, yields to the Norman bugbear, which sciolists have introduced. We have studied antiquities for nearly forty years, and have more than once noticed self-complacent artists and guide-makers sketching or *cicerone*-ing castles. Upon asking them what they thought of the building—"Oh! Gundulph, Sir! Rochester Castle, Sir!" as if Gundulph had been proved the *inventor* of a fashion, not a copyist or improver. As to Coningsborough, we beg leave to observe that the plan is decidedly Roman-British, for we find that the forts of Justinian consisted only of a stone or brick tower in the midst of a square or circular area, surrounded by a wall and ditch. (Encycl. of Antiq. i. 79.) The real truth is, that the Norman and earlier British and Anglo-Saxon castles are only copies of ancient Greek castles [illegible] inconsiderable variations, as any one may see, from the Macedonian coin, engraved in the Encyclopedia from Dr. Clarke, and the fortresses in the new edition of Stuart's Athens, recently reviewed by us. Moreover, the base of the keep of Coningsborough declines upwards, i. e. pyramidal or conical, the distinguishing form of Roman towers. Besides Coningsborough was (to use Norman terms) an *honor* long before the Norman times; and could it be a *caput baroniæ* without a grand residence? especially as we know that churches were indispensable annexations to the seats of Anglo-Saxon Thanes; that the honour formed only one immense parish, and the church is described by Mr. Hunter as a fabric,

"Still, as to its great features, Saxon, and still exhibiting proof that it was not an edifice designed for the inhabitants of some small and obscure manor, but where space was required, and expence not much regarded. We have also within it a very perfect Saxon tomb, classing in its sculptures with the crosses at Bakewell and Sandbach, and the sculptured stones at Dewsbury. But the church at Coningsborough is the mother of the three churches mentioned with it in the Domesday Survey, for they are spoken of in a grant to the Priory of Lewes, soon after the date of that survey, as *appendicia* to the church of Coningsborough; from which it is an obvious and natural inference, that, at the foundation of the church of Coningsborough, the whole of the fee formed but one great parish. On the whole, the foundation of a church at Coningsborough can scarcely be referred to a period later than the time of King Alfred, and the church may be regarded as the elder daughter of the great mother of churches throughout the vale of Doncaster." P. 99.

Of course, the incorrigible *Gundulphians* will have it that the lord of a great fee built a fine stone church, but

chose to live himself in a *wooden* hut. The absurdity is not only glaring, but has to encounter a still more formidable objection. Corfe Castle is known to have been an Anglo-Saxon residence of a Queen Dowager (Elfrida, Queen of Edgar); and it assimilated in ground-plan and style to this of Coningsborough. This we shall show in detail.

CONINGSBOROUGH. The site is a natural eminence, of which the upper part, a local surface of three roods and two perches, is completely encircled by the outer wall. p. 101.—CORFE CASTLE has precisely a similar character, as may be seen by the representation of it in the illustrative plates of the Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

KONINGSBOROUGH. The only entrance to the castle was by a bridge thrown across a ravine at the base. —CORFE CASTLE has precisely a similar entrance. (So also Newton Castle.)

CONINGSBOROUGH. On the north side is the river. The hill is very steep, and even precipitous; and the walls of the castle are placed so exactly on the very verge, that it is exceedingly difficult to walk round the walls on that side, or to find between the castle and the river a position, from which to obtain a north view of the keep. On the south and east, trenches have been cut round the base of the hill, which appear to have been originally intended to contain water. p. 101.—CORFE-CASTLE. In the same manner the eminence upon which the castle stands is peninsulated by a river, running round the base, and the walls of the castle area stand upon the very verge of the slope.

CONINGSBOROUGH. The exterior wall had a very strong tower at the angle, parallel with the keep. p. 102. —CORFE-CASTLE had a pre-eminent tower, in exactly the same situation.

CONINGSBOROUGH had in the wall two close adjacent towers, midway between the entrance and the above angular tower. p. 102, *plan.*—CORFE-CASTLE had a groupe of towers in the very same situation.

CONINGSBOROUGH. The entrance to the castle area is by a winding way about ten feet wide, and carefully defended. p. 102.—CORFE CASTLE. The road beyond the bridge turns short off at right angles, and is within reach of missiles. It was a Roman plan to carry the roads under the *propugnacula murorum.* See Alberti.

CONINGSBOROUGH. When the area is gained, we perceive at once the whole extent, and the keep is seen rising majestically at the further extremity. p. 102.—CORFE CASTLE. The same circumstance attaches to Corfe, where the keep stands upon an inner eminence, commanding the *ballium* or area.

CONINGSBOROUGH. The wall was strengthened by several round towers, and on the north side were several apartments. But with the exception of the keep, which we shall find to have been ill adapted to the purpose, there appears to have been no preparation for the residence of any considerable number of persons. p. 102. —CORFE CASTLE. The wall of Corfe has similar towers, and there are no apparent places of residence out of the keep. We presume that the deficiency of such dwellings was made up by the interior of the towers being devoted to this purpose, so far as concerned the permanent inhabitants.

NEWTON CASTLE, near Sturminster, is another authentic Anglo-Saxon fortress; for it was given by name, as Newton Castle, to Glastonbury Abbey, by Edmund Ironside (Dugd. Monast. i. 10, old edit.); and it adjoins Sturminster, a town mentioned in Alfred's Will. It has similar characteristics to Coningsborough and Corfe; for it stands on an eminence, surrounded by a high vallum and deep ditch, except on the side of the precipice. On the centre of the top was a small keep, and as at Coningsborough and Corfe, it was joined to the town by a bridge.

Conceiving the Gundulfians to be French-revolutionists, anarchists, and atheists in castellation, we have thus endeavoured to impede the extension of their de-Britonizing and de-Saxonizing faction, and idolatrous apotheosis of their Buonaparte, Gundulf.

In closing this subject, we beg it, however, to be distinctly understood that we do not deny the majority of castles to have been Norman. All we mean to say is, that there is no proof whatever of Gundulf's having invented his system of castellation, and that the utmost which can be assumed of it, is improvement.

We have only further room to assure Mr. Hunter, that we leave his work with reluctance, and that we conceive great praise to be his just due, because he has given much interest to the dry materials of topography, by taste, acumen, and ability.

A Practical View of the present State of Slavery in the West Indies, &c. &c. By Alex. Barclay, *lately and for twenty-one years resident in Jamaica.* 8vo. *pp.* 490.

LORD STOWELL, in a judgment pronounced upon a Slave cause, states that the trade in slaves was deemed a most important branch of the mercantile interest of this country, and is supported by numerous statutes. That it ever was an abominable thing to traffic in human beings, is beyond doubt; but then his Lordship observes, "How this country can decline to perform the *act of justice in performing the act of charity*, men of great wisdom and integrity have not been able to discover." (See p. 89.) As to premature emancipation, our author is supported by history and reason in the following remarks:

"Let us not be misled by Utopian dreams to attempt what is so far beyond mortal power, as to change an ignorant and comparatively savage people, and at once raise them to an equality with the most enlightened; nor let us forget that what are good laws for the one, may be very unfit for the other. The minds of the negroes must be more enlightened; they must acquire a taste for something more than satisfying the mere animal wants of the body, a taste for the higher, though perhaps artificial, pleasures and acquirements, which stimulate the industry of civilized life; in short, emancipation must be allowed time to effect itself among them, as it has done in other countries. It never can be given to a whole class of people at once, without the most evident danger, and every attempt to press it beyond the progress of education and knowledge, and a proper estimate of freedom, will be found in the end to retard instead of promoting civilization." P. 245.

As to American *pretended* emancipation, our author shows that it is not a case in point, because the number of slaves was very small, compared with the white population, "for whose labour the climate is better adapted than for the labour of negroes," and because it *was not emancipation*, but *removal* to more southern states. (pp. 245, 246.) As to Hayti, the emancipation has been only attended with nakedness, idleness, and misery (p. 349), because cultivation has nearly ceased, the whole exportable commodities having dwindled down from 151,000 tons, worth eight millions sterling, in 1791, to little more than 17,000 tons, worth about 900,000*l.* in 1822. (p. 347.) Concerning the inhuman treatment of the slaves in the West Indies, which the abolitionists make the pivot of their argument, Mr. Barclay gives it the *lie direct*. He classes the statement with the misrepresentations of foreigners, who form the national character of the English from Police reports, and the vagrancy of street prostitutes. He adduces the counter-testimony of men of unquestionable character who have resided in the colonies, and adds the extraordinary circumstance, that the Methodist Missionaries having made *favourable* reports, the London Committee *recalled* them, because such reports would not be of use in exciting and electrifying the people of England. (pp. 139, 140.) Why? The sectarian Abolitionists (as he says) "have an ulterior object, which they think may be better promoted by employing *men of their own political opinions, zealous not in religion only*, and who may preach something MORE *than Christianity* to the slaves." (p. 155.)

That they *have* issued matter so inflammatory as to hint at and obliquely vindicate insurrection, is shown from a Missionary address in p. 156.

With regard to the actual state of the slaves, Mr. Barclay says, that the delineation of it made by Mr. Stephen is, "as mere a fiction as malice ever forged, or a diseased state of mind, brooding over a creation of its own, ever in dotage mistook for a reality." (Introd. xiii.)

Now the contrary is so far the fact, that scarcely any, perhaps none, of them would go back to Africa if they could, because they would probably be soon murdered; and Park says, that in Africa "upwards of three-fourths of the whole population are slaves." (p. 267.) Of course English slavery is only a *commutation, and that for the better*, as the following extract will show:

"In Holland, the property of Mr. Watson Taylor, there are slave families, possessing among them between twenty and thirty slaves of their own, as many horses at least, and twice as many asses. I remember once putting the question to one of the coopers, why he did not ask his master to take his slave and get free himself. He answered, 'What good would *free* do me, to leave my house and the ground I have from massa, and lose my negro who works my ground for me?' If Mr. S[tephen] or any of his

friends who are brooding over negro slavery, 'that terrible state of man,' will visit this property, it will much alleviate their sympathetic griefs; they will find in the houses of some of the people sofas, mahogany bedsteads, and side-boards well furnished with cut-glass and good liquors; a glass of Madeira wine, brown stout, or brandy and water, I can promise them from experience, will be at their service. This of course is only among the higher class of slaves; but the whole of them have houses perfectly comfortable for the climate, certainly much more so than those of a large part of the peasantry in this country. If the property which the slaves in Holland (in number about 600 young and old) possess in horses, asses, pigs, poultry, furniture, and hoarded cash, could be realized, it would not be a bad purchase at the sum of 10,000*l.* I have frequently known them sell 50*l.* worth of plaintains and yams in a morning to one of the coasting vessels that supply the Kingston market." P. 265.

Mr. B. then observes,

"In proof both of the wealth and good feeling found among the slaves, it deserves to be mentioned that there have been instances of their tendering to their masters, when in distress, the use of their money to the amount of 500*l.* and even 1000*l.* I have myself had in hand, belonging to individual slaves, various sums from 50*l.* to 300*l.*; and at the present hold, or did when I left Jamaica, 70*l.* the property of a slave, who himself owns one or more slaves." P. 265.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the abolitionists have expressed themselves concerning the cruelty of the colonists *en masse* in a manner which savours strongly (to use the mildest language) of party deception.* Indeed Mr. Barclay proves them to have selected obsolete or isolated cases, or indulged in gross misrepresentations; and, as where there are two motives, the ostensible is never the real one, that the emancipation is only secondary to the desire of introducing political and sectarian fanaticism. Whether this be or be not the desire, we are certain, from the anti-slavery reporters, that the regular clergy in the island, especially the Bishops, are treated with gross scurrility, purely because they are not violent; i. e. because they are prudent.

The experiment of emancipation *has* been tried by Government at Berbice, and *has utterly failed.* The labour of the slaves will not even pay *their own* expences; for savages at liberty will lead no other than a wild and lawless life, like that of the American Indians. Very historically and philosophically does Mr. Barclay say,

"The case of the Maroons in Jamaica may also be referred to here, to show how little the possession of mere freedom can effect the civilization of a savage people. They have been free since the English took possession of the island, and what is now their condition? Have they become civilized? Have they become industrious? Have they in any one sense become useful members of the commonwealth? Every one knows they have not. The men continue to roam half-naked in the woods, hunting the wild boar; and as is the custom of all savages, make the women do every species of drudgery. Even the most common comforts of civilized life, good homes and good clothes, are utterly disregarded by them; while the negroes on the plantations, trained to habits of subordination and industry, acquiring wealth and a taste for domestic comforts, and now at least to some degree instructed in the truths of religion, have made no inconsiderable progress." P. 336.

Now if a savage life be, as here stated, the only result of premature emancipation, it is evident that slavery, under the mild treatment mentioned in this book, is a far less evil; and that no case is made out sufficient to vindicate Government in destroying the well-being of the colonists, or hurrying an emancipation, which would make the remedy worse than the evil. That slavery is under no circumstances to be regarded with approbation, we willingly admit; but when we have only a choice of evils, the state of a slave among civilized people is better than that of a wild savage; and if the negroes must be from their barbarism either one or the other, then is Government paving the way for liberty by previous civilization, education, and moral and religious instruction, in a temperate and cautious form; while those that are violent are obstructing and impeding the above happy results, and perhaps procuring abortion, or still-birth, by forcing a premature parturition of Emancipation.

At the same time, it is our duty to say that the zeal of the Abolitionists is attended with the one good consequence, of preventing any wanton or unnecessary maltreatment of these un-

* We except the carrying trade, truly diabolical, in its management.

fortunates; and thus in reality it has served their cause.

But conceding this fact, and accrediting many of the Abolitionists for the purest of motives, we must enter our solemn protest against dividing a house against a house. But this, from the days of Charles the First, has been the principle of sectarianism, viz. to divide, to alienate, to destroy all the attraction of cohesion in a State, to make discordant globules of a coagulated mass. Mr. Barclay has shown that pure undefecated defamation, a fury in the mask of an angel, has been fraudulently employed to injure people of unblemished character without the slightest provocation, merely to carry a party purpose; for, upon Mr. Barclay's authority, we unhesitatingly affirm, that slavery in Africa (the inevitable lot of three-fourths of the natives) is much worse than slavery in the West Indies, where mere compulsory labour to a moderate extent is required in return for comfort, maintenance, and order; and that West India slavery is not greater hardship than impressment in the first instance, and subsequent compulsory service in a ship of war; and we hope that every person of sound common sense will think it as much a proof of madness to give up our West India islands, as it would be to give up the wooden walls of old England, on account of the compulsory service. Slavery and impressment are indeed both evils; but are all the colonists and naval officers to be pecuniarily ruined on that account?

As we know that we shall be misconstrued for having thus expressed ourselves in this age of bubbles, because we think that masters have rights as well as servants, we beg to quote a passage from Mr. Barclay's "Exposition of the Parables," which shows that neither Christ nor his apostles had the violent ideas of the Abolitionists. On the parable of the unmerciful servant, where the Lord orders that himself (the servant), his wife, &c. be sold, Mr. Barclay says,

"The original word of servant in this passage, and the parallel Hebrew word in the Old Testament, commonly mean slave; for that species of service which we now denominate slavery—personal liberty for personal subsistence—was the universal mode of service in the ancient world, and in the time of our Saviour and his apostles. But it was never stigmatized by our Lord, nor by his apostles, as it now is by the ignorant or evil-minded fanatics of this day. The remedy of such an unquestioned evil was left to time, civilization, and the sure and steady course of Divine Providence; for it is an evil generated and fixed by long habit, and must be removed, not by instantaneous and violent revolutions, but by other gradual and superinduced habits." P. 130.

The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to the Authorship of Junius's Letters disproved. II. Some Inquiries into the Claims of the late Charles Lloyd, Esq. to the Composition of them. III. Observations on the Conduct, Character, and Style, of the Writings of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke. IV. Extracts from the Writings of several eminent Philologists, on the Laconic and Asiatic, the Attic and Rhodian Styles, of Eloquence. By E. H. Barker, *Esq. of Thetford in Norfolk.* 8vo. *pp.* 504.

IT is evident that the Letters of Junius were composed by a person in intercourse with elevated life, and indifferent to literary reputation, with the intention of writing down a particular set of statesmen. Here, however, ceases all positive knowledge of the subject, and the little certainty to be gained by argument, appears from the same coincidency applying both to Sir Philip Francis and Charles Lloyd; indeed, according to the work before us, one of the Grenville family must be the only Œdipus who can solve this sphinx's riddle; but whether such at any time should be his or their pleasure or not, the following circumstances bring the inquirer very near home to them. The famous Welch Judge, George Hardinge, says,

"I know enough of Junius to know that he was of Lord Temple's school, and that he wrote that paper from hints or materials prompted by him. So far he was betrayed in one of the Letters to the first Lord Camden; for in that letter he touched upon a fact, known only to three persons, Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, and Lord Temple. The latter during the whole period of the *Junius* was bitter against the two former; and so was Junius, though with an air of guard and of candour. Lord Temple had not eloquence or parts enough to have written Junius, but I have no doubt that he knew the author." P. 142.

In p. 284, another gentleman is mentioned, who may be able to solve the riddle, as to Lloyd; but we do not further notice the passage, because we are shocked at the unfeeling indelicacy

with which his name has been given at length.

These are all the living persons who can unquestionably prove the authorship, and they are quoted to support the presumption that Charles Lloyd, the secretary to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, was the real Junius. Parr was positive, and stated more than once, upon the authority (as Mr. Barker thinks) of a Member of Parliament, that after the death of Mr. Lloyd, amongst his papers were found some published Letters of Junius, and also some unpublished, in the same style of composition. P. 264.

But here lies the rub.*—Lloyd certainly *was a man suspected*, and his Grace of Buckingham declares that he knows the real author, and that he was not among those *who had ever been suspected*. Of course, neither Sir Philip Francis, or Lloyd, or any of the *others suspected*, could have been the author, and the question therefore still remains in its original obscurity. A friend writing to Mr. Barker says,

"I was informed some time ago, that the Duke of Buckingham had, from certain documents found in his archives, discovered who really was the author of the Letters of Junius. Not having the honour of his Grace's acquaintance, I wrote to a friend who had been in the habit of spending a considerable portion of his time at Stowe, to let me know whether he had heard any thing upon the subject during his stay there, and whether the Duke was inclined to make public the documents. In answer, he informed me, that he had heard his Grace express himself to the effect of knowing who Junius was, and that his name was not among those *who had ever been suspected*. My friend was not inclined to trespass further upon his Grace's communicativeness." Pref. lx.

A *contemporary* writer says of Junius, "You are *well known* to be the subaltern of a discarded Minister." P. 314.

The preceding matters form the main if not the whole evidence concerning the authorship of Junius, contingent upon personal testimony. As to the rest, Mr. Barker is to be considered as an advocate pleading for a client, confuting his opponent's arguments, and exaggerating his own (the usual character of advocacy), but forgetting, as he is too zealous, that zeal stimulates a man to say too much; and nothing is more plain, than that numerous arguments in behalf of one side or other of the question are perfectly trivial, as favourable to one side or the other, and of no more connection with the personal identity of any particular man, than the general characteristics of the species. It is Mr. Barker's professed object to maintain the claim of Lloyd; and both for research and ability we willingly concede that he has done all which the circumstances permitted; but then the question here is not the ability of the advocate, but the establishment of a fact, upon which twelve men, "honest and true," would give a satisfactory verdict. Our readers are to recollect that Burke, Lord Chesterfield, &c. &c. presumed authors, are mere feathers blown away by the draught, upon only opening the door of inquiry, and that the contest lies between Sir Philip Francis and Charles Lloyd, who are, as to evidence, twin Adelphi, Viola and Sebastian, in the Twelfth Night, and heroes of a Comedy of Errors. According to Mr. Barker, the apparent time is the real time, Lloyd, the apparent Junius, is the real Junius; but upon reference to Mr. Barker's Almanack itself, there is Clock too fast, and Clock too slow. We will lay before our readers, as the jury, the following points of the evidence:

"When Junius's Letters first appeared, he [Lloyd] was in a very bad state of health, and obliged to reside abroad, and he died a few months after their completion." P. 227.

Now here by the way is a mistatement; for Lloyd, under the presumption that he was Junius, died only two or three *days* after his last communication; about which same period, to complete the entanglement of the string, Sir Philip Francis went to India. We are, however, to premise that Junius, by his own letters, was most certainly at Paris, but then this also applies to Sir Philip Francis, as well as Lloyd; and as we correctly remember, without any discrepance of dates.

Now it is utterly impossible to reconcile the authorship of Lloyd, an invalid at Paris, with the following statement (if accurate) of the actions connected with the publication of these Letters; for our readers will observe,

* He is first mentioned in print as the author in 1780. See p. 227.

that the communication between the author and printer *was sometimes daily*, an utter impossibility, if one was in Paris, while the other was in London.

"The extreme scope of time occupied by the Letters of Junius, with the exception of the last to Woodfall, is from April 28, 1767, to May 10, 1772. The earliest Letter of Junius is dated January 21, 1769, but the earliest of the miscellaneous Letters of Junius, published before he assumed that name, appeared in 1767. During the whole of this period of five years, he kept up with his printer a correspondence so frequent and full as to prove the greatest stumbling block to every conjecture that has hitherto been formed of the author. In the course of 1769, the author maintained not less than fifty-four communications with Mr. Woodfall; that not a single month passed without one or more acts of intercourse; that some of them had not less than seven, and many of them not less than six; at times directed to events that had occurred only a few days antecedently; that the two most distant communications were not more than three weeks apart; that *several of them were daily*, and the greater number of them, not more than a week from each other." P. 44.

All this is in favour of Sir Philip Francis, or some other person, *not* Lloyd, who was resident in Paris; but against Sir Philip is the palpable fact, that the Earl of Chatham was his patron, and that Junius abuses the Earl.

We pass over such palpable argumentative inanity, as drawing inferences from the use of the word *collegian*, as a term peculiar to Dublin, presumption from tallness of stature, and the foolish hypothesis that Sir Philip Francis might be only an amanuensis, as if a man in his station could have been such under ignorance of the author. As well might it be presumed that he would be an accessory to murder, merely that he might be hanged instead of the author, whom he chose to conceal.

In p. 104, it is said that Junius describes himself, and very unaffectedly, as a man of fortune mixing at large with the world; and promises to indemnify his publisher against any pecuniary loss; and this at a period when Sir Philip Francis was poor, and too young to have written either in the manner, or with the evident reading of Junius. Concerning these arguments, we think as follows.

Whether Junius employed an amanuensis or not (as it seems clear that he sometimes did), and his observation, "that he had people about him whom he would wish not to contradict, and who had rather see Junius in the papers ever so improperly, than not at all" (p. 111), does not in our judgment invalidate the affirmation of Junius, "that he was the sole depository of his secret." (Ibid.) Surely transcripts may be made of any paper without necessarily committing the author, provided that the scribe does not know the hand-writing of the anonymous individual who tenders the original for copying. But further, the promises of Junius to indemnify his publisher, and his contempt of the nobility, prove nothing; for when Mr. Almon was prosecuted for the libel on the King, 100*l.* collected by Sir John Aubrey, was all the recompence made to him (p. 129); and Junius in one place becomes a downright radical in advocating triennial Parliaments and a Reform (pp. 119, 120); in another (p. 137), he writes in defence of close boroughs.

In p. 163 it is noted, that

"From the commencement to the termination of the Letters of Junius, Sir Philip Francis held a situation in the War Office, requiring almost constant attendance. When he quitted that office, and went abroad in 1772, the Letters ceased; and when he returned to England, at the beginning of 1773, a *note* finally closing the correspondence was transmitted to Woodfall. From that time till 1781, Sir Philip was engaged in the Government of India." P. 163.

These coincidences, says Mr. Barker, amount to nothing, for the final note of Junius to Woodfall is dated Jan. 19, 1773, and Lloyd died on the 23d of the same month.

To the argument of the inferiority of Lloyd's writings, compared with the celebrated Letters, we annex no weight; for in the known poems of Chatterton, as Chatterton, there is a sad falling off from the high poetical powers which distinguish him as the Pseudo-Rowley.

Testimony derived from mere hand-writing, is clearly untenable, because assimilations are quite frequent, e. g. attornies have a professional hand, and in a general view the character of one hand is that of all.

It is to be recollected, by way of summing up, that Lloyd was a professed political writer when Sir Philip Francis was a raw youth; that a tract (upon the Stamp Act), known to

be Lloyd's, was in the greatest part, if not the whole, dictated by Mr. Grenville himself (see p. 230); that he (Lloyd) was believed to be the writer by some contemporaries who wrote in the public prints about the same time (236); that Junius never attacks the Grenvilles; that Junius wrote till within three days of Lloyd's death, but this last was only a short letter to Woodfall; that no Junius appeared after Lloyd's death; that the other persons, supposed to have written *Junius*, all lived many years after Lloyd died, but that no Junius appeared afterwards; that Lloyd was a most unhappy fretful man, accustomed to look on the dark side of every thing (282); that once, when he was accused of being Junius, the first emotion was

"Delight at being thought equal to the composition of the Letters; the delight beamed through his eyes; it was a sudden and momentary flash, and was succeeded by an emotion of alarm very visible in his countenance." P. 282.

Lastly, that the *first* presumed discovery of Lloyd having been the author, was made by Dr. Farmer, the lynx-eyed decipherer of literary mysteries; and that the same discovery, without any communication between the parties, was also made by the philosophical Dr. Nathaniel Forster of Colchester, Mr. Peter Walsh, and Dr. Parr. P. 283.

It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Grenville died long before Junius ceased writing. (p. 250.) From this circumstance we infer that Junius was the mouth-piece of a party, not of an individual.

As *we* cannot think of emptying this bottle, we shall here cork it up again, and return it to the sideboard, with this opinion, that Mr. Barker has made out a better case for Mr. Lloyd, than has been done for any other, but that the question is not completely cleared of all doubt.

Having, we fear, almost sent our readers to sleep by this prosing discussion, we shall endeavour, in conclusion, to make amends by giving them a short biographical account of Lloyd, and Burke's glorious apostrophe, concerning the mighty libels, called Junius's Letters.

The parentage of Charles Lloyd is unknown, but he is presumed to have been son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second master of Westminster School, who died in 1781. It is certain that Charles was educated at Westminster; that when a school-boy, he was called *Dolly Lloyd* for reasons unknown, and was of a cheerful temper, very lively parts, and much wit. When an adult he was private secretary first to Mr. George Grenville, and afterwards to Lord North. Concerning his habits, the following interesting account is given in pp. 259, 260, by the Rev. Thos. Kidd of Wymondham.

"I have more than once conversed with a gentleman who was in the same office with Lloyd, and knew him personally and well. He had a great predilection for chemistry, from which science Junius has borrowed expressions which enrich his style. He was a great oddity in his wardrobe,—fond of walking in the street unveiled, and generally with a pen behind his ear,—his gait was usually hurried and rapid,—he was evidently a young man, when he addressed his first letter to Lord H. under the name of *Lucius*. Now, my dear Sir, apply these traits to a gentleman who stepped into old Woodfall's office early in the day, and chucked up to the person sitting at a lofty desk a MS. written in large characters, which he had brought squeezed in his fist into the shape of a ball, and the pursuit after him down the Strand,—and his disappearance in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross,—which have either been stated to me, or I have read in some pamphlet of the day,—and the person which you have selected will, I think, easily be recognized. He made no reply to Dr Johnson's pamphlet on the Falkland Islands; he was at that time setting out for Aix la Chapelle. After his death, no more Letters appeared."

Lloyd died in France, as before observed, and left a son, now surviving, who preserves (as we conceive) the strictest reserve concerning his father's presumed identity with Junius.

We shall now give Burke's sublime apostrophe concerning Junius.

"How comes this *Junius* to have broke through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished, through the land? The myrmidons of the Court have been long, and are still pursuing him in vain. They will not spend their time upon me, or upon you, when the mighty boar of the forest that has broke through all their toils is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No sooner has he wounded one than he strikes down another dead at his feet. For my own part, when I saw his attack upon the King, I own my blood ran cold. I thought he had ventured too far, and that there was an end of his triumph; not that he not asserted many bold truths.

Yes, Sir, there are in that composition many bold truths by which a wise Prince might profit. It was the rancour and venom with which I was struck. But while I expected from this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him rising still higher, and coming down souse upon both Houses of Parliament. Yes, he made you his quarry, and you still bleed from the effects of his talons; you crouched, and still crouch beneath his rage. Nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow,* for he has attacked even you, and I believe you have no triumph in the encounter. Not content with carrying away our Royal eagle in his pounces, and dashing him against a rock, he has laid you prostrate, and King, Lords, and Commons, thus become but the sport of his fury." P. 131.

We cannot forbear adding a splendid passage by Mr. Barker himself:

"In solitary majesty, in oriental seclusion, in the realm of silence, and in the land of oblivion, JUNIUS was left at large to his own designs, till, like another Aurengzebe, he came forth,

'Fierce from his lair to lap the blood of Kings,'

with Titanian look denouncing

'Desperate revenge and battle dangerous To less than gods;'

till arrayed at length in 'gorgon terrors,' and armed with 'infernal thunder,' he, as from 'a firmament of hell,' spouted his cataracts of fire." P. 142.

An Inquiry concerning the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind, &c. By James Jennings, *Author of the Family Cyclopedia, &c. 8vo. pp. 52.*

THIS Inquiry is a lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institution, in which there are many things, (especially those which show the fallacy of metaphysical notions concerning Mind) that deserve attention. Of course the same principle pervades this inquiry, as does all others of the kind and party to which Mr. J. belongs, viz. that every thing old and established must be bad, and every thing new and innovating must be good. We shall extract some passages relating to phrenology, because we think that they will greatly amaze our uninitiated readers. Previously, however, to so doing, we shall give a curious incident related in p. 52. A person, conceiving that the quantum of intellectuality depended upon the size of the scull, applied to the *hatters*, to ascertain the difference between the size of sculls of persons moving in the three classes of society; namely, the *upper*, the *middle*, and the *lower* classes; and he finds from the *hatters* that the upper classes have the largest sculls, the middle classes the next largest, and the lower classes the least. Unfortunately for the hatter-phrenologist, Mr. Jennings says that from extensive acquaintance with the sculls of a numerous class of agricultural labourers in the West of England, he is persuaded that their sculls generally are as large, if not larger, than those of any other class in society. That Mr. Jennings is correct in alleging that the size of the scull does not determine intellectuality, we think is proved by the fact, that the North, not the West of England, has been prolific of talent. Mr. J. therefore says,

"It is true that we can, and do very generally, on observing the situation of the *Meatus Auditorius*, predict of any scull, that from Nature there is given more or less ability for intellectual pursuits, or for the exertion of great animal power: but in both cases, education, habit, the quality and activity of the mind, must be taken into the account before a true estimate of any one's character from his scull can be made. How often do we not see a large subject with a large head, as torpid as the stream of Lethe, while a little subject with a little head, has the utmost energy, activity, and intelligence. The size simply of the scull is therefore of little moment; it is the *form*, *quality*, and *activity* of the organ, to which we must attend."—p. 53.

We shall now teach our readers the mode of phrenologizing, from pp. 12—18.

The fact assumed is, that

"The *intellectual* powers reside in the *front* part, and the *animal* powers in the back part of the scull, or to speak more correctly, that portion of the brain which is in the forepart of the scull is employed in intellectual operations; and that portion which is in the back part of the scull, is engaged in such operations and functions as belong to the mere animal. The phrenologists say that man is endowed with *thirty-three* or more (some say *thirty-five*) distinct organs in the brain; that in proportion as these are developed, prominent will be the disposition of the individual for the performance of actions to which those faculties prompt him."

[We omit the classification of the

* Sir Fletcher Norton, who was distinguished by a pair of large black eye-brows.

organs, because they should be studied by a cast sold in the shops, of a head regularly mapped, and numbered for reference to a tract of explanation.]

"They say that when the hinder portion of the scull, and consequently the brain, exceeds, or only even equals in quantity, the front or intellectual portion, the individual possesses so much of the mere animal, that the front portion is not sufficient to prevent the possessor of such a scull—of such a brain—from performing actions injurious to society; that is, of course, immoral, vicious, or criminal actions. That on the contrary, when the greater portion of the brain is before, more or less predominating intellectuality of some kind will be found, and the animal powers or propensities be held in proper subjection.

"The *Phrenologists* say moreover, that in proportion to the size of each *faculty*, will generally its power be found to correspond; the protuberances in the scull at the same time corresponding to the size of the faculty: a small faculty being an indication of small power, and a large one *vice versâ*. A high and broad forehead having of course many of the faculties much developed, is a strong indication of considerable intellectuality—a low, narrow, and receding one the reverse.

"The quality and quantity of the brain, they say, are to be estimated by observing the situation of the orifice of the ear, and the size of the scull before and behind. In persons of high intellectuality, this orifice will be found from one to two inches nearer to the back part of the head than it is to the front. In judging however of the qualities of a scull, of the powers of the intellect of any individual, this is not all; it is necessary to note whether there be great or little distance between the orifice of the ear and the crown of the head; and also, whether the scull be wide or narrow, as well before as behind. A careful attention to these several indications—indications, it must be admitted, which every one may readily apprehend—will, the phrenologists say, always give us a general outline of the character of any man."—pp. 13, 14.

Mr. Deville of the Strand, who is distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with practical PHRENOLOGY, attests all the above from more than seventy thousand cases in his own collection, twelve hundred casts, &c. As to the denotation of the organs, we have heard that the organ of calculation was most predominant in Breder, the calculating boy; and as the Phrenologists say that the organs of *amativeness* are in the *cerebellum* [the little brain situated in the back part of the scull], if it be true, as affirmed p. 7, that the injury of both lobes of the cerebellum destroys the procreative power, then is Mr. Deville's affirmation *that the* INTELLECTUAL *powers reside in the front part, and the* ANIMAL *powers in the back part of the scull*, partially, though not, as he says, fully proved.

India: or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, with Suggestions for reforming the present System of Government. By R. Rickards, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 116.

CERTAIN prejudices have been entertained concerning the Hindoos, viz. (i.) that the institution of Castes is an obstacle to every improvement of the condition of the people; (ii.) that they wholly live upon vegetable food; and (iii.) that there is neither a desire nor a market for European goods. Mr. Rickards clearly shows that the distinction of Castes has been from ancient times broken down by intermixture; that only the poor live upon vegetable food; and that the Natives are very desirous of having European goods and luxuries, and do have them. Such are Mr. Rickards' positions, and from them he deduces the great probable benefit to this country, if the trade be thrown open at the expiration of the Company's charter. He shows, pp. 70, 71, that the exports of the private trade to India alone exceeded that of the Company *both* to India and China, in thirteen years, by the amount of 12,332,455*l.*; while the imports of the private trade were not quite four millions less. Upon this statement we have to observe, *in limine*, that it is inconclusive as to the great superiority of the private trade *in se*, because the competition against the Company of course narrowed its exports. But there is another and more important view of the subject. The total exports of both trades in thirteen years amounted to 43,309,775*l.*; the total imports to 92,928,758*l.* Except a few piece goods of cotton, and some silk manufactures and crapes (not worth thinking about), the imports consist of tea, sugar, rum, indigo, coffee, cotton, wool, raw silk, spices, drugs, woods, and mother-of-pearl shells, tortoiseshells, &c. Thus the good people of England have paid for these luxuries in thirteen years, to India alone, very nearly fifty millions, or not quite four millions a year, to

which add the duties, or one-third more.

We shall not enter into the subject of the Chartered and Private Trade, for this reason—because, suppose the Company's Government destroyed, is the people of England at large to be taxed for the support of the military and civil establishments? If so, the superior private trade would be far too dearly bought. Colonies which cannot support themselves are children at great schools and universities—very expensive things.

Content with leaving these matters to the Legislature, we shall only say that Mr. Rickards is a luminous writer, and that we heartily rejoice in the prospects he holds out, of India ultimately adopting Christianity and European habits.

Cursory Thoughts on Education, by the Rev. Brian Hill, *A.M.* 12*mo. pp.* 38.

MR. HILL proposes (i.) that children should receive a moral and religious impression while infants; (ii.) that they should be taught Latin by conversing in it; and (iii.) that females should be taught the *art of pleasing*, not in a degrading sense, but that of the soul, as an amiable qualification; the grand necessity where people are to live together. That Mr. Hill is *abstractedly* correct is unquestionable; for in (i.) moral and religious principle is the *sine qua non*; (ii.) languages should be acquired in the easiest possible manner; (iii.) "everlasting good-humour," says Dr. Moore, "is the *summum bonum* of married women."

We shall select the passage concerning female education, because music and dancing and drawing, are pure professional accomplishments, mechanically acquired, and have no relation whatever to the mind or heart. Of such accomplishments Mr. Hill justly says,

"They are letters of recommendation, and dispose us at first sight to think well of the possessor; but their influence extends no further; unless they are accompanied by higher attainments, they produce neither esteem nor love. The most useful, and in my judgment the most bewitching accomplishment a lady can possess, is the only one which by common consent is left entirely to chance. Conversational talent is really essential, for it is wanted almost every hour of the day; and is not the less pleasing because it makes no pretensions. Beauty itself is not half so engaging as a soft and pleasing manner of speaking in a young woman, because it always indicates a gentle and amiable disposition, and where it is combined with a beautiful person, and a moderate share of intellect, it is absolutely irresistible. Strange as it may appear, it is frequently found by those who seek not for it, and is generally missed by those who wish to find it."—p. 25.

"In a word, whether parents wish to make their children happy, whether they wish to make them highly accomplished, or whether they wish them to distinguish themselves in the world by their knowledge and abilities, they must lay the same foundation; they must endeavour to make them good. Root out of their nature every thought that rests in selfish gratifications, and let their happiness consist in pleasing God, and contributing to the happiness of their fellow-creatures. Do this, and you will make them cheerful, animated, and happy: you will heighten their charms if they should be beautiful, and throw a veil over their bodily deformities, if they should be otherwise. You will endow them with the highest and best of all accomplishments,—the power of making all men pleased with them, and best fit them to distinguish themselves in the world by their talents, by giving them the power of keeping their thoughts under the control of their reason; or in other words, by giving them the power of preventing their thoughts from wandering after other objects when they are at their studies."—p. 28.

That good principles and good temper are the first of all qualities, is beyond question; but that they are made professed objects of education, cannot, we think, with truth be affirmed; and Mr. Hill must be satisfied with knowing that he will be deemed a theorist, though by all philosophers his opinions will be duly estimated.

The Cheltenham Album, and Quarterly Magazine of General Literature. No. I. 12*mo. pp.* 94.

CHELTENHAM is Attica in architecture, and Bœotia in understanding. It is an elegantly constructed case of fashionable butterflies and evangelical beetles; it is a place where it is deemed that the glare of gas is superior to the glory of the sun, and that man was only made to flutter or to crawl. Its society is composed of the dramatis personæ of Shakspeare's

Tempest,—of fashionable Prosperos, nymphlike Ariels, fox-hunting Trinculos, and evangelical Calibans, struggling for the mastery. Reason abhors a degrading association with them; and what might be a Helicon insults the Muses.

We have a right to be thus severe, because there is not a literary institution in the whole place, and the library-proprietors assert no work of science is ever called for. As to intellectual matters, its stock is only that of a book-milliner's shop, or a tabernacle tract-office. The lectures of no professors, except those of music or dancing, are ever attended, and it is a capital crime to be known as a writer; and so West Indian is the slavery of the local newspapers, that one of them from prudent motives lately declined noticing the Rev. Richard Warner's excellent pamphlet on Evangelical Preaching.

Thus, not content with outlawing intellect, the press it seems must be also chained down; heads, if not empty, must be blocks, and if young persons have heads of a superior description, their mouths must be padlocked to prevent utterance, and their hands fettered to prevent writing. To such a disgraceful state of things does the following paragraph of this work allude.

"The rank which this place has long held in public estimation, might lead the superficial observer to conclude that its mental had kept pace with its physical and corporeal growth; and that equal anxiety would have been manifested for its intellectual advancement, as in maintaining and increasing the hold which it already possesses upon the fashionable and the valetudinarian worlds. Such however is not the case. Hitherto, indeed, the attention of its inhabitants has been directed almost entirely to the increase of buildings, or to the agitation and discussion of questions often the most contemptible; and the town, collectively speaking, has therefore never sought to derive other advantage from the presence of those master-spirits, who regularly visit its springs and fountains, than that which is communicated in the shape of pounds, shillings, and pence. What wonder then, that in several respects she should be behind many less celebrated places."—p. 49.

London has its new University, Liverpool its Athenæum, Bristol its Philosophical Institution, every market-town its book-societies—must Cheltenham stand ignominiously distinguished only for patronizing literary or evangelical froth? In intellectual character is it only to be a hospital for the deaf and dumb? The rough medicine of satire is wanted. Bath, its adjacent rival, has its literary institutions, and inhabitants of learning and talent; and may not a future Juvenal say that one is an Olympus of gods, heroes, and men, and the other a menagerie of monkeys, parrots, and owls?

We therefore, though severe from good intention, hail with satisfaction this incipient attempt to create a better state of things. The Cheltenham Album is a very pretty, tasteful bouquet of elegant flowers, of gorgeous poetical tulips, and odorous amatory roses. Apollo playing with Nymphs might form a delightful group for painters; and there is a literature, which, as Anacreon has ennobled it, Venus may delight to hear, and Cupid to applaud.

Journal of a Voyage to Peru: a Passage across the Cordillera of the Andes, in the Winter of 1827, *performed on Foot in the Snow; and a Journey across the Pampas. By Lieut.* Charles Brand, *R.N.* 8*vo. pp.* 346.

NO one can form a correct judgment of living in tropical climates, except he has been there; nor of physical subjects except he has seen them, because there is no science, as in heraldry and alphabets, to fix a definite character to the objects, from letter-press. For instance, the torment of musquitoes on shore and of cock-roaches at sea, and petty inconveniences beyond enumeration, make even "Nature's balm," sleep, a misery; and journeys in a barbarous country cannot be undertaken without the persuasion that death is following close at the heels of the traveller, in expectancy of a speedy victim, like a hound tracking a hare. Nevertheless heroism is indispensable where matter is to be overcome, and can only be combated by matter. In the process of this battle, the triumph of reason is conspicuous in the inventions of man to effect by ingenuity what is insuperable by force; and in Peru the most distinguishing feature of that ingenuity is the *lassoo*.

The *lassoo* is a thong of considerable length, with a wide noose at one

end. When a beast is not at too great a distance, such is the dexterity of the natives that they will throw the noose over him, and by its drawing tight immediately catch him. In hunting deer, Mr. Brand informs us that after a long chace he could generally come up with them; but as to ostriches, they would march away with the greatest apparent ease from a horse at full speed (p. 47); and in an interesting print of a journey across the Pampas (deserts,) we have a representation of a native galloping after an ostrich, with a *lassoo* in his hand, ready to entrap the bird in that way.—p. 65.

It is a happy conception of Lieut. Brand, to give us representations of what cannot be comprehended by verbal description. The mode of travelling across the Pampas is one of these representations. The horses are harnessed to the carriage by a long piece of hide rope, with a toggle at the end of it, which is put through a ring attached to the saddle, so that the horse draws entirely on one side, and by the girth (p. 37). This practice is in aspect very bad, even foolish, but as the carriage is to be often drawn on full gallop up the steep banks of rivers, the roads where there are any full of ruts, which compels deviation, and the carriage therefore very liable to be overset, this mode of harnessing has the convenience of being let go at a moment's notice, should the horse become, as is frequently the case, restive and unmanageable (pp. 37, 57, &c.) In travelling, four horses, mounted by as many postilions, are harnessed to the carriage, and driven at full speed. Before them is a fifth horse, also harnessed to the foremost pair, as a leader, and ridden by another (as we should say) postboy. On one side of the carriage, somewhat in the rear, are four other horses, the three foremost being lashed by the tails to the heads of the others behind, single and lengthways. The first horse merely carries a man as a guide, the two middle, unmounted, are loaded with the baggage and portmanteaus, and behind them is a fourth horse, mounted by a whipper-in, to drive on the preceding team. On the side of the carriage is a mob of horses, four or five only being mounted, intended for relays, who if they attempt to escape or stray, are immediately *lassooed* by the mounted attendants; for when a change of horses to draw the carriage, or carry the baggage is wanted, "we stopt," says Lieut. Brand (p. 65), "and surrounded them, and they were lassooed by the peons with their usual dexterity." In passing rivers the carriage was fixed on a raft of barrels, and

> "The horses were driven into the stream, which was running rapidly down at the rate of four miles an hour. All but one horse, after some difficulty, followed the mare's bell, and arrived snorting on the opposite shore some distance from where they started, having been swept down by the stream. They were immediately lassoed by the peons, and prepared for starting."—pp. 68, 69.

Another instance of ingenuity is the manner in which precipices of snow-clad mountains are descended by the natives.

> "At three leagues came to the Cuesta de Concual. This was a dreadful descent, leading down to an awful depth below, with the river running at the bottom but a very short distance to the right. It was really terrific to look down; and I am speaking within the opinion of many whom I have consulted on the subject, when I say that it was at least eleven or twelve hundred feet in a direct descent, in all parts so steep that there was no possibility of standing; many parts were also hard and slippery, and how to get down this was now our task, which I should never have thought in the power of human beings to accomplish, had I not witnessed it, and done it myself: so little are we aware what we are capable of performing till brought to the trial.
>
> "I stood and gazed with wonder, scarcely believing it possible they would attempt it. However, the loads were cast off, and away they flew, tumbling and sliding down like lightning. Our beds went into the river, and were soon swept out of sight. Then the peons prepared, and laying themselves flat on their backs, with their arms and legs extended, to my utter amazement they flew down one after another with the swiftness of an arrow, guiding themselves clear of the river, although going down with such velocity; one turned, and rolled once or twice head over heels, then round and round like a ball, till he reached the bottom without the slightest injury. Now I thought this would never do for me, so I waited to see how my companion would manage. He approached the brink, and working a hole first to rest his heel in, thrust his stick half way in the snow, so that it might support him to lower himself down a little, and then dig another hole. In this manner he went down the very steepest part, and then let go, and slid the rest in a sitting posture. Now came my turn; I commenced with the

plan of my companion, but finding it so very steep, and not liking the hanging posture by one arm, I acted more securely, but was much longer about it; first working a hole with my stick, and putting the other heel in, thus seeing my way clearly before me; and having a footing of both feet at a time, in a sitting posture, while I worked myself steps with my stick, till I passed the steepest part; then I let go, lying flat on my back, and went down with amazing velocity, a distance of five hundred feet. Coming down this place occupied me nearly two hours; but I would not have let go on the steepest part for all the gold and silver in the mines of Peru."—pp. 154—156.

There are many other interesting traits of curiosity, barbarism, and wildness. The plague of locusts may be conceived from the following picture of passing through a living sea of them.

"This day we passed through millions of locusts; the earth being literally alive with them; as we rode along the horses killed thousands, and the smell arising from them was abominable. The ground was black for miles where they had gone over."—p. 266.

We should like to have given the scene of a ship on shore, but we have no room to say more than that Mr. Brand's work is every where interesting, and confers upon him much credit.

An Exposition of the Parables of Our Lord, showing their Connection with his Ministry, their Prophetic Character, and their gradual Developement of the Gospel Dispensation, with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Parable. By the Rev. B. Bailey, *M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Torphichen.* 8vo. *pp.* 512.

MR. BAILEY is one of the Episcopal clergy of Scotland, a worthy coadjutor of Alison, Gleig, and others.

There is much good sense, learning, eloquence, and piety in this book; and it is impossible to read it without acknowledging that it affords a valuable accession to useful knowledge, and great corroboration of Christian principle.

Mr. Bailey, in his introduction, gives us a pedigree of Parable, i. e. Sacred Allegory, of which he makes the first ancestor to be picture-writing, whence proceeded hieroglyphics and other progressive modes of written speech. In some points we differ from him, viz. in his literal construction of the history of the Fall and Demoniacism. He will have it that the Devil did appear to Eve in the very form of a serpent, but St. Paul himself informs us that he assumed the shape of an angel of light. St. Paul therefore acknowledges the use of figures, and Christ himself did most certainly employ figurative diction, that which is known to be the mode of diction used by the Prophets, and called by Hammond and other divines the prophetic language.

Will Mr. Bailey construe literally, the sun not the earth standing still at the command of Joshua? Miracles cannot imply physical impossibilities, as would be that a part can be ever greater than a whole, that there can be existence and yet nothing, as the mathematical doctrine of a point presumes,—and so forth. To maintain that the Bible is always literal in its meaning, is to affirm that words never had but one literal acceptation, and to oppose the works of God and the word of God, in many instances, in direct contradiction.

Mr. Bailey touches upon Dr. Chalmers's Sermons about the plurality of worlds. The astronomical infidelity needed no confirmation. *A priori* reasoning, i. e. from cause to effect, applied to Deity, is absurd *in se*; philosophically speaking, is *presumptuous nonsense.*

We shall give as a specimen one among many of the instructive illustrations to be found in this useful book. It occurs in the parable of the Unmerciful Servant.

"The tormentors were the keepers of the prison, who in the East customarily added severe usage to criminals. The original word imports that they examined them by torture. But imprisonment in the East was and still continues a much more severe punishment than in Europe, especially in our own happy country. State criminals especially, when condemned to imprisonment, were not only reduced to so scanty a diet as barely to support nature, but were afflicted with excruciating tortures. They were frequently loaded with clogs or yokes of heavy wood, in which they could not with ease preserve either a sitting or a recumbent posture. To this were added frequent scourgings and sometimes rackings. These torments quickly brought them to an untimely end. Macknight thinks that the Tormentors were those more especially appointed to inflict the rack, and other dreadful and excruciating punishments upon criminals."—p. 136.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Bride, Fleet Street, on Sunday, February 17, 1828, *before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c. by the Rev.* Tho. Dale, *M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Society.* 8vo. *pp.* 29.

THE art of Printing is the wood of which the lever of Archimedes is made; and our able Author has drawn a very excellent representation of the value of a *materiel*, which, placed upon the fulcrum of science, and moved by competent authors, has strength sufficient to lift the world. But the particular felicity for which Mr. Dale's disquisition is remarkable, is the coincidence of the invention with the Reformation in religion, and its great instrumentality in promoting the latter. If mighty has been the benefit of the art, in this and in other matters too numerous for specification, indeed obvious, "it has," says our author, "very justly great claims on the gratitude of society towards those who profess the art; and we cannot do his discourse greater justice than by extracting his eloquent appeal in their behalf.

"You who are occupied in literary or scientific pursuits, and who either receive or communicate information through the medium of the Press;—you, who find a delightful relaxation from severer pursuits in that elegant and polite literature, of which our own age, to its honour be it spoken, furnishes an abundant supply, which is neither calculated to enervate the mind nor corrupt the heart;—you, who take a personal and lively interest in passing events, and who are provided with the record of all public occurrences, with a correctness, a fidelity, a dispatch, beyond all precedent or parallel of former times;—you certainly will not deny me the right of appealing to you. But I have another ground of appeal. It is to you, parents, who are indebted to the press for facilities in the education of your children, of which *your own* parents had no conception;—who can by this means, while yourselves are engaged in other occupations, which engross all your attention, furnish them with the means of amusing their leisure, exciting their interest, gratifying their curiosity, cultivating their minds, and confirming their principles;—of learning, either by direct or indirect channels of instruction, the duties which they owe first to their God, then to their country, their neighbours and yourselves."—p. 25.

Then, as to the objects, Mr. Dale says—

"Look at the man, respectable from his conduct, and possessing superior information from the very nature of his occupation, now from inability to continue it, left destitute in the evening of his days;—I can not only say 'Look at the widow of such a man left indigent, desolate, and wholly unable, without the friendly assistance of this Society, to educate her children in the decent station of their father;'—but I may say, 'Look at the man who has a *peculiar* claim upon your commiseration and benevolence; who has laboured for *your* amusement, gratification, or instruction; who has perhaps brought a premature decay by exerting himself above his strength for *your* benefit, or the benefit of those in whom you are most nearly interested. Be liberal therefore in proportion to the advantage which you have received."—pp. 27, 28.

Sermons principally designed to strengthen the Faith, and increase the Devotedness of Christians in the present remarkable Æra. By the Rev. James Waldane Stewart, *M.A. Minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras.* 8vo. *pp.* 455.

IN our criticisms upon religious subjects, it is our rule never to lose sight of history; and of two points we are informed by that excellent standard,—one, that Morality cannot be Religion, no more than half a body can make a whole man, and the other, that the substitution of austerity for moral worth, forms only ascetics, and produces a reaction of profligacy. We have been led into these remarks, because we declare it to be shamefully uncharitable that a family should be branded as unchristian for having either balls or dinner-parties. Mr. Stewart says—

"If there be any time in which we unbend it is at Christmas or at Easter. And what, my friends, are the pleasures of men in general? If a master wishes to give his servants pleasure, he allows them to go to the theatre with their friends; or if he would take pleasure himself, 'the harp and the viol and the tabret and the pipe,' are brought into his house, and the 'wine is in his feasts.' This we know to be the customary way with nominal Christians. But does a true Christian take pleasure in these things? Does his heart grow light, his spirits rise, and his countenance brighten in scenes like these? Oh no! here 'old things are passed away, behold all things are become new.' He has no pleasure in them."—pp. 89, 90.

If it be true that men do not like to be miserable, then these ascetic notions will make ten sinners for one saint.

By what authority does any divine assert that it was the intention of Christ to turn the world into a jail, and make misery the *summum bonum* of human duty.

Mr. Stewart says

"It was for them that the Lord Jehovah *sat in council.*"—p. 225.

We have searched a concordance, and do not find any such phrase, "as the omnipotent Jehovah's *sitting in council.*" In our high opinions of the Almighty, the phrase is virtually blasphemous, and under a more innocent construction is profane and silly?—profane, because it is physically impossible that God can want any advice from created beings; and silly, because, if it were possible, it would establish polytheism.

But the truth is, these sermons are flamingly evangelical, and by so saying we shall increase the sale of them. The followers of that system professedly make no distinction between sense and nonsense; so as the matter of their discourses is, in their own terms, "warm and savoury," that is sufficient. But we like a middle course, which does not misinterpret Christianity, or make of it mere jargon and mysticism.

We feel no wish to arraign the talent or good intentions of the writer, to both of which we give credit, but we vehemently protest against a dinner given at a christening being deemed the "profanation of the sacrament of Baptism," (as it is in p. 80); and such fantastical ideas as that there is a new creation in Christians, by which, instead of continuing to swim in the water, they jump out of it, and become birds or flying fish.—See p. 88.

An Historical Inquiry into the probable Causes of the Rationalist Character, lately predominant in the Theology of Germany. By E. B. Pusey, *M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.* 8vo. *pp.* 186.

IT appears, as far as we can understand the jargon and scholasticism of German philosophy, that Christianity has (to use a legal phrase) been only made *bail* or *security* for such a set of the popular philosophical notions of the day, or of the preacher himself, as he might think proper to advocate. Thus Christianity was not his Majesty himself, but his Majesty's servant, echoing the commands of Mr. Kant, or whoever was the philosophic King of the day. For our parts, to speak fearlessly and independently, and in comparison with our own philosophers, those of Germany are not, in our judgment, men of ideas, but mere systemmongers,—technicists of humble common-place and truisms. Mr. Rose having formed rather too indiscriminate a conclusion concerning the theology of Germany, Mr. Pusey has made a very elaborate research, from which it appears that there are actually some real Christians among them, and more likely to be so in rapid progression. Our own opinion of all follies is that of Dean Swift, concerning *bastings* and *jerkings*;

"*Basting*, heavy, dry, obtuse,
Nought but dullness can produce;
But a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working."

Now serious follies we rank with *bastings*, and ridiculous ones with *jerkings*. At the former we groan, at the latter we laugh.

Valuable and excellently written as this work is, in the view of Ecclesiastical History, it may be of more service to English readers to give them Mr. Pusey's opinion of Polemics.

"It is probably the unavoidable consequence of polemics, that the question in dispute assumes an undue importance, that the mode of stating the truth, or some collateral points connected with it, more or less displace in the minds of the disputants the practical and religious purport of the doctrines themselves, and their relation to the Christian system; though in this relation alone it can exert an efficacious, vital, and consistent influence. Every thing else is forgotten in the determination of the immediate controversy; the conviction of the intellect becomes in itself the end; the heart is forgotten in the exclusive employment of the understanding." P. 25.

This is true; and hence it ensues that the mere creation of violent factions is the usual result of religious controversy. But, says Goldsmith, if a bustle be not made about religion, it soon becomes a dead letter.

The Commission and consequent Duties of the Clergy; in a Series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By Hugh James Rose, *B. D. of Trinity College, one of the select Preachers of that Year.* 8vo. *pp.* 179.

THE versatility of the English upon religious matters is a jest among foreigners. According to our experience

the longest life of one fashion in religion does not exceed a generation. About thirty years ago, the popular sermonist was Blair, the episcopally recommended study was Sherlock, and the clergy were instructed to make works the leading topic. This produced a quiescent state of things, which philosophers and statesmen and historians considered a great public advantage, because faction and insubordination are the sole results of religious fermentation, nor has it ever been of use, except in the overthrow of obsolete superstitions. Wesley and Whitfield saw in this quietude mischief to the souls of men, and held virtually that a saving faith was not a question of reason or good conduct, but of feelings and enthusiasm. The people must be incited, as they are at elections, and what Wilkes and Liberty was in political, Wesley and Christianity was to be in the religious world. The uneducated state of the lower English rendered them susceptible of doctrines and notions which the well-informed orders utterly rejected. Bp. Warburton exposed these doctrines, and Bishop Lavington pronounced them only renovations of Popery in another form. Other eminent divines considered them relics of the ancient puritanism; and all parties agreed that they had been reduced to experiment in the time of Charles the First, and had produced very bad consequences, and we think always will do so, as to making men wiser or better, because in all violent contentions upon religious topics, the subject is overwhelmed by human passions, the inevitable result of all polemics. Proselytism, not public good, becomes the object; and society, through discord, is split into factions. So far the unerring testimony of history; for certain it is, to repeat a hacknied philosophical adage, that "fanaticism has ever professed to produce the golden age, i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt."

To resume, Christ was apparently forgotten in mere ethical sermons, and as (says Bishop Tomline)* "neither works nor faith can justify (i. e. absolve us) it can only be the atonement." The omission was culpable; and advantage having been taken of it to sanction enthusiasm, certain of the regular clergy adopted, to a very considerable extent, upon the *fas ab hoste* principle, the system of those enthusiasts, and formed a party in the Church which has been denominated evangelical. The philosopher and the statesman, of course, will judge of that system by its operation, as to the improvement of character and the diminution of crime; for the augmentation of furious religionists, without such results is a civil and political evil. Where the system is warmly patronized, no moral change whatever has been effected. After twenty years' acquaintance with the system, that we may not be said to decide upon our partial experience, we refer to our review of the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge, from which it will appear that the system, so far from having an improving effect in morals, has only augmented the number of those religionists, who, in particular, reject ethics as having any vital connection with Christianity, viz. Solifidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians.

From the first, the Evangelical system was rejected by dignitaries and the superior clergy, who, however, willingly supported two proposed improvements, neither of which originated with the Enthusiasts, viz. Sunday and National Schools. The success in diminution of crime has been unequivocal, as appears from the Reports of the Prison Committee of the Warwick County Asylum, and various other publications, already noticed in the columns of our Review.

It is but just to notice that the Evangelical Clergy have also warmly supported these ameliorating institutions; and it is fortunate that they have done so, for fanaticism renders the poor indifferent to education. With them *preaching* is every thing, but *prayer* is the noblest part of God's worship. "By *preaching*," says Bishop Bull, "we are taught *how* to worship God, but *prayer* is *itself* God's worship."

The common people think that to preach without book is an exhibition of superior talent. It is far otherwise. There are many very silly and ignorant persons who can show off in this way, without any trouble or any thought; whereas there are many of the most learned and amiable divines, who neither possess nor affect this gift of garrulity, which adds nothing to the glory of God, but produces egotism,

* On the Articles, ii. 258, 259.

conceit, exaltation of the poor faculties of man in the presence of God, desultory arguments and idle digressions.

These are the results of making religion an affair of feeling; "for," says the excellent disquisition which we have just quoted, "were religion a mere matter of temporary feeling, I would have all its offices goading and enthusiastic; novelty and endless variety should be enlisted into the service, and all its ministers should be men of eccentric imaginations rather than of deep learning and sober judgment."

We have adverted to this subject of "*sectarianizing the Church*," because there is nothing cautionary in the sermons before us, although Mr. Rose tells us (p. 151) that instances have occurred very recently of Deacons, when attending a Bishop for examination previous to their ordination as Priests, *exhorting in the inn near his residence*, and defending their conduct for so doing; notwithstanding it was a mistake of the extent of their ministerial commission, and a breach of church discipline.

Mr. Rose in his Discourses warmly recommends the study of theology, and denounces the wickedness of making the ecclesiastical profession a sinecure. This is as it should be; active philanthropy, excellent example, promotion of moral and religious education, exhortation to virtue and piety, discouragement of vice; all *these* may be safely practised; but ZEAL, however *safe* in the points mentioned, must be tempered with great discretion in all others; for a zealot without such a bridle is merely a firebrand; he fills his parish with factions, and makes of the ignorant commentators on the Bible, who will advance all kinds of extravagant opinions, and expect him to support them; in the end, instead of finding that he has formed a congregation of "people who walk humbly with their God," he has only filled it (as the Bishop of Salisbury shews) with Solifidians, Calvinists, Antinomians, &c. &c. and done more mischief, "religious feuds being always implacable," than a contested election, because he has roused all sorts of angry passions, and bad feelings. Amidst all this quarrelling, what becomes of the practical influence of Christianity, and what is the cause? The Poor, who ought to be won over by philanthropy, where interest keeps them in due subjection, are elevated into a critical playhouse audience by electioneering concitation? As to the rich, they are irritated by attacks upon their pleasures, through confounding morality with austerity. Such are or have been the consequences of indiscreet zeal in half the country towns and populous villages of this kingdom, and instead of Religion we find Party.

Mr. Rose's view of the subject is limited; for being Sermons before the University of Cambridge, and addressed to "candidates for holy orders," it was prudent to treat the matter in a manner not liable to exceptions. We need not say that the Sermons are very excellent.

The ancient and Scriptural Doctrine, that National Piety is the Source of National Prosperity, maintained in allusion to the late Distress, and to the diffusion of Christian Knowledge in Ireland. Enlarged from one Sermon preached at the Trinity Church, Cheltenham, Aug. 12, 1827. *By the Rev.* Stephen Clissold, *M.A.* 8*vo. pp.* 50.

IF Mr. Clissold be willing to allow that the diffusion of knowledge and education, and by consequence improved reason, has an intimate connection with national prosperity as well as piety, we are willing to coincide with him; but we are not to be convinced of any ameliorating influence being attached to mere blind ignorant devotion; and we see its bad influence in Ireland, where the people oppose religious reformation for no other cause but because they are sincere, and have not education and knowledge to counteract prejudices. We speak thus, not in depreciation of Mr. Clissold's argument, which in certain views is unquestionable, but because we have a prepossession that education must be the corner-stone of all projected improvement.—Concerning those who propose to effect this by "sectarianizing the Church," let us hear Mr. Clissold's own opinions.

"It is a truth never to be lost sight of, that sectarianism does not necessarily lead to any sound reformation, either of manners or of doctrines. It is comparatively easy to excite men to espouse the cause of a party, by tampering with their faith; but the spirit of party, which so frequently outrages truth and decency, is not the spirit of Christianity; it is more commonly the effect of passion and persuasion than of con-

viction, so that the doctrines which to-day are maintained with vehemence, may to-morrow be laid aside and abandoned with indifference. Such converts are drifted away by every wind of doctrine, and disappear like the clouds which hovered over the new world, and were mistaken by Columbus for firm land. Neither is a sectarian spirit, which is the very leaven of religious bigotry, an appropriate qualification for those who offer to lead the temper and inclination of others to reflection, and from reflection to a conviction, heightened into divine authority." P. 24.

On the more protracted Cases of Indigestion. By A. P. W. Philip, *M.D. F.R.S. &c. pp.* 86. *Underwood.*

DR. PHILIP is of opinion that *irritation* of the digestive organs produces in its progress *inflammatory tendency*, and at length *organic disease*, and consequently that indigestion may be divided into three corresponding stages. He conceives that the beginning of each stage may be detected by pressure; for example, of the second or inflammatory, by tenderness in the region of the pylorus (pit of the stomach) and duodenum (first intestine). He observes that the latter, especially in these cases, becomes loaded, languid, and distended, and the suffering which ensues is well described. The accumulation being removed, quickly forms again, both the stomach, the intestine, and liver, being weakened. In the examination of these parts,

"The patient will almost always tell you that the left side feels more free than the right, and that there is something in the latter which gives him a sense of obstruction. The right side feels fuller and firmer. —It is natural to suppose that as the liver lies on the right side, these differences may be ascribed to it."—pp. 9, 10.

Hence it is that all affections of the stomach and bowels, by unscientific practisers, are generalized into liver diseases. Fallibility of this kind, and empirical treatment, arise principally from *all* the phenomena of cases, present and retrospective, not being taken into consideration, and from the mind being prejudiced by fashion and the doctrines of ignorant and interested writers.

When tenderness extends to the left side across the region of the stomach, such cases are particularly obstinate, and Dr. Philip says,

"Mercurials have often appeared to me nearly useless, and if carried beyond the mildest doses, always prejudicial." pp. 16, 17.

This remark is very important. Indeed to what are broken constitutions and permanent disorders of the digestive organs more often owing, than to the abuse of mercury?

Dr. Philip considers indigestion analogous to simple nervous fever, and regulates his treatment according to the stages, and the pulse, whether soft or tight. Minute alteratives and the least stimulating tonics, with salines, when the pulse is tight, and the whole frame heated and feverish, weakened or strengthened, according as these symptoms are increased and diminished, are the chief points in his plan; having one leading principle, to set free the organs of secretion without debilitating or over-stimulating them.

Nitre and tartar emetic for feverish symptoms with a tight pulse; colchicum where there are rheumatic pains; ammonia when there is great susceptibility of cold, without a tight pulse; *all in minute doses*, are judiciously recommended.

After relating accurately in what manner this disease extends to the lower intestines (pp. 21, 22), he says that indigestion consists in the first instance of a deranged state of the stomach alone, and next spreads to the organs nearest to it; and, lastly, from the continued irritation of the nervous system, becomes a disease of the whole system. P. 40.

More than half the cases we meet with are combinations of diseases, rather than simple diseases. P. 86.

Dr. Philip complains of being misunderstood by other writers, at which we do not wonder. He writes without sufficient perspicuity and lucid order, and we regret to see such verbiage and false theory as "morbid constriction of the vital parts," and "debilitated states of the organs of waste and supply," phrases of the late Dr. Pemberton. To collect a sufficient number of facts, and annex in simple and consecutive propositions and reasoning, in the form of query, and in the most perspicuous language, such inferences as are warranted by symptoms accurately described, is the only sound or valuable mode of writing medical treatises. Though indigestion, diet, &c. are the themes of the day, little or no-

thing new or useful since Abernethy's work has been advanced. We know that indigestion occurs almost invariably in irritable and debilitated constitutions, especially where a family disposition to it exists. The depressing passions, injuries of the constitution from mercury, and other diseases, and excess in eating and drinking, call it into action; but, unless in cases where, in the conflict between the constitution and the disease, the powers of the former are paramount, were we asked what would cure the patient? we should say, *Nothing!* and if, when he would get well? *Never!* And in 49 cases out of 50, we should be right; so many causes co-operate to spoil the work of the physician. A dyspeptic is a perfect thermometer; a fit of passion, a change of the wind, a debauch, any thing puts him all wrong. A medical practitioner can always tell in what state of health he shall find these patients, according to the weather or other circumstances. As to remedies, oxide of bysmuth, powder of ginger, minute doses of Howard's washed calomel, and magnesia combined, are about the best. Leeching when the stomach is sore, and leeches to the arms when the great guts are affected, are very serviceable; also keeping the skin warm, and avoiding articles of diet which disagree with the patient's habit. Distension and pain in *particular* parts, and in *every* part of the stomach and bowels, occur in all stages of the disease, in the most irregular and capricious manner.

Dr. Philip, however, is an excellent physiologist, and his rules of practice are judicious.

Forget Me Not, a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1829. *Edited by* F. Shoberl. *Ackermann.*

THE numerous elegant little annuals, intended as Christmas presents for our fair friends and acquaintances, are again shooting forth; and Ackermann, as usual, takes the lead. The rivalry excited by the unparalleled success of the "Forget Me Not" in the first instance, has called forth a spirit of emulation which has tended most materially to elevate the character of the fine arts in this country, as connected with this lighter species of literature. The genius of the artist and skill of the engraver have been called into action, and it proves what native talent can accomplish when liberally supported. The embellishments of the "Forget Me Not," fourteen in number, are certainly of the highest order, both as to design and execution. They are the productions of individuals the most eminent in their profession, and every way worthy the high reputation which Mr. Ackermann has so long maintained in connexion with the fine arts. The frontispiece, representing Marcus Curtius rushing into the burning gulph, designed by Martin and engraved by Le Keux, is a perfect gem, which may be contemplated again and again with re-iterated delight. The awful sublimity of nature and the imposing splendor of a mighty city are admirably concentrated; and considering the small space which the whole design occupies, every object is delineated with surprising accuracy. "The Ganges," engraved by Finden from a design by Daniell, and Eddystone Light House by Wallis, from a drawing by Owen, are charming views. The view of Vicenza by Freebairn, from a design by Prout, is a beautiful specimen of architectural engraving; there is a sparkling clearness in every object. The other prints are, "Ellen Strathallen," chastely engraved by J. Agar, from a painting by Miss Sharpe; "the Proposal," by Humphrys, from a drawing by J. Stephanoff; "the Idle School-boy," by W. Finden; the "Cottage Kitchen," by J. Romney, designed by W. F. Witherington; "the Blind Piper," by H. C. Shenton, from a design by L. Clennell; "Alice," by Joseph Goodyear, from a picture by C. R. Leslie, R.A.; "Constancy," by F. J. Portbury, from a picture by P. Stephanoff; "Fathime and Euphrosyne," by S. Davenport, designed by H. Corbould; "Frolic in a Palace," by F. Engleheart, from a drawing by A. E. Chalon, R.A.; and "the Faithful Guardian," by H. C. Shenton, from a painting by A. Cooper, R. A.

Of the literary department, the prose contributions are by far the most interesting. Among the poetical pieces there are many indifferent productions; though the names of Hemans, Montgomery, Barton, Hogg, Carrington, Polwhele, and others of distinguished reputation, figure in this department. The compositions in truth,

are too numerous, and the subjects often trifling. Some of the pieces in prose, we have, however, perused with much interest. They are in general too long for insertion in our pages; but we cannot resist giving, in conclusion, the following sketch by Mrs. Bowdich; not perhaps on account of its being the best in the volume, but because it is short, and at the same time possesses some historical character.

ELIZA CARTHAGO.

At four o'clock one morning I stepped into a canoe, to go to Elmina, the Dutch head-quarters. The land-wind was blowing strongly, and, although only five degrees north of the equator, I was glad of all the shawls and great-coats I could find to protect me from the chilling blast. Notwithstanding these coverings, I was quite benumbed, and landed at seven with the feelings which I should have had during a hard frost in England.

My visit was to the king of Elmina, a Dutch mulatto, of the name of Neazer. He had, during the slave-trade, been possessed of considerable property, which, added to his maternal connexions, gave him great power among the people of that place. He had also resisted every thing like oppression on the part of the Dutch, and, although ruined in fortune, he was invested with the royal dignity, in gratitude for his signal endeavours to prevent the exactions of General Daendels. I had to pass through the town to reach his house; and the narrow streets were thronged with people going to and from the market, close to his door. It was like other African markets, except that there was a circle of dogs for sale; a circumstance which I had not witnessed at Cape Coast. They were long-eared, wretched-looking, little beasts, valued at half an ackie, or half-a-crown, each, and were to be made into soup.

I found his majesty surrounded by a few remnants of his former splendour, such as dim looking-glasses and tawdry sofas, and in an immense house, composed of dark passages and staircases, large halls, and a dirty black kitchen at the top. His attendants were royal in number, for most of his subjects were willing to wait on him for the sake of his good feeding. He received me very hospitably, and immediately set before me a splendid breakfast, presenting not only African but European delicacies. His garden supplied him with the former, and his wide acquaintance with the masters of trading vessels, who gladly purchased his influence with the natives, procured him the latter.

During our meal Mr. Neazer begged to introduce to me his sons, two of whom were just returned from an English school. "To be sure," he said, "they were terrible rascals, but then they were well educated, and polite enough to talk to an English lady." These "young boys," as he called them, were accordingly summoned, and, after a long interval, spent in decoration I believe, they appeared; but, instead of the infants I expected to see, they were tall, stout men. In lieu of the promised polish, each strove to make the other laugh at every word uttered by their papa; yet to me they were most respectful; for they heard my remarks with deference, assented to every observation, and bowed at the conclusion of every sentence as gracefully as they were permitted to do by the many yards of muslin which enveloped their throats, and by the scantiness of their best coats, which they had long outgrown. My risibility was so strongly excited that I feared I might not always command my gravity, and rejoiced at the proposal for a walk to see the garden and the garden-house.

The decay of his fortune had caused the decay of his country residence. Still Mr. Neazer loved to show it, and finding that I could not oblige him more, I sat down on a chair nearly demolished by white ants, but felt exceedingly nervous at the reptiles which I saw lurking in every crevice. Lizards chased each other with rapidity up and down the walls; centipedes and scorpions were not far off; and it only required a serpent to peep out to complete my apprehensions. I had passed two in my way, or rather they had rushed across my path; and I never could contemplate the possibility of their approach without a shudder. I tucked my gown close round me, and *making ready* with my parasol, I sat like a statue, till my attention was arrested by Mr. Neazer's account of the destruction of a Dutch fortress up the river Ancobra. I now repeat it as a curious exemplification of customs and manners, which will, I hope, through the endeavours of civilized Europe, ere long cease to exist.

The fortress named Eliza Carthago was built about the year 1700, in a lonely situation, fifty miles from the mouth of the Ancobra, a river of Ahanta, and far from the reach of European assistance. This loneliness was not remedied by internal strength; for the utmost force placed there consisted of a handful of soldiers, a drummer, and a serjeant. The governor had resided in it for many years, and had apparently conciliated the natives. It was in the neighbourhood of the gold-pits; and during his trade he had amassed a quantity of rock-gold, and was altogether so rich, from possessing the exclusive commerce of this part of the interior, that he at length excited the cupidity of his neighbours. They met in council, and vowed to abet each other till the white man was ruined, never taking into consideration that his wealth had been won by fair dealing with themselves; that they had been

the willing instruments of his success; and that they had also been enriched by their mutual barter. "No; it was not right that a white man should come and take away their gold, and they never would rest satisfied till they had it all back again." It was necessary for them, however, to act cautiously, for they had no desire that the fort should be for ever abandoned, as it kept the trade open, and supplied them with European articles at a much easier rate than by going to Elmina for them.

Their first plan was to invent some pretext for quarrelling with the governor; and, accordingly, the next bargain that took place between them was accompanied by so much extortion on their parts, that the Dutchman could not comply with their demands. His continued resistance at length produced the wished-for dispute, or palaver; and open hostility manifested itself on the side of the natives. His cattle disappeared, his plantations were destroyed, his trade was stopped, and he was not allowed to purchase food in the market. His slaves contrived for a while to procure provisions, as if for themselves; but, their trick being discovered, they were forbidden to come into the town again for that purpose under pain of death, and their master was reduced to live entirely on the salted stores of the fortress.

The governor now began to think more seriously of the quarrel than he had hitherto done, and dispatched a trusty messenger to head-quarters for assistance. He then summoned the chiefs of the town to the fortress to talk over the palaver. This only produced still greater irritation; and the next morning he found himself surrounded by the natives, who were well armed with muskets, bows, and arrows. He shut up the fort, loaded the few guns which he possessed, and, parleying with them from the ramparts, threatened to fire on them if they did not retire. They only answered him with shouts of defiance. Still the poor governor hesitated, because, this step once taken, the difficulty of ever coming to an amicable arrangement was increased. He lingered in the hope of assistance from Elmina; but, exasperated at the death of one of his soldiers, who was shot as he walked along the walls, he at length fired. Great destruction was occasioned; but his enemies were like hydras, the more he killed, the more their numbers seemed to increase; and day after day was spent in regular warfare. His soldiers were cut off by the skilful aim of these excellent marksmen; and, what was worse than all, his ammunition was fast decreasing. His cannon became useless; for in a short time he had not a man left who could manage them, or a ball to load them with. As long as he possessed iron and leaden bars, and brass rods, all of which are articles of trade, he was enabled to fire on the people with muskets; but at length even these failed him, and he was reduced to a few barrels of gunpowder. Every day he hoped for relief; every day he resorted to the bastion which overlooked the path to Elmina; but every day he was disappointed. Still every hour held out a hope; and he melted his rock-gold into bullets, and fired with these till he had no more. He was now entirely destitute of the means of defence; his stores were daily lessening, and want had already occasioned the desertion of his followers, who secretly stole from the fort, and took refuge with the enemy. When the unhappy man mounted the walls with his telescope to look towards Elmina, his adversaries insulted him, and asked him when he expected news from the coast, and how many bullets he had left; and they showed him the pieces of gold which they had either picked up, or taken out of the bodies of those who had been killed by them. Finding that he still watched and hoped, they brought in sight his messenger, who had been intercepted and put in irons by the wretches, before he had proceeded many miles on his way to Elmina.

This was the stroke of despair to the ill-fated European: every resource was gone; his only companions were a man, who had lived with him many years, and an orphan boy, who had each refused to quit him. With these he consulted, and seeing his destruction inevitable, he determined at least to be revenged on the villains who had bayed him to death. Assisted by the two servants, he placed all his gunpowder, which still amounted to a considerable quantity, in a small room underneath the hall of audience. He then passed the night in arranging his papers, making up the government accounts, willing away the property he had realised and sent home, and writing to a few friends. These dispatches he carefully secured on the person of the man, who had orders to try to make his escape with them the next morning, and to convey them to head-quarters.

At daybreak the governor appeared on the walls of his fortress, and made signs to the people without that he wished to speak to them. He gained a hearing, and told them that he was now willing to give them whatever they asked, and to settle the palaver exactly as they wished; that, if the chiefs would come into the fort in about two hours to drink rum together, they would find him ready to deliver up his property to any amount they pleased. This proposal was agreed to, the governor received his guests in the hall, and the people poured into the fortress. During the bustle which this occasioned, the faithful servant contrived to escape, and, creeping through the bushes, made the best of his way to Elmina. He had not proceeded far, however, when he heard a tremendous explosion; he turned round, and smoke, stones, and mangled hu-

man bodies were seen mingled together in the atmosphere. However prepared, the man involuntarily stopped to contemplate this awful catastrophe, and was only roused by the boy whom he had left with his master. It appeared that the governor affected to treat with the chiefs till he thought they were all assembled; he then reproached them with their perfidy and ingratitude, and exclaimed—"Now then, rascals, I will give you all I possess—all—all!" and stamped his foot with violence. This was the signal to the boy below, who instantly set fire to a covered train, sufficiently long to allow him to rush from the approaching mischief; and scarcely had he cleared the gates of the fortress, when all the chiefs perished with their victim, and many were killed who had assembled in the court.

The man and boy reached Elmina with the dreadful tale; and the ruin of the fortress, now an overgrown heap of stones, attests the truth of the story.

Friendship's Offering.—Smith, Elder, *and* Co.

THIS beautiful annual, second in the order of publication, as well as age, next demands our attention. The embellishments are thirteen in number, and have been executed by artists of great eminence in their profession; and the contributions are principally from the pens of the distinguished characters who have assisted in rendering the "Forget Me Not" what it is, and whose tales and pieces possess attractions for almost every class of readers. In the embellishments it is quite equal to the "Forget Me Not;" and there are some very beautiful things. The frontispiece, "Psyche discovering Cupid asleep," engraved by Finden from a painting by J. Wood, is extremely delicate and rich; and so is "*La Frescura,*" engraved by W. A. Le Petit, from a gay and pleasing picture of R. T. Bone's. Stephanoff's "Rival Suitors" is a good subject not very well engraved, nor yet so happily treated as we should have expected. The coquette is not elegant or easy in her position. There is a dark and sublimely awful view of Glen Lynden, painted and engraved by Martin, in his own peculiar style, but though it has all the effect of vastness and grandeur, it is not so clever as we might have hoped from him. "The Warning," by Cooper, engraved by Warren, is another portrait of the white horse which appears in all that great artist's subjects. It is a noble and interesting engraving. The Highland hunter, with the hounds, and stag at bay, in Arnold's view of Campbell Castle, is an interesting group, and to it the picture is indebted for whatever charms it possesses. It is engraved by E. Goodall. "The Will" does not at all please us; Leslie's "Minstrel Boy" is pretty enough; Haydon's "Parting" exhibits great depth of feeling, but is too black even for a dark and dismal night; but the gem of the whole is Landseer's "Hours of Innocence," engraved by J. Alright. The faithful dog, one of those animals which none but Landseer can paint so true to nature, is just bringing from the brook the little boat which the pretty infant had intrusted to the waters. The child's head is exquisite; the distance is prettily thrown in; and the whole extremely clever. Chalon's "*Fiancée de Marques*" is another charming picture; but too coarsely engraved.

As to the literary department, the prose tales are not of the first order; they are good and readable, but not brilliant and lasting. Miss Mitford has too sketches, very happy we must allow, but not like some of her other efforts. There is a French sentimental tale introduced, under the title of "*La Fiancée de Marques;*" but we must object to the introduction of the French language. They are English presents for English ladies, and nothing foreign ought to be introduced. In the poetical department it is rich indeed. The editor is himself a poet of great power, and his Glen Lynden is a very splendid and highly-finished production. In it is introduced a song; the farewell of those whom misfortunes have compelled to emigrate from their homes, of very powerful interest. Southey the laureate has one on the death of Queen Charlotte, which is sadly deficient in poetical merit as well as passing interest. Among the names and signatures, we find the Ettrick Shepherd, Allan Cunningham, Delta, Kennedy, Motherwell, &c.

We shall close with the following little pieces as specimens. The first has a melancholy association.

LOVE AND SORROW.

By the late Henry Neele, Esq.

Mourn not, sweet maid, nor fondly try
To rob me of my Sorrow;
It is the only friend that I
Have left in my captivity
To bid my heart good morrow.

I would not chase him from my heart,
For he is Love's own brother.
And each has learned his fellow's part
So aptly, that 'tis no mean art
To know one from the other.

Thus, Love will fold his arms, and moan,
And sigh, and weep, like Sorrow;
And Sorrow has caught Love's soft tone,
And mixed his arrows with his own,
And learned his smile to borrow.

Only one mark of difference they
Preserve, which leaves them never;
Young Love has wings and flies away,
While Sorrow, once received, will stay
The Soul's sad guest for ever!

THE BALLAD SINGER.

By Alexander Balfour, Esq.

Her looks were sad: her cheek seemed
blanch'd with care;
She had a fine, but feeble, wasted form;
The rain was dripping from her auburn hair,
Her bosom shivering in the pelting storm;
A languid fire still glimmer'd in her eye,
As blooms on Autumn's lap the lingering
flower,
Or like a sunbeam in the wintry sky
When dimly shining through a sleety shower:
A round pellucid tear-drop trembling fell,
To bathe a baby nestling on her breast;
A stifled sigh her bosom seemed to swell,
As she the smiling infant closer pressed;
Her voice was music from a faltering tongue,
A cheerful Scottish air with pensive sweet-
ness sung.

The Amulet; an Annual Remembrancer, edited by S. C. Hall. Wightman *and* Cramp.

THE Amulet for the year 1829 is the fourth of the series, and is considerably improved. The number of embellishments is fourteen; the choice of subjects is judicious, and the execution superior. The frontispiece is from Murillo's Spanish Flower Girl, now at the Dulwich Gallery, and is one of the most expressive heads ever painted. The arch smile which lights up her pretty brunette features, as she displays a luxuriant assemblage of flowers in the end of her scarf, is inimitably painted. Then we have the "Guardian Angels," one of Etty's assemblages of lovely heads and beauteous forms, engraved by E. Finden, who is perhaps the most capable of preserving female excellence. "The Rose of Castle Howard" is a portrait of one of the juvenile members of that illustrious family, painted by Jackson and engraved by Portbury. The head and figure have the germs of future worth and loveliness, and it is no difficult matter to trace in those rich eyes and graceful attitudes the leader of the ton in a future day. "The Mountain Daisy" is from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lady Georgiana Fane with the crippled foot, of which a larger engraving has been some time before the public. Collins' "Fisherman leaving home," is like all his pieces, beautiful and feeling. It is well engraved by Charles Rolls. The "Wandering Minstrels of Italy" are too intellectual even for that warm and lovely country. The sympathetic interchange of looks is worthy of a troubadour and his fond mistress, instead of a brotherly and sisterly feeling. The "Temple of Victory" is one of Gandy's architectural compositions. It is very beautiful, but we do not like that little temple at the foot of the steps to the other:—it would be better at the side, or any where but where it is. "Innocence," by R. Smirke, is a lovely picture; but it it is not innocence—it is devotion. "The Kitten discovered," engraved by Greatbach after H. Thomson, R.A. is an interesting domestic piece, in which the blending of fear and delight is very successfully effected in a pretty cherub head.

Having now paid our devoirs to the graphic part of this interesting present with feelings of delight, we turned to the literary department with the pleasing hope of being as well entertained and gratified. In looking over the list of contributors, the first which struck us was "*the Poet Laureate.*" We turned to the page to see what this child of forced song had contributed towards the structure, and found that it was another of those laudatory elegies which he is obliged to pen to secure his pipe of wine. They are lines on the death of the Princess Charlotte, a theme which dried up every tear of the Muses long ago:—Why is this?—we do not want to be reminded daily and hourly of that lamentable event:—the hope once indulged in is gone, but England has still a hope as strong as ever. The remainder of the names are those of the contributors to the rest of these pretty passports to a lady's favour; we shall therefore not enumerate them. There is a very powerful extract from an unpublished book of the Fall of Nineveh,

by Edw. Atherstone; some pretty things by Mrs. Hemans; several good poems by T. K. Hervey and Kennedy; and two very exquisitely poetical and simple Scottish pieces by William Motherwell: they are entitled "Wearies Well" and the wooing song of "Jarl Egill Skallagrin." The former we shall transplant into our poetical corner. The prose pieces and tales are also of a very superior description; and we were particularly pleased with the glowing powers of the editor's lady, whose pen tells to the heart what her own tender feelings conceive. The "Rose of Fennock Dale" is one of those too numerous instances of the effects of pride in the female heart which lays them open to conquest, and that devotion which even a sense of the bitterest wrongs cannot lessen or repress. We wish we had room to extract it:—it is so creditable to the fair author's feelings and her talents. But we must make room for Dr. Walsh's highly important paper on the Canadian Indians. Setting aside his assertion that the Canadas are the most favorable of all places for emigration, which we really believe, and that emigration is the only remedy against the ill effects of a temperate way of living! we have a most interesting description of the manners, habits, feelings, and languages of the aboriginal Americans—the Red Men—or, as they are erroneously called, Indians. We shall make one or two extracts which will convey a favourable idea of the general interest of the communication, commencing with the initiation of a young warrior into the Society or College of Magicians.

"The ceremony is conducted with a deal of mystery, and none but distinguished chiefs admitted to be spectators. By special favour, I was allowed to stand in the circle. The aspirant had been severely disciplined, in a state of probation, for some time before. There was a small arched hut constructed, very close, and barely high enough for him to sit up. A dog having been previously sacrificed, the bones were scraped, and wrapped up in its skin. The aspirant was placed, sitting, at the little door; he was entirely naked; his body oiled, and painted in stripes of black, white, and red, and his head decorated with porcupine quills, and powdered with swansdown. All being now ready, the most extraordinary figure that was ever seen among the demons of the theatre, strode out of his wigwam. He was a Miamee chief, gaunt and big-boned, and upwards of six feet high. His face was terrific. Projecting brows overhung a pair of keen, small, black eyes; the nose large, prominent, and angular; visage lengthy; chin square and long, with a bushy beard; and a mouth which appeared to extend from ear to ear. A white line divided his features; one side was painted black, the other red. His head-dress was made of the shaggy skin of a buffalo's forehead, with the ears and horns on. A buffalo robe hung on his broad shoulders; the inside of which was wrought in figures of sun, moon, and stars, and other hieroglyphics. The Okama-Paw-waw, or chief worker of miracles, now addressed the young aspirant, in a short speech, uttered with a deep intonation, as from the bottom of his breast. He then flung a small pebble at him, with some force. The Indian, the instant he was hit, fell back, and appeared to be in a swoon. Two assistants, with hooded skins over their heads, thrust him head foremost, in this state of insensibility, into the hut, which had previously been heated with hot stones, upon which water was thrown, to raise a vapour. While this was performing, the grand Paw-waw threw himself on the ground, muttering words, as if he was talking to somebody; rolling himself from side to side, and working like one in strong convulsions. In this state he was dragged into his wigwam, and left there to dream. In about half an hour he sallied forth, and made a sign; upon which the assistants drew out by the heels the miserable candidate from his oven. He was bathed in a clammy sweat, and had the appearance of having actually expired, evincing no perceptible respiration or pulse. The great Paw-waw, no ways disconcerted, stooped over him, and uttered aloud his incantations. The two assistants sat on either side, each with a skin pouch, in which was some ignited substance, the smoke of which they puffed into his ears. In a few minutes, he fetched a deep sigh, and opened his eyes. The High Priest then put a calabash, in which was some liquor, to his mouth; after which he soon recovered. The spectators then testified the strongest signs of approbation, crying altogether, hu! hu! hu! hogh! hogh!"

The Calumet Dance, or Dance of Peace.

"A circle of warriors, highly dressed and decorated, surround a central fire; behind them is a circle of women. The quire is seated before the fire, and the music consists of three or four drums, beat with a single stick, and a bunch or two of deer's hoofs, tied on a short pole to be rattled together. There is also a large thick flute, with only three holes and the mouth-piece. It produces a plaintive tone, not unpleasing. The head, or leader, now steps forth with the

calumet, which is a long pipe; the stem highly decorated with eagles' feathers, and the bowl curiously carved; he raises his eyes slowly to heaven, and puffs the smoke towards the four cardinal points: he then, in a measured step, accompanied by the drums, presents it to each warrior. Having finished the circle, he places himself at the head of the train, and leads the chorus. They move round and round; the women fall in, and they all join in the religious hymn of *Yah-lah-leagh.*"

There are some curious ceremonies analogous to those of the Jewish rites, which are touched upon by Dr. Walsh; and their religious opinions, apologues, traditions, and customs, are most interestingly stated. These observations relate to their ideas of a subsequent life.

"The Indians lavish all their care and affection on the remains of their friends. They bury with them their arms, dogs, and all their property, under the impression that they will be required in the next world. For three months they pay visits to their graves, and the women cry or *keen* over them exactly as they do in Ireland. A woman is often seen in this way shedding bitter tears over the grave of her nursling, and milking her breasts on the earth that covers it. The graves are decorated with boughs and garlands, as among the Welsh and Irish, which are all removed at the end of the mourning.

"The last ceremony they practise, is called the feast of souls. Every three or four years, by a general agreement, they disinter all the bodies of such as have died within that time: finding the soft parts mouldered away, they carefully clean the bones, and each family wrap up the remains of their departed friends in new furs. They are then all laid together in one common cemetery, which forms a mound, or barrow, sometimes of considerable magnitude. Many such may be seen in Upper Canada, exactly similar to those of Dorset and Wiltshire. Such remains of antiquity are indeed spread over the whole surface of the globe. This last grand ceremony is concluded with a feast, with dances, songs, speeches, games, and mock combats."—p. 53.

"They believed that departed souls would come to lap a trench full of milk and blood like a pack of hounds. The Indians know that the victuals, arms, and dress, which they bury with the body, cannot be used by the spirit of the deceased, but they believe that each and every thing appertaining to the individual has, like himself, a spirit or shade, whether it be his venison, his dog, his gun, or his tomahawk; and that those *spiritual substances* become subservient to his use in the world of spirits. In the earliest state of society among the Greeks, their oldest author; Homer, describes his Infernal Regions, which are not very different from the Indian Heaven. Here the phantoms of the animals and of the weapons accompany the souls of the heroes. And Pope gives a similar creed to his Indian—

'Who thinks—admitted to that equal sky—
His faithful dog shall bear him company.'
Essay on Man.

"Most religions have an allegory of a river to be crossed in the transit from this to the invisible world. The Indian has this also. The souls of the brave and just can stem the current, and gain the celestial country; but those of cowards, liars, and cheats cannot, but are carried away by the stream, no one knows where. They do not, however, admit a Tartarus, or Hell, in their creeds."

The editor himself is not deficient in literary merit; his sketches and tales will be read with interest and delight.

Here we must close this very attractive annual, which ranks so much higher this year than it ever did before.

The Winter's Wreath for 1829. Whittaker.

THE Winter's Wreath for the current year has been culled by different hands, and from choicer flowers than those which composed the last. We are glad of it, not that we rejoice with the editor—"that no attempt is made to produce a religious impression," but because the talents of the writers selected are of a higher order. Ranting sermons are not fit reading for youth, but an elevated religion never could be objectionable. Like its contemporaries, it boasts some "fair names" amongst its contributors, and the pictorial department is really very good. We are much pleased with the "View of the Thames near Windsor," painted by W. Havell, and engraved by Wm. Miller, and the "View near Ambleside," engraved by E. Goodall after J. Renton. "Meleager and Atalanta" is a clever composition of George Arnold's, with romantic scenery and noble and lovely figures. It is well engraved by Goodall. "Le Contretems" is a very good plate; the "Scotch Peasant Girls" is rich in expression; and "O'Connor's Child" has much wild interest; but the most deep and feeling picture is Howard's parting of Medora with the Corsair. The expression is indeed intense. As we have said before, the literary efforts are im-

proved; but much remains to be done before it will be able to rise as high as its contemporaries. We will close with the following—

SONG.

Lassie, let us stray together,
Far from town or tower;
O'er the mountain, where the heather
Spreads its purple flower:—
Princely halls were made for pride,
Towns for low deceit, dear lassie!
'Tis but near the brae's green side
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!

Where the mountain-daisy's blowing
On the turf we tread,
Where the rippling burn is flowing
O'er its pebbly bed;
There—while every opening flower
As thy smile is sweet, dear lassie!
Shelter'd in some leafy bower
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!

The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir. Edited by Mrs. A. Watts.

THIS is a neat little volume intended for the juvenile portion of the community; it will form a pretty little present for young masters and misses on their leaving school for the Christmas vacation. Though published at little more than half the price of other annuals, it is embellished with twelve beautiful engravings, chiefly from original designs. The tales, sketches, and poems, which constitute the literary part are adapted to the capacity of youth. They are from the pens of Mrs. Hofland, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Hemans, and other writers of deserved celebrity; but our fair editress, we observe, has not given a single contribution. The following effusion is from the pen of Mrs. Opie.

Hymn after a walk in the Spring.

THERE seems a voice in every gale,
A tongue in every opening flower,
Which tells, O Lord, the wondrous tale
Of thy indulgence, love, and power.

The birds that rise on quivering wing,
Appear to hymn their Maker's praise;
And all the mingling sounds of Spring,
To Thee a general pæan raise.

And shall my voice, great God! alone
Be mute, 'midst nature's loud acclaim?
No; let my heart with answering tone,
Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.

And nature's debt is small to mine;
Thou bad'st her being *bounded* be;
But, matchless proof of love divine!
Thou gav'st *immortal* life to me.

The Saviour left his heavenly throne,
A ransom for my soul to give;—
Man's suffering state he made his own,
And deigned to *die*, that I might *live*.

But, thanks and praise for love so great,
No mortal tongue can e'er express;
Then let me, bowed beneath thy feet,
In silence love THEE, Lord! and bless.

The Anniversary, for 1829. *By* Allan Cunningham, *Esq.* Sharpe.

THIS is a new annual; but the editor's name is not new to the literary world; he has already distinguished himself by some pleasing productions of an imaginative character. In the present undertaking, however, his object has evidently been to outvie all his predecessors by the surpassing excellence of graphic illustration. The elegance of this volume, and the transcendant beauty of its embellishments, entitle it to rank as the first of its class; though we imagine the high price of one guinea, to which, however, it is justly entitled, may restrict its circulation.

Among the engravings, "Sir Walter Scott in his Study" was evident most tended by the editor to be the striking; and the letter-press which accompanies it, descriptive of Sir Walter's residence, is very laboured and diffuse. His attitude is that of profound study, and all the domestic insignia of feudal times are represented, as if characteristic of the subjects which occupy his pen. The representations of Morning and Evening, and the views of Chillon Castle, Fonthill Abbey, and Newstead, are the *ne plus ultra* of pictorial beauty. The Lute, the Little Gleaner, the Lost Earrings, the Young Cottagers, Beatrice, Pickaback, and other designs pourtraying human nature, breathe the most ineffable sweetness, and appear as if produced by magic touch; but we regret to say that "Psyche," which forms the frontispiece, though painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is a complete failure as compared with the rest. There is neither sweetness nor one characteristic feature to denote the subject for which it was designed. The vignette intended for the superscription page, is prettily and fancifully displayed. The letters of the word "Anniversary," form an ornamental wreath, on which the twelve months are emblematically represented.

The letter-press is not to be compared with the graphic department. With some few exceptions the compositions appear rather of a mediocre character; at least there is not so much beauty and interest in them as we should expect from the well-known reputation of the editor. Mr. Southey's blank effusions, tuneless as his hexameters, are the most prominent: they figure in an address to the editor, in which the chief burden of his song is, that Darton the bookseller has published a portrait of him, which is not near so handsome as the original!

There are many anonymous pieces, most of which we believe to be from the pen of the editor; they are certainly the best in the volume. We quote the following, which bears all the marks of Cunningham's light and airy style.

THE WARRIOR.

His foot 's in the stirrup,
His hand 's on the mane—
He is up and away;
Shall we see him again?
He thinks on his ladye-love;
Little he heeds
The levelling of lances
Or rushing of steeds.
He thinks on his true love,
And rides in an armour
Of proof, woven sure
By the spells of his charmer.

How young and how comely,
Lo! look on him now;
How stedfast his eye,
And how tranquil his brow;
The gift of his ladye-love
Glitters full gay,
As down like the eagle
He pours on his prey.
Go sing it in song,
And go tell it in story;
He went in his strength,
And returned in his glory.

A Universal Prayer—Death; a Vision of Heaven; and a Vision of Hell. By Robert Montgomery. 4*to*. Maunder.

THERE are but few readers of sacred poetry to whom the previous volume of Mr. Montgomery is unknown. With no adventitious aid, but by the strength of its own transcendent excellence, it has reached a seventh edition in as many months, has procured for its author an imperishable wreath, and has ranked him among the worthier few whose gifts and talents have been devoted to the service of the Giver. His inspiration, kindled by a ray from heaven, has been directed to the most ennobling themes, and his muse, her eye fixed on her birth-place, has walked the earth—

"A spirit conscious of her native sphere."

To the same lofty argument is the present volume consecrated—perhaps as superior to the former in the depths of its feelings and its holy musings, as it is inferior in the passionate fervour of its expression. It is more solemn, more subdued, but the stamp of the divine spirit is not less legible, and we think it cannot fail to be as popular as its precursor.

The volume opens with the poem, entitled, the Universal Prayer. It is a holy and animated address to the great Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer, full of the loftiest aspirations, and breathing the sublimest thoughts that can occupy the mind of man, comprehending prayer and praise, and abounding in passages of striking excellence, and of surpassing beauty. The next and longest poem has for its title Death; and the various ministers by which the King of Terrors and the Tyrant of the World effects his purposes are most poetically grouped.

"With step as noiseless as the summer air
Who comes in beautiful decay? her eyes
Dissolving with a feverish glow of light,
Her nostrils delicately closed, and on
Her cheek a rosy tint, as if the tip
Of Beauty's finger faintly pressed it there.
Alas! Consumption is her name. But lo,
Sublime in aspect, and supreme in gait,
Waving a crimson banner o'er his head,
With giant pace stalks by terrific War.
His task? To shatter thrones and sully Kings." P. 31.

To these succeed the crew of hideous maladies, Pestilence and Famine.

"The flood
And blast, the fiery breath of clouds, disease
And danger, deathbed horrors, broken hearts,
And exiles in their damp-wall'd dungeons doom'd."

Then follows this beautiful invocation:

"Come then, creative spirit, plume thy strength,
Unwreath thy wings, Imagination, wake!
Traverse the troubled world from shore to shore,
That with a panoramic glance my soul
May vision forth dark tragedies of death."

The Shipwreck is a striking picture, and stands mournfully contrasted with a description of infancy cut off in the very blossom of its joy, an offering to the grave: A sketch of melting pathos follows:

" In beauty radiant as a dream of love,
From the damp earth behold her rise! her robe
Is fair and stainless as a new-born flower!
Not Eve more heavenly seem'd, when on the lake [walk
She gazed, that glass'd her perfect self.—To
The sphere of life impassion'd forth she came,
And where she moved a thousand hearts adored;
But he who won her warm in virgin truth,
Belied his homage, and betray'd her trust;
Then, like a haunted tomb amid the world
The erring maid was shunn'd, and saw, where'er
She fled to weep, th' accusing eye of Scorn;—
Till far away, from all her scene of woe
The unlamented mourner came, with griefs
Like thunder-scars upon her soul engraved!

In a lone hamlet all retired she dwelt,
In meekness and remorse: but sorrow taught
Her kindliness to bloom, and by the Poor
A heaven-born lady she was deem'd—for all
Her smiles beam'd forth for them, and them alone!
Among the hermit walks, and ancient woods
When mantled with the melancholy glow
Of eve, she wander'd oft; and when the wind,
Like a stray infant down autumnal dales,
Roam'd wailingly, she loved to mourn and muse;
To commune with the lonely orphan flowers,
And through sweet Nature's ruin trace her own.

But through the churchyard's silent range to roam,
Was her most saddening joy: oft was she seen
Like a pale statue o'er some mossy tomb
To bend, and look as if she wept the dead:
And when the day-gleam faded o'er far hills,
She gazed with such a look as Love would mark
Some parting smile, to treasure it when gone!
And when the moonlight all the air entranced,
How from the window she would watch the heavens,
Till in her eye an adoration shone;
Poor lady! then her thoughts grew into tears,
And every tear ran burning from her heart!

Thus day by day her unpartaken grief
Was nursed, till it became a sleepless fire
That sear'd her soul! One evening while she sat
And smiled upon the starry worlds, her face
Angelically seem'd to glow, and like
A fainting sound her spirit fled to heaven!"

The City of the Plague, the Battle-field, the Captive, the Street Wanderer, the Dead in Groupes, or Solitary Death-beds, are all painted with a truth and tenderness, an energy and high poetic feeling, indicating the master spirit. The following allusion to himself appears to us touchingly beautiful:

" I sing of death; yet soon, perchance, may be
A dweller in the tomb. But twenty years
Have wither'd, since my pilgrimage began,
And I look back upon my boyish days
With mournful joy; as musing wand'rers do,
With eye reverted, from some lofty hill,
Upon the bright and peaceful vale below.—
Oh! let me live, until the fires that feed
My soul, have work'd themselves away, and then,
Eternal Spirit, take me to Thy home!
For when a child, I shaped inspiring dreams,
And nourished aspirations that awoke
Beautiful feelings flowing from the face
Of Nature; from a child I learn'd to reap
A harvest of sweet thoughts, for future years."

The poem that follows is a Vision of Heaven, containing many passages of true poetry; but we are not quite sure that we are altogether pleased with the sensual character of the Abode of the Blessed, Garden Walks, Flowers in perennial Bloom, Leaping Fountains, Ripe Fruits, &c. &c. We are taught that neither hunger nor thirst are there; —the intellectual faculties enlarged and expanded, will be the true source of the happiness of heaven;—to be enabled to see God as he is, will be the most splendid reward which his saints can know.

It is in the next poem, entitled, a Vision of Hell, that the poet must prepare himself for the shafts of criticism. The subject, it must be admitted, is an awful one; but we see no reason why that which is permitted to the Divine, should be denied to the Poet. His reasonings must be referred to the unerring standard of truth, the Bible; and guided by this, he is warranted in the assertion that certain *actions*, the result of *principles* at enmity with God, will consign the wicked to the regions of woe. His weapon is a legitimate one, and shame upon the liberaljsing spirit of the present age that is afraid to "speak of Hell to ears polite." We recognise no intermediate state; the line of demarcation between Heaven and Hell is distinctly shown. We would not blindly wander in the devious track of fancy or of fable; we would limit the powers of imagination; we would not utter what we do not find. We would not arrogate the

vengeance of heaven, nor throw a random bolt and call it God's; but what we find recorded in language at once aweful and intelligible, we would speak. The principles we find denounced we have a right to stamp with the seal of reprobation. There is a judgment of *certainty* no less than a judgment of *charity*, and where the sin is palpable, manifest, unrepented, if the Bible be the word of God, condemnation will assuredly follow. What are the *principles* then to which Mr. Montgomery has assigned a place in torment. The principles of him whose ambition was his god; of him whose genius and lofty talent taught

"The lip of Blasphemy to curl with scorn,
And tongue of fools to be profanely wise."

Of him the suicide; the lover of pleasure, and not the lover of God; of the hypocrite, who, under the maskof religion, seemed a martyr to the world, but plied his guilty pleasures in the dark. Of her, the Beauty in her Pride, to whom the incense of the world was as daily bread,

"The form was heavenly, but the mind of earth,
A shrine for vainborn hopes and sensual dreams, [heaven."
Without a thought, a sigh, or wish for

In short, the self-idolator, the worldling, all whom the page of Scripture—by whose light the Poet has walked—has denounced, are congregated in aweful punishment; and although, in two instances perhaps, the descriptions are such as most readers will apply to a hero and a poet recently deceased, yet if the object of Mr. Montgomery be something beyond the amusement of an idle hour, we do not join in the objection against these striking portraits of gifts abused and talents misapplied. The whole Vision is indeed aweful, and speaks solemn truths to those who are either prostituting great endowments to unholy purposes, or who are carelessly trifling away their lives on subjects unworthy immortal beings.

We may be deemed too sermonizing for the general reader, but our topic has been a solemn and a serious one. The following sketch of mercies despised and opportunities neglected, breathes the spirit of Young.

"And did not meek-eyed Mercy stoop to save?
She beckon'd every breathing soul to Heaven!
By day and night she whisper'd to the heart,—
'A God! Eternity! A Day of Doom!'
By fun'ral knells, and swiftly-dying friends,
In solemn hours, and serious moods,—by pangs,
Within, and perils from without,—by all
The eloquence of love and truth divine,
She summon'd man to worship, and be saved!
He heeded not; unebbing flow'd the tides of joy,
And gaily tript the fairy hours along:
Eternity was but in name, a Heaven
The bright creation of a poet's dream,
And Hell—but burning in a priestly brain.
Men died; and could they have resumed their breath,
With one terrific howl they would have thrill'd
Creation round,—'There is, there is a Hell!'
And now, for ever dungeon'd must they rest,
Where minutes seem eternities of pain!

The faults of Mr. Montgomery are verbal—sometimes the effect of haste and carelessness, sometimes a too daring defiance of the rules of art: but they are as spots in the sun, and we leave them to verbal critics.

We shall have failed in conveying our high admiration of the merits of this volume to the minds of our readers, if we have not impressed them with a sense of its superior claims. We have said nothing of the youth of its author, and we mention it now but for the purpose of wondering at the absence of all those faults for which youth might be considered as an excuse. The lips of the poet have been touched by a living coal from the altar of Piety, and we most sincerely believe that the wish breathed in the concluding lines of his volume has been realised—

Forgive
The weakness, if an emulative hope
O'erwhelm'd my mind, and bade it proudly weave
Ambitious dreams:—for would I not,
Thou Judge of Thought! rather in some exalted line
Of noble strength, remembered live, or raise
One fine emotion in a feeling breast,
Than boast the fame of heroes, or the blood
Of Kings. Eternal is the Muses' crown!

Skelton's Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the collection at Goodrich Court. Part XIII.

WE are induced to depart from our general rule, and again resume our remarks on this elegant work, because it has assumed a new character, and now presents itself as a portion of county history; for it is evident that a place of such attraction as Goodrich Court will ever claim attentive notice from an historian of Herefordshire. Al-

though, therefore, the description of it be not yet embodied in a general work on the county, we will venture to say that all collectors of topography will be obliged to us for pointing out so beautiful a production as Mr. Skelton's to class with these other volumes.

Goodrich Court, the first object in the celebrated tour of the Wye, is a building of stone of the very best masonry, and of the architecture of Edward II. It is quadrangular, enclosing a court-yard, and besides several other projections to cast shadows, is adorned with square and round towers, so disposed as to give it the most picturesque effect. It crowns a commanding eminence, flanked by a hanging wood, the skirt of which is washed by a bold sweep of the celebrated river Wye. Of a character suited to the romantic scenery in which it is placed, it is highly creditable to the taste and talents of that skilful architect, whom we have often had occasion to notice, Edward Blore. Calculated to conjure up the most chivalrous associations in the mind, the natural expectation of finding within it's walls—

"How some the mace and some the faulchion whirl,"

is so far from being disappointed, that it was expressly built to contain one of the finest, and as we have before observed, the most instructive collections in Europe. The scientific arrangement displayed in its disposition is perpetuated by the work before us, and among the plates of Part XIII. we have general views of the entrance-hall and hastilude-chamber. The frontispiece to the first of the two volumes, which this publication will form, is also introduced into this part, and turns out to be certainly with propriety, though singular, the knocker on the hall-door. This is in bronze, of the Michael Angelo school, and from the design of Giovanni di Bologna, representing Sampson slaying the Philistines, the figures being finely grouped. The entrance to Goodrich Court is over a drawbridge, through a groined gateway between two round towers, and the drive thence leads to a gothic porch, on the door within which this subject is placed. The entrance-hall, as may be seen in Mr. Skelton's engraving, is decorated with hunting weapons, cross-bows, glaives and halberds, with trophies of arms on the staircase and over the doors; and derives much beautiful effect from its fire-place, designed from a monument at Winchelsea. The hastilude-chamber, which leads to the grand armoury, is in an opposite part of the building, and is approached through the Asiatic armoury, South-sea chamber, and banquetting-hall. It is calculated to give a complete idea of an ancient tournament, where

"Impatient for the charge, the coursers fleet
Champ on the bit, and thunder with their feet;"

and exhibits a joust between two knights on horseback, while others within the lists are waiting for their turns. At the back are the royal box, and the heralds with rewards for the tenants, or for those who accept the challenge, whichever be victorious. We are led to expect that in some future part, the Asiatic and grand armories will form subjects for Skelton's burin, and judging from the representation of the hastilude-chamber, we predict that these will be highly interesting.

It is undoubtedly impossible to obtain so accurate a knowledge of actual armour from any other source as this publication, the specimens comprising such variety of dates, being chronologically arranged, and accompanied with a scale which fixes their relative proportions. Those who imagine that its title conveys a full idea of the nature of its contents have conceived very erroneous impressions, as beside the careful vigilance with which Dr. Meyrick has added every rarity that could by possibility be procured, it abounds in beautiful works of art, forming as it were a history of design. Not only does Skelton's work present faithful delineations of these interesting objects, but much new and useful information is dispersed throughout the accompanying descriptions.

So far from finding these volumes fall off in point of execution, there is a progressive improvement throughout, which is the best pledge that the work will be brought to its conclusion with an energy and fidelity seldom witnessed. The intelligence in the wrapper acquaints us that there will be an ample index and a suitable introduction; we do not hesitate therefore to say, that if these be equally well done with the rest, the Illustrations of Arms and Armour will be a work calculated to reflect credit on the present age.

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A Tale of the Holy City under the title of *Zillah*. By Mr. Horace Smith.

Preparing for Publication.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in North America, including the United States, Canada, the Shores of the Polar Sea, and the Voyages in Search of a North-west Passage; by Hugh Murray, esq. F.R.S.E., &c.; Author of "Travels in Africa, Asia," &c.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Paul Jones, now first compiled from his Original Journals, Correspondence, &c.

Counsels for the Sanctuary and for Civil Life; or, Discourses to various Classes in the Church and in the World. By Henry Belfrage, D D.

The Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk; containing the real Incidents upon which the Romance of Robinson Crusoe is founded. By John Howell, Editor of the "Journal of a Soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment."

Scenes of War; and Other Poems. By John Malcolm.

Diversions of Hollycot; or, the Mother's Art of Thinking. By the Author of "Clan-Albin."

A Guide to the Universal Trader; being a Complete and Systematic View of the Monies, Weights, Measures, &c. of all Nations, with their Proportions to those of Great Britain and France.

The Reformer of the Catholic Church.

Memoirs of Scipio de Ricci, Bishop of Orato and Pistoria under the Reign of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany.

The Life of Nollekens the Sculptor. By John Thomas Smith.

Mr. Brayley's Londiniana; or Reminiscences of Ancient London.

A New Year's Eve; and other Poems, by Bernard Barton.

The Interpositions of Divine Providence, selected exclusively from the Holy Scriptures. By Joseph Fincher, esq.

Typical Instruction considered and illustrated, and shown to be suited to all, but particularly the early Ages of the Church. By John Peers, A.M.

Essays on the Universal Analogy between the Natural and the Spiritual Worlds. By the Author of "Memoirs of a Deist."

Sermons, chiefly Practical. Preached in the Parish Church of Clapham, Surrey. By the Rev. W. Dealtry, B.D. F.R.S.

A View of some of those Evidences for the Divine Origin of Christianity which are *not* founded on the authenticity of Scripture, by Mr. Sheppard, author of "Thoughts on Devotion."

The Parochial Lawyer, or Churchwardens' and Overseers' Guide, containing the whole of the Statute Law, with the Decision of the Courts of Law on the Duties and Powers of those officers. By J. Shaw.

The Legendary Cabinet, a Selection of British National Ballads, Ancient and Modern, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. J. D. Parry, author of "Illustrations of Bedfordshire."

The Housekeeper's Oracle; or Art of Domestic Management. By the late Dr. Kitchiner.

No. I. of Eminent Women: their Lives and Characters. Designed for the Improvement of Female Youth. By Miss Jane Porter. To be published monthly.

The Castilian, by Don Telesforo de Trueba, author of "Gomez Arias."

A second series of Tales of a Voyager.

A new novel, called the Disowned, by the author of Pelham.

Mr. Grattan, the well-known author of Highways and Byways, is engaged on a new series of Tales and Sketches.

The Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, by Madame Ducrest, the niece of Madame de Genlis.

A new comic romance, called Rank and Talent.

Letters from the West, containing Sketches of Scenery, Manners, and Customs, with Anecdotes connected with the first Settlement of the Western Sections of the United States. By the Hon. Judge Hall.

Tales of Military Life.

Part XV. of Skelton's Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the Collection at Goodrich Court.

Zodiacal Light.

Sept. 29. A most curious phenomenon appeared in the heavens about eight o'clock at night. Its appearance was that of a column of bright smoke, or light transparent cloud, increasing from the horizon to the zenith, forming an arc, and somewhat resembling a comet's tail of an immense size. It sprang up from the west, and stretched itself across to the north-east, its basis still continuing in the west, whilst the other extremity travelled from north-east to due east, covering the Pleiades in the east, and Lyra in the west. It continued its course from east to south-east, and about nine began gradually to sink down into the western horizon, from whence it had sprung. For about three minutes after it disappeared no stars were visible to the naked eye in the west. The weather was very fine, and the stars shone brilliantly. Its elevation must have been many miles, as it appears to have been seen in every part of the country.

Welsh Americans.

A tribe of Americans, about the 40th degree of north latitude, and the 45th west longitude, are said to possess many curious manuscripts about an island named Brydon, from which their ancestors long since came. Their language resembles the Welsh, and their religion is a sort of mixed Christianity and Druidism. They know the use of letters, and are very fond of music and poetry. They still call themselves Brydones. It is generally believed that they are descendants of some wandering Britons, expelled from home about the time of the Saxons, and carried by wind and current to the great continent of the west, into the heart of which they have been driven back by successive encroachments of modern settlers.

Captain Beechey's Expedition.

The Blossom, Captain Beechey, has arrived at Portsmouth after an absence of upwards of three years on a voyage of science and discovery. The main object of this voyage was the conveyance of supplies to Icy Cape, for the land Arctic expedition under Captain Franklin, in the event of that enterprising traveller having succeeded in reaching the extreme north-western point of America. During her absence she has visited Pitcairn, Society, Sandwich, and Loo Choo Islands, and discovered several islands in both the North and South Pacific. In 1826 she discovered six coral islands in the South Pacific; and in June, 1827, found the group of islands called Islas de Arzobispo, which were formerly laid down in our charts, but which had been erased in modern ones, under an impression that they did not exist. In September, 1827, she discovered, near Behring's Straits, Port Clarence, which offers most excellent anchorage.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Egyptian Papiri.

In p. 160, we noticed the report of M. Sallier to the Academical Society of Aix, relative to some Egyptian Papiri which had been inspected and deciphered by Mr. Champollion, just before the eve of his departure for Egypt. "These Papiri, to the number of ten or twelve, (observes M. Sallier), were brought a few years ago, with a collection of antiquities, from Egypt, by a native merchant of that country, and they contain, for the most part, prayers or rituals, more or less extended, which had been deposited in the cases of mummies. There is among them the contract for the sale of a house,

entered into under the reign of one of the Ptolemies; and three rolls joined together, written in superb demotic characters—characters which, as is well-known, were appropriated to civil purposes. M. Champollion could not express his joy and astonishment, when, upon looking at the first of these rolls, which is pretty thick, he discovered that it contains the history of the campaigns of Sesostris Rhamsis, called also Sethos, or Sethosis and Sésoosis, and that it gave most circumstantial details respecting the conquests of that hero, the countries he traversed, and the force and composition of his army. The manuscript concludes with a declaration of the historian, who, after stating his names and titles, certifies his having written the work 'in the ninth year of the reign of Sesostris Rhamses, King of Kings, a lion in battle, the arm to which God hath given strength,' and other periphrases in the oriental style.

"The epoch to which the MS belongs, goes back to nearly the age of Moses, and it is probable that the great Sesostris was the son of that King who pursued the Hebrews to the extremity of the Red Sea. Perhaps he is also the same personage as Egyptus, who forced his brother Danaus or Armais to fly to Greece, for having in his absence attempted to occupy the throne. Upon the same manuscript, and after a blank margin, commences another composition, entitled 'The praises of the great King Amemnengo.' A few leaves only, separated by intervals and numeral marks, complete this roll, and form the commencement of the history, which is continued in the second of my papyri. It appears to me that conjecture might fix the date of Amemnego's reign before that of Sesostris, as the author wrote in the ninth year of the latter King's reign. This conclusion might also be drawn from the well-known custom of the Egyptians to represent in their monuments, after the principal person, the portrait of his father, and sometimes of his uncle. Lastly, the successor of Sesostris bears the name of Phero in Herodotus; in Diodorus, that of Sesostris II.; and in Manetho, that of Rapsaces or Rapses: while his father is called Amenophis, or Amenoph,—a name which resembles the one deciphered in the manuscript. A more attentive examination may be expected to remove all doubt on this point. But I am only acquainted with my papyri by the rapid inspection which M. Champollion gave them during the few moments which were at his disposal. The third roll consists of a treatise on astronomy, or astrology, or what is most likely, on both those sciences conjoined. This manuscript has not yet been unrolled, but we may easily imagine that it contains matter of great interest. It is likely that it will make us acquainted with the celestial observations of those remote times, and with the system of the heavens, adopted by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, probably the first people who occupied themselves with the science of astronomy.

"I must add to the preceding details some account of a little basaltic figure which was included in the articles which the Egyptian sold me, and which appears to have been found together with the three rolls. It represents a man upon his knees, whose length, if extended, would be eleven inches, the head being fifteen lines. The figure leans upon a sort of table, the top of which is in the form of a desk; upon it are placed his hands, which, though broken, appear to be in the act of writing. On the front of the desk is engraved the device of Sesostris, and on the back of the figure within a border is placed, in hieroglyphic character, the name of the figure, with the title of 'the Bard and Friend of Sesostris.' A drawing of this figure was made for M. Champollion before he saw the papyri. I neglected to take down in writing its name, and none of the persons who were present at the enrolling of the papyrus thought of inquiring whether any conformity existed between the names sculptured on the figure and those mentioned in the manuscript. Every thing, however, leads to the belief that the figure is a representation of the historian of the Papyri, in whose tomb were deposited his portrait and his works. Of what great importance, then, must these writings be, as their author, a contemporary of Sesostris, cannot be presumed to have exercised the functions with which he was clothed, without following the hero in his victorious course."

At the conclusion of the report, which was listened to with great attention, M. Sallier received the thanks of the society, and was requested to give a copy of his statement to be deposited in the archives of the institution; and an abstract of it was directed to be sent to the different French and foreign academies.

Intelligence has been received from M. Champollion, who arrived at Alexandria on the 18th of August. His last communication is dated August 29, in which he states that he should remain till the 12th of September, to complete the necessary preparations for his journey into the interior of Egypt. He says "I have visited all the monuments in the neighbourhood. Pompey's pillar has nothing very extraordinary about it. I have, however, discovered that there is still something to be gleaned respecting it. It rests upon a mass of solid masonry, constructed out of some ancient ruins, and I have found among those ruins the *cartouche* [so in the original] of Psammetichus II. I have not neglected the Greek inscription on the base of the column, upon which some uncertainty still prevails.

A good *fac simile* of it taken upon paper will put an end to it, and I shall be happy to place under the eyes of our men of science a faithful copy, which may reconcile all their differences respecting this monument of history. I have visited still oftener the obelisks of Cleopatra, and always by means of our asses. Of these two obelisks, that which is standing has been given to the King by the Pacha of Egypt, and I hope that the necessary measures will be taken to transport it to Paris. The obelisk which is on the ground belongs to the English. I have already caused the hieroglyphical inscriptions which are on them to be copied and sketched under my own eyes. These two obelisks, with characters in three columns on the face of each of them, were originally erected by King Mœris, in front of the great Temple of the Sun, at Heliopolis. The lateral inscriptions were placed there by Sesostris; and I have discovered two other short ones on the face, which were placed there by the successor of Sesostris. Thus three epochs are marked out upon these monuments. The ancient *dez*, in rose-coloured granite, on which each of them has been placed, still exists; but I have ascertained by causing my Arabs to dig around them, under the direction of our architect, M. Bibent, that this *dez* rests on a base of three paces, which is of Greek or Roman workmanship."

After detailing some particulars connected with his introduction to the Viceroy, and obtaining the necessary firmans, M. Champollion concludes by observing, "I am filled with confidence as to the result of our journey, and shall spare no exertion to render it successful. I shall write from all the towns in Egypt, although the post-houses of the Pharaohs no longer exist. I shall reserve my description of the magnificence of Thebes for our venerable friend M. Dacier. It will, perhaps, be a worthy and a just tribute to the Nestor of amiable and scientific men."

Roman Ruins near the Hague.

An English gentleman who recently visited the immense Roman building lately discovered near Voorburg, says that innumerable vases of the most beautiful descriptions, Roman rings with inscriptions, ornaments and coins, some of which date before the birth of Christ, have been excavated; all which leads to the supposition that some calamity, either occasioned by fire, inundation, or otherwise, has thrown down and destroyed the whole buildings. In one of the cellars a perfect skeleton has been found, which further strengthens the opinion: it is the most remarkable object that has yet been discovered. The right arm is placed on the heart, and the whole figure exhibits an attitude of the most perfect agony, as if death had been produced by the heavy pressure of a great weight of stones. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the excavation be a Roman village or one extensive building, destroyed by some accident. The grounds have been purchased by government, and upwards of one hundred men are constantly at work.

Roman Tesselated Pavement.

A tesselated pavement has been recently discovered in a field of about eight acres, on the north-west of a hill, and under a wood, opposite King's Sedgemoor, in the parish of Pitney, near Langport. It has been opened under the direction and superintendance of Mr. Hasell, of Littleton, near Somerton. The floor is 18 feet by 20; it is in the highest state of preservation, and is allowed by persons best acquainted with the subject to be the finest specimen that has been discovered in the west of England. The centre is an octagon, in which is a perfect figure of Bacchus with the usual emblems, and the other part of the floor is divided into eight compartments, containing figures of Minerva, Mars, Neptune, and other heathen deities, and at each corner is a bust; a beautiful border surrounds the whole, and runs round each division. The designs are admirably executed in tesseræ of various colours and very small dimensions, scarcely half an inch square; there is a coarser edging of tesseræ, each about one inch square, between the border and the walls, which are in good preservation, and about two feet high, and the top only a few inches under the surface of the field. Considerable numbers of persons of all ranks were attracted to view this interesting discovery during the short time it was open; but it has been for the present filled up, till effectual means are taken to secure it, for which a subscription is being raised. Sir R. C. Hoare has contributed handsomely, and has expressed his intention of visiting the spot early in the spring.

Examination of a Mummy.

Lately one of the mummies in the Museum of the Louvre was opened. It was one of the finest of the valuable collection made by the Chevalier Drovetti. According to the hieroglyphic inscriptions, this mummy, which was the embalmed body of Nouté Mei (the beloved of the gods), had been, during a few years, one of the priests of Ammon. It was enclosed in a kind of pasteboard, richly ornamented on the outside with figures of Gods, and symbolical animals. The preservation of this funeral covering was perfect; it having been originally protected by two wooden coffins, in which the mummy was conveyed to Paris. The pasteboard was untouched by decay, and in the same condition as when it at first came from the hands

of the embalmers. When the body was completely unrobed, the head was discovered to have been shaved, a custom which literary antiquities prove to have been adopted by the Egyptian priests. The teeth remained in their places, and an attentive examination shewed that the individual had been about forty years of age when he died. A leaf of gold covered the mouth, a plate of silver lay upon the breast, and straps of coloured leather hung from the shoulders. The cavities of the eyes were filled with plugs of linen, which, like the bandages, had been soaked in oil of cedar, a celebrated preservative against corruption. The interior of the head was empty, but the envelope of the brain was preserved. Drops of pure bitumen, of extreme brilliancy and some thickness, were found upon the breast, between the thighs, and upon other parts of the body.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET TO THE OCEAN.

By JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

Written at Margate.

THEE, mighty Ocean, I with fear survey,
E'en when thy spacious surface seems serene,
The Heav'ns reflecting with a smiling mien,
For then art thou still ready to betray,
And burst at once upon thy helpless prey.
Tremendous type of human life, I ween,
Where Man o'erwhelming Man so oft is seen,
Like wave o'er wave on thy deceitful way.
Sublimity the world must own is thine,
When the dread tempest bids thy billows roll,
Like Tyrants who in martial grandeur shine,
And ravage hapless realms without controul;
Yet Virtue, strengthen'd by a Power Divine,
Can, buoy'd by Hope, sustain the sinking soul.

BAGATELLES—By MRS. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.

On reading, in the Sunday Observer of October 5, that one Sweeper-boy carried his Comrade in a Sack through the Gate at Waterloo Bridge, to evade the payment of the Toll.

MISERS who love their pelf to heap,
May now take lessons from a sweep—
For who, of all their race, knows any,
Who took such pains to save *a penny?*
Toll-men, look out—for, should those elves
Pursue this mode of cheating,
You must, in justice to yourselves,
Give every sack a beating.
West Square, Oct. 6.

On reading, in the Gentleman's Magazine, that a Monsieur B. had invented a mode of moving and continuing under Water for a considerable Time, without any communication with the atmospheric Air.

SWINDLERS and Thieves! your trade would thrive,
If you, like Monsieur B. could dive:
For then, when trac'd through each disguise,
You might elude Law's thousand eyes;
And beat its fleetest coursers hollow,
By diving, where they could not follow.
There you might lurk, unseen and quiet—
Water and fish your slender diet—
And—when the news had spread around,
That you were fairly sunk and drown'd—
Rise, like new creatures, from the water,
And plunder in some other quarter.

On Icebergs appearing off the Cape of Good Hope.

HOW must the Hottentots with wonder gape,
To see huge Icebergs sailing to the Cape!
But what does Parry say? He knows, full well,
The dreary regions where those Icebergs dwell,
And he, I ween, will not conceive it strange,
That they, at length, should seek some pleasing change;
And, taught by him, to venture, wisely try
To warm themselves beneath a southern sky.

On a Horse going up in a Balloon, and Kites drawing a Coach.

OH! wonder not, that horses take such flights—
Mount on the breeze, and soar aloft like kites!
Well may they to the upper regions go,
Since kites are train'd to do their work below!

On seeing a Lady, in thin shoes, walking over a Macadamized crossing on a wet day.

THAT wet feet are injurious, physicians declare,
And too many have cause to believe.
So, gentlemen all, of the ladies take care,
Or *Mac Adam* will leave you no *Eve.*

On a short Epigram, with a long Introduction.

THE head's so large—the tail's so small—
The point is scarcely seen at all.
West-square, Sept. 1.

SONNET TO HOPE.

By Mrs. CAREY.

O COME, celestial Hope! and with thy smile [tured heart—
Chase the wild fears that rack this tor-
Cheer my sad spirit with thy pleasing wile;
And bid the haggard train of Care depart.
Ah! come; and ere the force of fell Despair
Hurl Reason from her throne—ah! come, and charm
My woe-fraught fancy with thy visions fair:
And teach this heart that throbs with wild alarm, [thine—
To own thy soft'ning power: for still 'tis
Deluder sweet!—'tis thine, in siren strain,
To sing of joys to come. Thy light divine
Can pierce the deepest gloom. Then deign again— [smile,
Ah! bright Enchantress! deign on me to
And, with thy cheering lay, the live-long hours beguile.

West Square, Sept. 8, 1828.

Stanzas written amongst the ruins of St. Austin's Monastery, CANTERBURY, *part of whose site is converted into a Cock-pit, a Fives-court, and a Bowling-green.*

AS through old Austin's fane I stray,
And through his ravag'd groves,
Companion of my pensive way
The fairy Fancy roves;

She waves her elfin wand; again
His ancient pomp recalls;
And rears again his lofty fane,
And rears his lordly walls:

His cope-clad Priests, with chant divine,
The sacred host upraise;
And, girt with tapers' holy shine,
His gorgeous altars blaze:

Entranc'd in more than mortal joys
My ravish'd senses dwell:
Oh curse on yon unhallow'd noise
That breaks the fairy spell!

Sounds, as of ruffians drunk with wine,
Offend my sober ear;
And other than of chant divine,
Or holy hymn I hear!

Sights, other than of Gothic grace,
Or pillar massy proof;
And other than of storied glass,
Or high embowed roof;

'Tis past—no more the well-arch'd aile
Extends its length'ning walks:
But o'er the desolated pile
The giant Ruin stalks.

And 'mid rich sculpture's proudest charms
The gadding ivy crawls;
And scarce with all its hundred arms
Upholds the tott'ring walls.

Thus robb'd of Fancy's elfin joys
I bade the Fane farewell;
And curs'd again th' unhallow'd noise
That broke the fairy spell. W. J.

A HYMN

For the Opening of the rebuilt Church at MORVAH, *on the North-west Coast of Cornwall, A. D.* 1828.

By the Rev. C. V. LE GRICE.

AGAIN we hear the Sabbath bell,
A welcome joyful sound;
O'er rock and moor, and down the dell
Its cheering peals rebound.

Come, come, again they seem to say,
To God's own House repair;
Come with a heart of faith to pray,
And Christ will meet you there.

Tho' floods of waters beat around
On ever-shifting sands;
A rock is the foundation-ground,
On which our Temple stands.

The winds may roar, the tempest frown,
Each breast from fear is free:
The worshipper looks calmly down
Upon the troubled sea.

So 'mid the storms of human life
The Christian is secure,
And far above the fretful strife
His path serene, and sure.

Tho' built by man our Temple-gate,
The way, by which it leads
To one "not made with hands," is straight,
If Faith for mercy pleads.

For mercy, while 'tis call'd to day,
To plead we'll hasten near;
Ere the same bell, that bids to pray,
Shall greet our coming bier.

PARAPHRASE

of Part of the Ninety-first Psalm.

O GOD! beneath thy feather'd breast,
Secure from harm my soul shall rest;
No more to winged shafts by day,
Nor midnight pestilence a prey.

Around shall gasping thousands lie;
Around shall quivering nations die;
Despair shall bite his lip in vain,
O'er me alone he ne'er shall reign.

Beneath my feet shall Seraphs throng,
And angels bear my steps along;
Nor adder's hiss, nor lion's roar,
Nor dragon's fang shall fright me more.

Thee, Lord! alone I'll love and fear,
For I will call, and Thou shalt hear;
Then hence, O hence, my soul remove,
To everlasting bliss above! Q. J.

On an "Ignota Avis" being carried by a high wind into the Professor of Anatomy's Garden at Oxford.

BETWIXT you and your master 'tis thus the case stands, [doubt)
(So no longer your name let Philosophers
You were surely *a goose* to get into his hands,
And he's certainly one if he lets you get out.
Q. J.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In France the reign of Jesuitism and bigotry is rapidly terminating. The Jesuit colleges in many of the principal towns have been abandoned; the famous college of the Ave has just been closed, and the reverend fathers have taken away their furniture. The mayor has already taken possession of the building, and it will hardly be believed that the fact of the retirement of the Jesuits has created a complete sensation in the town. An immense majority of persons illuminated their houses upon the occasion.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

According to the different accounts received from the theatre of war, the Russians have experienced some severe defeats. Even to judge from their own bulletins, they have been compelled to act generally on the defensive; but according to the Turkish bulletins, which have been issued, they have been compelled partially to retreat. It appears, that the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas from Odessa, was the signal for a renewal of vigorous efforts against Varna. After driving the Turks from some of their positions, the counterscarp, in front of the north bastion nearest the sea, was blown up at sun-rise on the 14th Sept. and the fosse became so completely filled with the fallen materials, that the Russians were enabled to take possession of the entrance to a breach in that bastion. As a Russian corps occupied the road to Bourgas, cutting off all hope of relief from that quarter, the Emperor summoned the garrison to surrender. A temporary cessation of hostilities took place; but it being suspected that the Turks were only endeavouring to gain time, the cannonade was resumed on the 15th. On the night of the 25th one of the Turkish redoubts, opposite the centre of the fortress, was taken by storm, without firing a gun, at the point of the bayonet, the Turks having had above 100 killed. On the 28th of September a serious affair took place; the Turks having begun to entrench themselves, left their camp in great force, and attacked the Russian redoubts; the action continued for four hours. In this engagement the Turks are said to have brought forward 15,000 infantry and cavalry, and to have had an equal number in their intrenchments. The Russians lost Gen. Freitag and Col. Zaycow. Next day the Turks remained quiet, and were employed in fortifying their camp. On the 30th the Russians took the offensive, and they acknowledge they were defeated. —The last accounts, however, are very important, in favour of the Russians. On the 7th of Oct. a Russian corps, during the night, secretly penetrated into the city and surprised the fortress; the alarm was so great that the Turks abandoned the works, and thus Varna fell into the hands of the Russians, without capitulation.

We learn that the Russian forces have retreated from before Schumla. On the 9th of October, Hussein Bey made a general attack upon their entrenchments; and although the Imperial troops are stated to have displayed the most brilliant valour, they nevertheless fell back to Jenibazar, where they stopped only one day, and proceeded to retreat towards Bazardjik. The privations of all kinds had produced excessive misery in the ranks of the Muscovites. The road from Schumla to Jenibazar was literally covered with dead, sick, and wounded, and the carcases of Russian horses. Such ravages had been caused by the excessive heat of the climate (say accounts from Bucharest), that they could not be overcome by the most determined perseverance. Immediately after the departure of the Russians, Hussein Bey quitted his entrenchments at Schumla, and at the head of 70,000 men proceeded on the road to Bazardjik in pursuit of them.

In the last sally from Silistria, on the 15th of September, the terror of the Russians on the attack of the Spahis was so great, that they did not rally again till they got to Hirchova.

GREECE.

NAVARINO, *Sept.* 10.—The Turks and Egyptians evacuate the fort of Navarino. The Egyptians are embarking to return to Alexandria. The camp which was near Modon is also embarking. Ibrahim Pacha will not embark till the second Egyptian expedition sails.

GIBRALTAR.

An infectious yellow fever, of a malignant description, has made its appearance at Gibraltar. The gates of the garrison were, in consequence, finally closed on the 5th of September. The Spaniards had placed an extensive *cordon sanitaire* on the lines, to prevent all communication with Gibraltar, and the local authorities refused all vessels the usual clean bills of health from the 5th. According to intelligence of the 30th of September, the number of deaths among those attacked were nearly one in three. On the 11th of October a meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the state of those who had been for some time suffering from fever and from want; W. Ward, esq. M.P. in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to enter into a subscription in aid of the one commenced at Gibraltar, and a committee was appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of Ireland has lately become more alarming. The Catholics and Protestants have been respectively making the utmost efforts to intimidate each other, and to influence Parliament. Mr. Lawless was sent on a journey, by the Association, to agitate the people in the north of Ireland. As he was, with a large assembly of his followers, about to enter Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan, his progress was stopped by an armed party of the Protestant inhabitants, when a conflict ensued, and several were wounded on both sides. On the 16th of October, Mr. Lawless was arrested by Government, for heading the meeting at Ballybay. He was taken to the house of Judge Burton, where he remained for nearly three hours, and was finally bailed.——Not only in this expedition, undertaken at the request of the Association, but in almost every other quarter, we have heard of tens of thousands assembling and parading in military order through the villages and towns, chiefly on the Sundays, and nearly all in a kind of uniform; and their style of marching is described, even by their own friends, as nearly equal to that of regular troops. This alarming state of things at length called forth measures on the part of the Government, to put a stop to the disgraceful scenes exhibited, both in the north and south of that country. A Proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant for suppressing those illegal assemblages, which have, by degrees, assumed a character little short of open rebellion. The Proclamation, after stating the illegality of these riotous assemblies, thus continues:—"We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress and put down such illegal meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, solemnly and strictly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects from henceforth to discontinue the holding or attending any such meetings or assemblies, as aforesaid; and, to charge and earnestly exhort them, to the utmost in their power, to discountenance all meetings and assemblies of a similar nature, and thereby to prevent the dangers and mischief consequent on the same," &c. The warning of the Marquis of Anglesea seems not to have been given in vain, and the most influential of the Catholics have been active in endeavouring to sooth the excitation of the peasantry. Mr. O'Connell himself has published an address to the people of Tipperary, enjoining them to discontinue their public meetings.

The Earl of Abergavenny has lately caused a tower, fifty feet in height, to be erected on the summit of *Saxonbury-hill*, from which can be seen sixteen parish churches. The approach to the platform is by a stone staircase, which a number of visitors have ascended lately.

Sept. 9. A part of the east wing of the ancient Cathedral of *Hexham*, now used as the parish church, fell with a tremendous crash, and broke through the roof of a building adjoining, called the Old School, where were deposited the town lamps, all of which were demolished.

Sept. 23. The *Chelmsford and Essex Horticultural and Floral Society* had their grand anniversary show and dinner on this day, when the show of prize dahlias, and of such fruits as were in season, at the Shire Hall, exceeded, both in splendour of decoration and in flowers, as well as in number and respectability of the company present, any of the former exhibitions of the Society. But the greatest display of beauty was to be found among the dahlias. The eight dahlias, for which the first prize was awarded, were all raised from seed by Mr. Veitch, of Killerton Nursery, near Exeter, and six of them were new sorts, which came out only this year. After the show was over, the members of the Society, and a few select friends, sat down to an elegant dinner at the Saracen's Head Inn, the flowers and prize fruit being transferred to the table, Dr. Forster, the President, in the chair.

Oct. 24. The establishment of Brunswick Clubs has excited a strong spirit of opposition on the part of the supporters of Catholic Emancipation. In no instance has this feeling been more powerfully manifested than on the occasion of a meeting held this day on Penenden Heath, Kent, under the sanction of the distinguished individuals constituting the Kentish Club (see p. 264), and the High Sheriff of the county. The object of the meeting was to pass a series of resolutions, "praying that the Protestant constitution of the United Kingdom may be preserved entire and inviolable." The resolutions were violently opposed by the Marquis of Camden, Lord Darnley, Dr. Doyle, Mr. Shiel, Cobbett, Hunt, and others. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hodges of Rochester, proposing that the subject of the present discussion should be left to the discretion of Ministers, and that the meeting should adjourn. The amendment was seconded by the Earl of Radnor; but on being put, was negatived by a majority of about two-thirds of the meeting. The original motion for agreeing to the Petition was then carried, amidst the loudest applause. There were about 30,000 persons present.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 14. Two old houses in Exeter-street, Catherine-street, Strand, which with fourteen others had been long ago condemned, fell with a tremendous crash. After infinite exertion, five out of six persons were dug out of the ruins. Two of them, an old woman named Hedgley, and a child of six months old, named Stokes, were quite dead; but the other three, a girl also named Stokes, a boy of nine or ten years of age, and a young woman, were alive. Mrs. Stokes, mother of the above children, was found dead the next day.

Oct. 5. The Tottenham Court-road Chapel, erected by the late Geo. Whitfield, on a building lease for eighty years, the term of which has lately expired, has ceased to be a place of public worship. Nineteen thousand pounds were offered by the managers, and refused by the proprietors.

Oct. 6. The young Queen of Portugal and suite arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. They travelled from Bath in four carriages and four and two post-coaches. At Falmouth, Bath, Reading, Marlborough, &c. the young Queen was warmly welcomed. Some of the local corps of yeomanry were drawn out to receive her, and every mode of respect which could be locally provided was freely furnished on this occasion.—She arrived at Falmouth, in the Imperatriz frigate, on the 24th Sept., and was received with all the honours usually paid to a royal personage.

Oct. 25. This day was fixed by the Directors of the St. Katherine's Dock Company for the opening of the Dock already completed. On this occasion 8,000 red tickets were issued, which admitted the possessors to occupy the southern and western warehouses with the adjacent quays, wharfs, sheds, and docks, over which they were permitted to range without restriction. Two thousand blue tickets were issued by way of special invitation to his Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, Directors of the other Dock Companies, &c. &c., which admitted the holders to the full range of the warehouses. The company was enlivened by several military bands of music. About a quarter before two the noble ship Elizabeth, an East Indian free trader, made her majestic *entrée* amidst a discharge of artillery and universal hurrahs. The other ships that entered were the Mary, a Russian trader of 343 tons, the Prince Regent, of 400 tons, and several others from the Baltic, Cape of Good Hope, and Scotland. They were all gaily decorated and well manned. Soon after three the company were summoned to the refreshment rooms by the band playing, "Oh the roast beef of old England;" and hilarity was kept up for some hours after with toasts, healths, &c.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Oct. 1. Opened with Shakspeare's *Hamlet.* Mr. Young played the Prince, and Miss Kelly Ophelia.

Oct. 9. Was produced Miss Mitford's tragedy of *Rienzi*, and met with very distinguished success. The materials of it are taken partly from the splendid narrative of Gibbon; partly from the still more graphical and interesting account of Rienzi's eventful career, contained in the second volume of *L'Abbé de Sade's Memoires pour servir à la vie de Petrarque;* and, as far as the female characters are concerned, entirely from invention. Young is the hero, and inimitably well he embodies Miss Mitford's character. Claudia Rienzi's daughter has additional interest from its affording a debut to Miss Phillips, whose pathos, intelligence, and modest sweetness have enchanted the theatrical world.

Covent Garden.

Oct. 1. This house opened the same evening with its rival, and also with one of Shakspeare's dramas. *As you like it* was selected, and well performed. The house has been refitted with very great taste, and a new drop scene produces a fine effect.

Oct. 22. A translation of the Comédie Vaudeville, called La Belle Mère, by Scribe and Bayard, was produced, under the title of the *Stepmother;* but coolly received.

Adelphi.

Sept. 29. This little house commenced its campaign under the joint management of Matthews and Yates, the two extraordinary "multitude in themselves." They commenced with two new pieces, entitled, *My Absent Son or Brown Studies*, and *Wanted a Partner*, a piece intended to introduce the circumstances of the union of the two great mimics. They are, we believe, both the production of Mr. Buckstone.

Oct. 9. A new burletta, entitled *The May Queen*, was produced, and has admirably succeeded.

Oct. 21. A lively, interesting, dramatic burletta, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Planché, called the *Mason of Buda.* The music by Rodwell. Very well received.

Surrey Theatre.

Oct. 1. A new domestic drama, under the title of *Dissipation in Humble Life*, was produced, and enthusiastically received. It has the merit of being one of the most moral pieces on the stage.

Oct. 17. A petite comedy, under the title of *Right at last*, the production of Mr. G. Collins Gibbon, was very well received.

Oct. 20. An historical drama, by Moncrieff, and entitled, *the Pestilence of Marseilles, or the Four Thieves.* It is rather heavy, particularly the first act, but met with a very favorable reception.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Sept. 25. Hon John Townshend to be Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Oct. 11. Nicholas Carlisle, of Somerset-place, esq. F.S.A. to be a gentleman of his Majesty's privy chamber in ordinary.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Tralee.—Sir Ed. Denny, of Tralee-castle, co. Kerry, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Robinson, to be Archd. of Madras.
Rev. E. C. Ogle, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.
Rev. G. Boulton, Preston Capes R. co. Northampton.
Rev. W. Collett, St. Mary's P. C. Thetford, Suffolk.
Rev. G. J. Cornish, Kenwyn V. Cornwall.
Rev. W. Cowpland, Acton Beauchamp R. Worc.
Rev. J. Frampton, Tetbury V. co. Glouc.
Rev. — Grey, Bishopsgate R. London.
Rev. E. Griffin, Weston by Welland V. co. Northampton.
Rev. W. F. Hook, Holy Trinity V. Coventry.
Rev. J. T. Maine, Husbands Bosworth R. co. Leic.
Rev. F. S. Newbold, Stickney R. co. Linc.
Rev. T. P. Pantin, Westcote R. co. Glouc.
Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, Chute V. Wilts.
Rev. W. Renton, Tilstock P. C. Shropshire.
Rev. T. Roy, Godlington V. co. Beds.
Rev. W. Wodehouse, Falmouth R. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Johnson, Chap. to Marq. of Hastings.
Rev. R. Hutchinson Simpson, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Donoughmore.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Crofts, Head Master of Evesham Free Grammar School.
Rev. W. Grice, Second Master of Queen Eliz. Free Grammar School, at Horncastle, co. Lincoln.
Rev D. B. Hickle, Head Master of Hawkeshead Free Grammar School, near Kendal, Westmoreland.
Rev. R. R. Knott, Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Rye, Sussex.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. At Camfield Place, Herts, the lady of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, a son.——22. At Beckford, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. Timbrill, D.D. Archd. of Gloucester, a son.——25. At Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Capt. Wheler, 5th Drag. Guards, a dau.——27. At Cooper's-hill, Englefield-green, the wife of James Stuart, esq. M.P. a dau.

Oct. 2. In Dorset-place, the wife of Arnold Wallinger, esq. Barrister-at-law, a son.——The wife of Kenyon S. Parker, esq. of Upper Gower-street, barrister-at-law, a son.——3. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of John Abel Smith, esq. a son.——6. At Arundel, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. J. Turnour, a dau. his 14th child.——9. At Tockington, the seat of Samuel P. Peach, esq. the wife of John Murray Aynsley, esq. a son.——11. At Walton Rectory, the wife of Rev. A. Hobart, a son.——12. At West Drayton, Middlesex, the wife of Hubert de Burgh, esq. a son and heir.——14. At Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of Capt. Gardiner, R.N. a son.——14. At Steventon Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. Knight, a son.——At Pyrton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Poona, East Indies, Robert Arbuthnot, esq. son of Sir W. Arbuthnot, to Anne, second dau. of Col. Fitzgerald, C. B. 20th Reg.——25. At Calcutta, Capt. H. P. Cotton, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Pine, eldest son of Charles Cotton, esq. of Kingsgate, Isle of Thanet, to Georgina, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Pine.——26. At Calcutta, Robert Forbes, youngest son of Lord Forbes, to Frances Dorothy, second dau. of Tho. Law Hodges, esq. of Hemsted, Kent.

Aug. 4. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Daniel De Lisle, esq. to Miss Anne, third dau. of the late Sir P. De Havilland, of Guernsey.——6. At Guernsey, Lieut.-Col. De Havilland, to Miss Harriet Gore, niece of Sir Ralph Gore, bart.——26. At Hull, the Rev. Tho. Davidson, of Ipswich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Armitstead, of Cranage Hall, Cheshire.

Sept. 11. At Clifton, Nicholas Jersey Lovell, esq. of Lodway House, St. George's Somerset, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Warne, esq. of Clifton.——At Oxted, W. Helder, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Eliza, third dau. of the late Lieut.-col. F. W. Bellis, E. I. C.——At Sutton Benger, Wilts, Géo. B. Carr, esq. of Green Lettuce-lane, London, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Bowness.——At South Mimms, Middlesex, Lieut. Fred. Henry Le Mesurier,

R. N. to Jane Cath. only child of the late Thomas Cecil Mansell, esq. of Thorpe, co. Northamp.——15. At Harwich, the Rev. B. Cheese, Rector of Tendring, Essex, to Helen, second dau. of the late N. M. Pattison, esq. of West House, Congleton.——16. At Thames Ditton, James Simcoe Saunders, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of the Hon. John Saunders, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick, to Eliz. Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Henry Storis.——At St. Pancras New Church, Hugh Burgess, esq. of Upper Charlotte-str. to Rosa, third dau. of Thomas Cadell, esq.——At St. Alban's, the Rev. Charles Gape, Vicar of Sibsey, co. Linc. to Mary Eliz. dau. of Thomas Howard, esq. of St. Michael's, Herts.——At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, the Rev. A. J. Clarke, of Birmingham, youngest son of N. G. Clarke, esq. K. C. Chief Justice of Brecon, to Eliz. dau. of the late G. Langton, esq.——At Bath, Lieut. L.B. Williams, R. N. to Char. Arthurina, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Cuthbert, R. N.——17. At Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, Tho. J. Knowlys, esq. to Ann M. Martha, only dau. of the late Robert Hesketh, esq. of Rossall Hall.——At Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, Capt. J. Marshall, C. B. R. N. to Augusta Eliza, youngest dau. of John Wynne, esq. of Garthmeillo, Denbighshire, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Parr.——18. At St. John's, Hackney, Tho. Jones, esq. eldest son of Griffith Jones, esq. of Dolgelley, Merioneth, banker, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Thomas, Rector of Penegoes, co. Montgomery.——20. At Wellsbourn, co. Warwick, R. Marsham, esq. to A. C. Onslow, eldest dau. of the late Capt. M. R. Onslow, Coldstream Guards, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Sir R. Onslow, Bart.——At Paris, the Rev. J. W. Worthington, to Juliet Mary, eldest dau. of D. Mazzinghi, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.——23. At Florence, Count Gustave Blucher de Wahlstatt, grandson of the late Marshal Blucher, to Madeline, second dau. of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas.——At Trelisick, Cornwall, the Rev. Alfred Burmester, Rector of Mickleham, Surrey, to Eliz. Jane, eldest dau. of Tho. Daniell, esq.——At White Waltham, Berks, Bury Doyne, esq. of Derryfore, Queen's County, to Caroline Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kearney.——At Lee, D. B. Conway, esq. surgeon, R. N. to Ellen, second dau. of the late Wm. Day, Capt. R. N. and Governor of Sierra Leone.——25. At Stoke-upon-Trent, Cap. Stamer, 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Sir Wm. Stamer, bart. to Caroline, only dau. of John Tomlinson, esq. of Cliffville.——At Kingston, Portsea, Lieut. Wm. Fuller, R. N. to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau of the late Wm. Bampton, esq. of Claremont-square, London——27. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Rev. Wm. Pyne, Rector of Oxted, Surrey, to Mary, dau. of Geo. Watson Smyth, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.——At Little Ouseburn, Yorkshire, the Rev. Thos. Hutton Croft, Vicar of Hutton Bushel, to Eliza, dau. of R. J. Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.——29. At Southampton, Robert, eldest son of Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, esq. to Eliz. Anne, youngest dau. of the late H. Hulton, esq. of Bevis-Mount.——30. At Chester, the Rev. James Maingy, of Guernsey, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Major Gen. Beckwith, and niece to the late Gen. Sir G. Beckwith.——At Walton, Somersetshire, the Rev. Edmond Strong, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Coulson, esq. of Clifton Wood.

Lately. At St. George's Hanover-square, Tho. Stackhouse Burton, esq. to Miss Caroline Seymour, dau. of the late Jonathan Sadler, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Lynn.——At Bombay, T. G. Gardiner, esq. only son of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton, to Mary Frances, dau. of Sir John P. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Invernesshire.

Oct. 2. At Gillingham, Norfolk, the Rev. Joseph G. Round, to Eliz. Martha, dau. of Rev. J. Lewis.——At Iwerne Minster, Dorset, the Rev. Ed. Bower, Rector of Closeworth, to Eliz. Ann, second dau. of T. B. Bower, esq. of Iwern House.——W. Wrangham Collins, esq. of Manchester-square, and son of the late Gen. Collins, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Shuckburgh, of the Moot, Downton, Wilts.——At St. George's Hanover-square, Major J. Neave Wells, R. E. son of the late Adm. Wells, to Marianne, dau. and co-heiress of the late Benj. Wade, esq. of New Grange, co. York.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, T. Coventry, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliz. only daughter of Mr. Justice Littledale.——4. At Horsham, Lieut-Col. R. Beauchamp, son of the late Sir Tho. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk, to Sophia, dau. of the late Benj. Ball, esq. of Dublin.——At St. Thomas's, Dublin, Sir C. Dillon, Bart. of Lismullin, co. Meath, to Sarah, widow of the late Rev. J. C. Miller, D. D.——8. At Bath, Chas. Thos. only son of Chas. Conolly, late of Midford Castle, Somerset, esq. to Jane Anne, dau. of Philip Lawless, late of Dublin, esq.——At Bangor, Col. H. White, M.P. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of W. S. Dempster, esq. of Skibo, co. Sutherland.——10. At Clifton, W. Rowland Alder, esq. to Miss M. A. Hanson, ci-devant Countess of Portsmouth——14. At Maple-durham, Rev. J. Adair, Colpoys, son of Vice Adm. Griffith Colpoys, and Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to Ann, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Chester.——15. At Llanbadarn, co. Cardigan, Augustus, eldest son of John Frank Newton, Esq. of Weymouth, to Letitia Frances Henry, eldest dau. of Sir Robert T. Ricketts, of The Elms, Gloucestershire, Bart.

OBITUARY.

Duke of San Carlos.

July 17. At Paris, of aneurism in the heart, aged 57, the Duke of San Carlos, Ambassador from Spain to the Court of France, and formerly to this country.

He was a native of Lima, and received his education in the principal college of that city, the rector of which was his governor. At the age of seventeen he went to Spain, where he progressively attained his military rank, became a grandee of the first class, counsellor of state, &c. He commenced his military career as Colonel in the second regiment of Majorca infantry, of which his uncle was Colonel-proprietor. He served in the Catalonian campaign, in the war of 1793; and as a volunteer in the Toulon expedition.

On the death of his uncle, Colonel San Carlos was appointed Chamberlain, and afterwards Governor, to the Prince of the Asturias, now Ferdinand VII. His system of education, however, not being in accordance with the political views of Godoy, Prince of Peace, the influence of that profligate adventurer deprived him of his honourable post. Yet, such was the consequence of San Carlos, that he was named Major Domo to the Queen in 1801, when the Court was occupied with negociating an alliance between the heir of Spain, and his cousin, a Princess of Naples.

In 1805, he was invested with the office of Major Domo to Charles IV.; but in 1807, sometime previously to the imprisonment of the Prince of the Asturias, through the intrigues of Godoy, in the palace of the Escurial, he was removed from Court, and appointed to the Viceroyship of Navarre. Three months after his assumption of that government, he was ordered to consider himself a prisoner in the citadel. This measure is understood to have been taken in consequence of a report that the Duke of San Carlos had ventured to advise the heir-apparent to deprive the queen-mother of all political influence, in the event of the King's death, his Majesty being at that time very ill, and also to put Godoy upon his trial. It was on the 29th of October that Ferdinand's papers were seized, his person placed in durance, and he and his counsellors declared to be traitors. In the subsequent investigation of the Escurial, the Duke was subjected to close and severe examination; and though liberated at the same moment as the Prince, he was ordered to remove sixty leagues from Madrid, not to reside within twenty leagues of the coast, and not to fix his abode in Navarre.

When the French armies entered Spain he resided at Alfaro. In the mean time, the insurrection in Aranjuez broke out, Prince Ferdinand ascended the throne (March 1808), imprisoned and confiscated the property of Godoy, and appointed the Duke of San Carlos Grand-Master of the Household and Member of his Privy Council. The Duke arrived in Madrid some days before his royal master's departure for Bayonne, accompanied him in his journey, and had several conferences with Buonaparte on the subject of exchanging the crown of Spain for that of Etruria. In these conferences the Duke invariably insisted that Ferdinand would not consent to any treaty without the enjoyment of his liberty, or without the sanction of the Cortes. In the interim, Godoy had been liberated in Madrid, through the influence of Murat. He immediately proceeded to Bayonne, whither he was followed by Charles IV. and his queen. The old monarch then retracted his abdication, and ultimately his son was compelled to restore to him his crown. Ferdinand, Joseph Buonaparte having first been placed on the throne of Spain, was sent to Valençay, in France, whither he was accompanied by the Duke of San Carlos, the Canon Escoiquitz, &c. The Duke remained with Ferdinand till he, with Escoiquitz, was ordered by Buonaparte to Paris. While in that capital, he availed himself of the opportunity to confer with the diplomatic agents of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, on the affairs of Spain. Buonaparte afterwards suspecting the influence possessed by the Duke, and by Escoiquitz, over his royal captive, determined upon separating them from Prince Ferdinand. The Duke was accordingly confined at Leons-le-Taulnier, and the Canon at Bourges.

In his retirement the Duke of San Carlos cultivated his taste for botany, and more particularly for history, politics, and general literature. Five years had Ferdinand and his relatives been in captivity in France, when Buonaparte, finding himself attacked by the Allied Powers of Europe, and no longer in a condition to leave a numerous army in

Spain, determined to reinstate him. In consequence of this resolve he recalled the Duke of San Carlos to Paris, in November 1813. There San Carlos communicated with the Duke of Bassano, and then went to Valençay, where, after several long discussions, a treaty was concluded on the 11th of December. The Duke, in consequence, set out for Madrid, to obtain the consent of the Regency to the treaty. He arrived there on the 16th of January 1814; but the arrangements proposed by France were not accepted, and he was under the necessity of returning to Valençay. In passing through Catalonia he had a conference with Marshal Suchet, on the subject of evacuating Spain by the French army. Previously to the Duke's arrival at Valençay, Ferdinand, impatient of his return, had despatched Don Joseph Palafox to Madrid, with new instructions. At length, after many obstructions, the King, accompanied by the Duke, set out upon his return. It was found expedient to proceed in the first instance to Saragossa; and the Cortes not choosing to give up the reins of government, they next went to Valencia, in the month of April.

On the 3d of May, the Duke of San Carlos was appointed first Secretary of State. In consequence of the refusal of General Freyre to accept the office of Minister of War, the Duke accepted it, in conjunction with that of Minister of the King's Household. The former post he soon afterwards resigned in favour of General Eguia.

The Duke of San Carlos was presented by the Emperor of Russia with the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle; —by the King of Prussia with that of the Red Eagle; and by the King of Naples with the insignia of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and Merit, and Saint Januarius;—with a very flattering letter of thanks from his Sicilian Majesty, for his having contributed to his re-establishment on the throne.

Soon after the restoration of King Ferdinand, the Duke his minister commenced the task of introducing a system of economy into the kingdom. He established a junta of ministers, over whom he presided, took various measures for a general repair of the roads, increasing the number of canals, and reviving the credit of the national bank; and he established several academies for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. Notwithstanding these very laudable exertions, his enemies were numerous; and finding them increase, he obtained permission in Nov. 1814, to terminate his ministerial functions.

In October 1815 he was nominated Ambassador to the Austrian Court. In 1817 he was recalled, and sent in the same capacity to the Court of Britain, where he resided some years, till replaced by the Duke of Frias. His next and last diplomatic appointment, which he held until the time of his death, was at the French Court. His health is said to have declined very rapidly since the death of his favourite daughter, the Countess de Lessine. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Count del Puerto, an officer in the royal guards of Spain.

EARL OF MARR.

Sept. 20. At his seat, Alloa House, Clackmannanshire, aged 56, the Right Hon. John Thomas Erskine, thirteenth Earl of Marr and Baron Erskine.

He was the eldest son of John-Francis, the late Earl, by Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, esq. Governor of Madras; and succeeded his father in the title, Aug. 20, 1825. His wife was Janet, daughter of Patrick Miller, esq. by whom he had issue, 1. the Right Hon. John-Francis-Miller, born in 1795, and now Earl of Marr; 2. Jean, who died in 1806; 3. Lady Frances-Jemima; and 4. another daughter.

EARL OF ERNE.

Sept. 15. In Great Denmark Street, Dublin, aged 96, the Right Hon. John Creighton, Earl of Erne, Viscount and Baron Erne, of Crum Castle, co. Fermanagh, a representative peer for Ireland, a Privy-Counsellor in that kingdom, Governor of the County of Fermanagh, a trustee of the Linen Manufacture, &c.

This venerable peer was born in 1732, the second, but eldest surviving son of Abraham first Lord Erne, by his first wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Rogerson, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He succeeded his father in the barony, in June 1772, and on the 12th of October, 1773, first took his seat in the Irish House of Peers. He was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Erne, of Crum Castle, by patent dated Jan. 6, 1781; to the Earldom of Erne August 18, 1789; and he was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland in 1800, at the memorable epoch of the Union.

The Earl was twice married: first, in February 1761, to Catherine, second daughter of Robert Howard, D.D. Bishop of Elphin, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Wicklow. By this lady, who died June 15, 1775, his Lordship had issue:—1. Lady Elizabeth, who married James King, esq. and died in 1794; 2.

the Right Hon. Abraham, now Earl of Erne, but still unmarried; 3. the Hon. John, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and Governor of Hurst Castle, who married in 1797 Jane, daughter of Walter Weldon, esq. by Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. of St. Catherine's near Dublin, and has issue; 4. Patience, who died young; 5. Lady Catherine; and 6. the Hon. Meliora, who died in 1784. The Earl married, secondly, July 22, 1776, Lady Mary Hervey, eldest daughter of Frederick Augustus, fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, sister to the present Marquess of Bristol, to the late Duchess of Devonshire, and the Countess of Liverpool. By the Countess, who survives him, he had an only child: 7. Lady Elizabeth-Caroline-Mary, married March 30, 1799, to James-Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, esq. now Lord Wharncliffe.

HON. AND REV. A. G. LEGGE.

Aug. 21. At the house of his brother the Hon. Henry Legge on Blackheath, aged 55, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus-George Legge, M.A. Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester, Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of Wonston and North Waltham in Hampshire, and a Justice of the Peace for that county; brother to the late Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. and the late Bishop of Oxford; and uncle to the present Earl.

He was born April 21, 1773, the eighth and youngest son of William the second Earl of Dartmouth, by Frances Catherine, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicoll, K.B. He was educated, with others of his brothers, by Dr. Parr at Hatton *; and was afterwards of Merton College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1796. He was appointed King's Chaplain in 1798. For his other preferments he was entirely indebted to his half-uncle the late Bishop North†. He presented him to the Rectory of Wonston in 1797; to that of Crawley, also in Hampshire, in 18..; to his prebendal stall at Winchester in 1817, and to the Chancellorship and the Rectory of North Waltham in 1819.

Mr. Legge was married at Blithfield, Dec. 15, 1795, by Dr. Bagot, Bishop of St. Asaph, to that prelate's niece Honora, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blithfield.‡ By this lady, who is aunt to the present Lord Bagot, and survives her husband, he had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. the Rev. George-Augustus, the late Vicar of Bray. He married, Aug. 20, 1825, Augusta, eldest daughter of William-Bowyer Atkins, of Braywick Grove, esq. but died without issue in the following June, and is briefly noticed in our vol. xcvi. i. 646. 2. Charlotte-Anne, married in 1825 to the Hon. and Rev. Arthur-Philip Perceval, son of Lord Arden. 3. Another son. 4. Heneage-Walter, who was a Midshipman, R.N. but died March 2, 1827, aged 22 (see our last vol. part i. 285). 5. another son. 6. Honora, who died July 7, 1814. 7. Frances-Catherine, who died an infant Nov. 27, 1812. 8. Henrietta-Elizabeth, who died Feb. 26, 1824, in her 11th year; and 9. a daughter born in April 1816.

Mr. Legge's death was awfully sudden. Whilst sitting at dinner he was seized with an attack, supposed to have been occasioned by suppressed gout, and expired in a few minutes. He was a man of real kindness of heart and amiable manners; and his loss is sincerely lamented by his numerous relations and friends.

HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

Oct. 3. At his residence in Portsmouth Dockyard, after a long and painful illness, aged nearly 61, the Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. K.C.B. Captain in the Royal Navy, resident Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court at

* Two of his letters to Dr. Parr, written in 1797 and 1816, are printed in the Doctor's Works and Correspondence, edited by Dr. John Johnstone, vol. VIII. page 317.

† Elizabeth (daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye), dowager Viscountess Lewisham, and mother to the second Earl of Dartmouth, became the second wife of Francis third Earl of Guilford, and by him had issue the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and Louisa the late Lady Willoughby de Broke.

‡ There had previously been two marriages between the families of Legge and Bagot. In 1724 Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, the fifth Baronet, married Lady Barbara Legge, daughter of the first Earl of Dartmouth. Afterwards Charles Bagot Chester, esq. (son of Sir Walter) married Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge. Mrs. A. G. Legge is grand-daughter of Sir Walter, and the Hon. A. G. Legge was great-nephew of Lady Barbara. Since Mr. Legge's marriage, a fourth alliance took place in 1807, when the present Lord Bagot (grandson of Lady Barbara) married Lady Louisa Legge, daughter of the late Earl.

Barbadoes; an Alderman of Portsmouth, Vice-President of the Naval and Military Bible Society, &c.; younger brother to Earl Grey.

He was born Oct. 10, 1767, the fourth but third surviving son of Gen. Charles the first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick in the county of Durham. He was a Lieutenant of the Resolution in Rodney's action in 1782; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, we find him serving on board the Quebec of 32 guns; from which he was promoted to the command of the Vesuvius bomb; and on the 1st Nov. in the same year, he obtained post rank in the Boyne, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he served during the memorable West India campaign. At the siege of Guadaloupe he commanded a detachment of 500 seamen and marines, landed to co-operate with the army.

On the 1st of May, 1795, soon after Capt. Grey's return to England, and whilst he was attending a court-martial at Portsmouth, a fire broke out on board the Boyne, then at Spithead, and she was totally destroyed. (A particular account of this accident will be found in our vol. LXV. p. 433.)

Captain Grey subsequently commanded the Glory, another ship of 98 guns, forming part of the Channel fleet. In the following year we find him in the Victory, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he continued during the whole period that officer held the command on the Mediterranean station. He consequently assisted at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, on which occasion the Victory had only 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

Previously to his return to England, his friend the Commander-in-chief gave him the dormant appointment of Adjutant-general of the Fleet, under which he acted in a certain degree, so as not to give offence to the senior Captains. The Admiral, in a letter to Earl Spencer, announcing his intention of resigning the command to Lord Keith, mentions this circumstance, and adds, "In the state I am in, Captain Grey is essentially necessary to my comfort, and I hope your Lordship will approve of his accompanying me."

In the spring of 1800, Earl St. Vincent hoisted his flag on board the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, as Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet; and at the same time our officer assumed the command of that ship, which he held until the month of March 1801. He was soon after appointed to one of the yachts in attendance on the Royal Family at Weymouth, and continued to be employed on that sort of service till about April, 1804, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Coffin, as Commissioner of Sheerness Dockyard, from whence he afterwards removed to Portsmouth. In June 1814, his present Majesty, when on a visit to the fleet at Spithead, in company with the Allied Sovereigns, was received by Commissioner Grey, and in consequence presented him with the patent of a Baronetcy, which is dated July 29 that year. On the 20th May, 1820, he was nominated an extra K.C.B.

Sir George Grey married, in July 1795, Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq. by Lady Mary Cornwallis, and sister to the late Sam. Whitbread, esq. M.P. for Bedford, who had in 1788 married Sir George's elder sister Lady Elizabeth Grey. By this lady, who survives him, Sir George had issue six daughters and three sons: 1. Mary, married in 1828 to Thomas Monck Mason, Esq. Capt. R.N. 2. Sir George, born in 1799, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 3. Elizabeth, who became in 1817 the second wife of the Hon. Charles Noel Noel, now Lord Barham, but died in the following year, shortly after giving birth to a son, now heir apparent to that title; 4. Harriet; 5. Hannah-Jean; 6. Charlotte, who died at the age of eight in 1814; 7. Jane, married in 1826 to Francis Baring, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, bart.; 8. Charles; and 9. a son, who died an infant in January, 1814.

RT. HON. DENIS BROWNE.

Aug. 14. At Claremorris, aged 68, the Right Honourable Denis Browne, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Governor of the County of Mayo, and late Knight in Parliament for the same; uncle to the Marquis of Sligo, K.P., and great uncle to the Earl of Disart.

He was the younger son of Peter the second Earl of Altamont, by Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Denis Kelly, esq. Chief Justice of Jamaica. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo in Parliament for upwards of five and thirty years, during which time he held paramount sway over its internal discipline and local interests. In the long voyage of his political life, he had to encounter many severe storms, in which he proved himself a skilful and successful pilot. During the trying season of foreign invasion, domestic rebellion, and more private and local disturbance, his active and vigilant mind was

eminently and usefully engaged in the punishment as well as the prevention of crime, and in the preservation of the public peace. As a ruler and a magistrate, he did not bear the sword in vain; he was in times of danger and commotion a terror to all who proved themselves inimical to public safety, or to private tranquillity,—an avenger to execute wrath on those who did evil, and conduced as much as any man of his rank to suppress that spirit of insubordination, so dangerous to the public weal, and so prevalent in an often distracted country. In the more private, though not less useful, situation of a resident country gentleman and landlord, Mr. Browne was, by example and precept, an encourager of industry and agriculture. In 1822 Mr. Browne published "A Letter to the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, on the present State of Ireland" (reviewed in vol. XCII. i. 439).

For some years previous to his decease, he had in a great measure retired from public life; notwithstanding which, he acted as one of the Grand Jurors of his county at the late Assizes; and whilst in the execution of his duty, he was seized with the illness which terminated fatally.

Mr. Browne married, in 1790, his cousin Anne, daughter of Ross Mahon, esq. by Lady Anne Browne, daughter of the first Earl of Altamont.* By this lady, who, we believe, survives him, he had issue; 1. James Browne, esq. now M.P. for the county of Mayo; 2. Peter, late M.P. for Rye, who married in 1822 Catherine-Esther, daughter of the late J. Paget, esq.; 3. Denis; 4. John; 5. George; 6. Anne; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Jane, who died in 1825; and 9. Charlotte.

SIR THOS. WHICHCOTE, BART.

Sept. 22. At Aswardby in Lincolnshire, having sustained an honourable and amiable character, aged 65, Sir Thomas Whichcote, fifth Baronet of that place.

He was born March 5, 1763, the only surviving son of Sir Christopher the fourth Baronet, by his distant cousin Jane, daughter of Thomas Whichcote of Harpswell, esq. Knight of the Shire of Lincoln in six successive Parliaments.

Sir Thomas succeeded his father in the Baronetcy March 9, 1786; and served Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1798. He married, June 24, 1785, Diana, third daughter of Edmond Turnor, of Penton in Lincolnshire, esq. and by that lady had eight sons and five daughters: 1. Diana, married in 1810, to Hermann Gerard Hilbers, esq. 2. Sir Thomas, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1812 Lady Sophia Sherard, sister to the present Earl of Harborough, and has several children. 3. Henrietta, married in 1807 to Capt. James Atty, of the North Lincoln Militia, and died in 1810. 4. Henry, who died an infant. 5. Caroline, married in 1814 to Francis Willis, esq. son of the late Archdeacon of Wells. 6. Benjamin. 7. the Rev. Francis, who was of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1819, and married in 1826 Eliza, only daughter of Robert Bree, M. D. 8. George. 9. Catharine, married in 1816 to the Rev. John Hanmer, Vicar of Hanmer in Flintshire, third son of the present Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart. and brother-in-law to Lord Kenyon. 10. Charles; and 11. Robert, who both died infants; 12. Louisa; and 13. Christopher, born in 1806.

SIR R. J. WOODFORD, BART.

May 17. On board his Majesty's packet the Duke of York, when returning towards England, aged 44, his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, second Baronet of Carleby in Lincolnshire, and Governor of Trinidad.

He was the only son of Sir Ralph the first Baronet, formerly Minister-extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, and a character who must still be fondly remembered by the few who, like himself, adorned by their wit and graceful conversation the charming circle of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu. He died Aug. 26, 1810, and was succeeded by his son now deceased.

Sir James had been fifteen years Governor of Trinidad; and his good judgment, steadiness, and suavity of manners, brought that island from its turbulent, self-ruining condition, to a state of order, prosperity, and internal happiness. His health being at last affected by so long a residence in a tropical atmosphere, he made a cruise to Jamaica for change of air and scene. But the remedy was not successful; and quitting that island with an increase of alarming symptoms, his valuable life terminated on his voyage home to the more salubrious climate of his native country.

Sir James was never married; and the Baronetcy has become extinct. The next male heir of the family is his cousin, Gen. Alexander Woodford, maternal nephew to the late Duke of Gordon, who, while commanding the foot guards of Houguemont, behaved with distin-

* Mr. Browne's sister Lady Elizabeth was married in 1786 to Ross Mahon, esq. of Castlebar; and his sister Lady Charlotte is wife of John Mahon, esq.

guished gallantry on the ever-memorable day of Waterloo. He is at present in a military station at Corfu.

SIR PATRICK MACGREGOR, BART.

July .. In Saville-row, aged 51, Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart. Serjeant-surgeon to the King, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the General commanding in chief, and for twenty years Personal Surgeon to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Sir Patrick was the fourth but eldest surviving son of James Macgregor, of Bellimore, co. Inverness, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Grant, of Tullochgorum in the same county. His father died in India in 1794, and four brothers were all military men. Charles, the eldest, died also in India in 1782; George, who was Major in the E. I. Company's service, and Governor of Cuddalore, died in 1810; James died at Bastia in 1795. Sir Patrick's younger brother, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Macgregor, formerly of the 9th foot, is still living.

Sir Patrick was created a Baronet only in the present year, by patent dated the 17th of March. It is remarkable that he was the very last on the roll of Baronets.

He married, Nov. 12, 1806, Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenny, of Quebec, esq. and has left issue: 1. Sir William, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1817; 2. Charles; 3. Anne-Grant; 4. Georgiana; 5. Bridget; and 6. another daughter.

SIR HENRY TORRENS, K.C.B.

Aug. 23. While on a visit at Welwyn in Hertfordshire, aged 48, Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. K.T.S. Colonel of the 2d foot, Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

This most able and distinguished officer, who was brother to the Hon. Robert Torrens, now Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and to the Ven. John Torrens, D.D. the present Archdeacon of Dublin, was born in the city of Londonderry in 1779, the son of the Rev. Thomas Torrens. Having lost both his parents at an early age, he and his three brothers were left to the care of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Torrens, a Fellow of the University of Dublin, and a gentleman of high literary attainments. He received his education at the Military Academy of Dublin, where, from the hilarity of his disposition, he was universally designated "Happy Harry." In November 1793, being then only fourteen years of age, he commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 52d regiment. In June 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 92d regiment; and in Dec. 1795 was removed to the 63d regiment. With the latter corps he joined the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the reduction of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies, distinguished himself by his bravery on several occasions, and was severely wounded in the thigh at the siege of Morne Fortunée in St. Lucie, May 1, 1796. On the 9th of June following, he rejoined the corps at St. Vincent, and was present at the storming of three French redoubts on the 10th of June. He served for seven months in the Charib country, and commanded a post in the woods during the reduction of those people. In March 1797, on the return of the troops to Jamaica, the General rewarded his services by a company in one of the West India corps then forming; and on one occasion, when quitting the regiment with which he had been acting, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command insisted upon bearing him in triumph upon their shoulders, as a rude but touching mark of their attachment and admiration. In 1798 Sir Henry Torrens returned to England; and in August following was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Whitelocke. In November of the same year he embarked for Portugal, as Aid-de-camp to General Cuyler, who commanded the British auxiliary army sent to protect that country from the threatened invasion of the Spaniards under French influence. While holding this situation, in Aug. 1799, he was removed from the West India corps to the 20th regiment of foot; and hearing that his regiment was to form a part of the force destined for Holland under the Duke of York, he immediately relinquished the advantages of his staff situation for the post of honourable danger. He served in all the different actions of this sanguinary campaign, during which the British army sustained its high character, though the object of the expedition failed. The inundation of the country, and defeat of the Austrian army upon the Rhine, which enabled the French to assemble a force four times more numerous than ours, compelled our troops, after many a desperate struggle, to evacuate Holland. In the last of these contests, which was fought between Egmont and Harlaam, Sir Henry Torrens was again desperately wounded. A musquet ball passed through his right thigh and lodged in the left, from which it was

found impossible to extract it, and it remained there until his death.

In Nov. 1799, after his return from Holland, Sir Henry Torrens was promoted to a majority in the Surrey rangers, which corps he formed and commanded, and served with it one year in Nova Scotia. He was subsequently removed to the 86th foot, which he joined in Egypt, and commanded it on its return across the desart on its return to India; as he did subsequently for two years, when in the field during the war with Scindia. After which he obtained leave to return home on account of ill health, in consequence of a coup de soleil. At St. Helena, however, he recovered his health, and married Miss Patton, daughter of the Governor. He then returned to India, served there till 1805, on the 1st of January in which year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col.

After his return to England, Lieut.-Col. Torrens was employed for fifteen months in the staff as Assistant Adjutant-general for the Kent district; he was removed as Major to the 89th foot; and in 1807 joined the expedition against South America, as Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Lt. Gen. Whitelocke. At the attack of Buenos Ayres he received a contusion from a musket ball, which shattered a small writing apparatus which was slung to his side. On his return to England he was appointed in December 1807, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1808 he served in the expedition to Portugal as Military Secretary; and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, for which battles he wore a medal; but in October of that year he returned to England to his former Secretaryship, and afterwards succeeded as Chief Secretary.

In 1811 he was appointed to a company in the 3d Guards; in 1812 he was made Aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent with the rank of Colonel, and in 1814 he attained that of Major-General. In November 1815 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal African corps, in September 1818 removed to the 2d West India regiment; and in August 1822 to the 2d foot guards.

About eight years ago he was appointed to the situation of Adjutant-general, and his health, which had suffered from excessive exertion and close confinement while he was Military Secretary, was entirely restored. The last important work of Sir Henry Torrens, in his situation of Adjutant-General, was the revision of the army regulations. The experience of the campaign, and more particularly the successful adoption of a new and more rapid mode of warfare of the Duke of Wellington, induced Sir Henry to revise the old regulations, which were founded upon the slow German system, and to embody into them, with great labour and zeal, the prompt and rapid movements which had been so successfully adopted by the British armies. This work met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-chief, and has been generally admired by military men for the clear and masterly method of the arrangements.

The death of Sir Henry Torrens was awfully sudden. Apparently never in better health and spirits than on the fatal day which closed his honourable and exemplary life, he went out for an airing on horseback, accompanied by Lady Torrens, his two daughters, and some gentlemen. He was seized with apoplexy, but did not fall from his horse. As soon as it was discovered that he was in a fit, he was carried into the house, and every effort was made to effect his recovery, but without success. From his first seizure, till the moment of his decease, two hours afterwards, he never spoke.

By the desire of his family, the funeral of Sir Henry Torrens was private. It took place at Welwyn, on the Thursday following his death, August 28. His remains were attended to the grave by one of his earliest and most attached friends, Lieut.-Colonel d'Aguilar.

DR. GALL.

Aug. 22. At his country house, at Montrouge, near Paris, aged 71, the celebrated phrenologist, Dr. Gall.

Jean Joseph Gall was born in 1758, in a village of the Duchy of Baden; his parents were in trade. It was at Baden where he first commenced his education, then at Brucksal, and afterwards at Strasburgh, where he studied medicine, under professor Hermann; it was at Vienna in Austria, that he became invested with the title of Doctor, in the year 1785, and afterwards followed the practice of medicine; but at this place he was not permitted to develope his new ideas on the functions of the brain, which he had founded both on scientific study and observations on nature. This opposition to his views at length determined him to visit the north of Germany, and he was well received in all the capitals of the German States, as well as in Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, and he explained his system before several Sovereigns, by whom he was honoured with marks of esteem and admiration. He likewise visited England, and at length determined to go to and

reside at Paris; regarding it as the centre of the learned world, he judged it the most proper of all other places to propagate his doctrine: he therefore repaired to that capital in 1807, where his great reputation had already preceded him. And here we may remark that, although Dr. Gall's lectures had been interdicted at Vienna in 1802, by command of the Government, it may be interesting to know that the expense of publishing the great work of Gall and Spurzheim, at Paris, in 1810, was guaranteed by Prince Metternich, at that time Austrian Minister at the Court of France. He had previously attended several courses of Dr. Gall's lectures, consulted him as his physician, and remained attached to him up to the time of his death.

The object which Gall proposed was to dissipate the void which existed in physiology and philosophy relative to the situation of the intellectual faculties of man; and, notwithstanding the knowledge of the ancients, and the hitherto received notions which science had taught, yet still its fundamental notions, not by any means perfect, were far from that degree of scientific precision to which the observations and genius of Gall have conducted us; and, although in the history of science the first ideas of the system may have been discovered, yet still it must be allowed that all the proofs belong to him, as well as the conservation of all the great truths which were brought forth in evidence.

The immense labours of Lavater were well calculated to draw the attention of the curious to the subject, and to apply to the part of the head those observations which he had made on the face and on the frontal region. Our knowledge of the exterior appearances of the head was yet very imperfect and vague, and those who supported the possibility had not the means of demonstrating it; and the form of the head of those pretended connoisseurs, like the facial lines of Lavater, seemed rather coincidences than the necessary connexions between physics and morals. Gall collected these fugitive ideas, and finally imprinted on them a scientific form; and from which has resulted a system—a system of facts, a series of observations, enlightened by reasoning, grouped and arranged in such a manner that there necessarily follows the demonstration of a new truth, fruitful in useful applications, and sensibly advancing the progress of civilization. Such is the character of the celebrated system of craniology invented by Gall, and which it may be said his genius distinguished almost instantaneously, although confirmed by the force of immense application; but, starting from this point, the able physiologist laboured incessantly in his painful task, and consecrated the whole of his life with that indefatigable ardour, of which men of superior minds alone furnish examples; and although he has not completely succeeded in the difficult enterprise, yet he ought not to be reproached; on the contrary, thanks are due to his memory for the mere attempt; for the service he has rendered to philosophy is immense; he has prepared immortal glory to medical philosophy, in indicating the nature of the study which ought to be pursued to give intellectual physiology all the developement of which it is capable; and moral philosophy itself is much indebted to him, for having diverted it from speculations foreign to its true end, and in which the most trifling prejudice is an incalculable loss of time.

Gall was attended in his lectures by the most distinguished persons in Paris, as well characterized for their learning, as for the eminent dignities they bore in society. The examination of his body took place 40 hours after his death, in presence of several members of the faculty. The exterior appearance of the body presented a considerable falling away, particularly in the face. The skull was sawed off with the greatest precaution. The substance of the brain was consistent, and this organ was firm and perfectly regular. No trace of ossification was remarked in the cerebral arteries, notwithstanding the advanced age of the defunct. The cerebral ventricles were not opened, the brain being expressly ordered to be preserved.

The funeral of Dr. Gall took place at Paris, at the burying ground de l'Est, on August 27, which was attended by a very considerable number of the faculty and learned persons. Three *éloges* or *oraisons funèbres* were delivered at the place of interment by Professor Broussais, Dr. Fossati, and Dr. Londe.

Professor Broussais informs us, that Dr. Gall possessed most of the social virtues, particularly beneficence and good nature, to palliate a certain roughness of character which might wound the susceptibility of delicate persons, although the sick and the unfortunate never had to complain; and indeed the Doctor ought in strict justice to have greater praise, from never having once lost sight in his writings of either decency or moderation, particularly when it is remembered how severely he was attacked in propagating his favourite doctrine.

DR. RAPHAEL MELDOLA.

This distinguished Rabbi, whose death we announced in our last part, p. 572, was equally pre-eminent as a most profound theologian and philosopher, and as a most learned Jewish High Rabbi of the Ancient and Chief Synagogue in England. He was the son of H. Moses Meldola, formerly Professor of the Oriental languages at the University at Paris, and whose literary writings and rabbinical remarks are found in the works Toafot Rehem, Maamar Mordecai, &c. &c.; was born in the city of Leghorn* in Italy, in the year 1754, and was descendant of an ancient and truly respectable family. His ancestors have been great rabbis and learned men for many generations, and in a direct genealogy of twelve we trace to rabbi *David*,† who was accompanied to Italy by some of the Jews in their expulsion from Toletola in Spain, a period of 347 years. It would be unnecessary for us to give a particular account of the individuals of this family who have distinguished themselves for their rabbinical and general attainments, as their works are before the public, and their congregations throughout Italy, France, Holland, &c. have borne honourable testimony to their reputation and merit. But we cannot avoid recording some of those who have illuminated their age, such as the great Rabbi Samuel Meldola, in the year 1651; who was not only High Rabbi of the congregation at Mantua, but also, through his talents and acquirements, was appointed physician to the Court and Royal Family.‡ Being a wealthy and noble-minded man, he applied his extensive means to the support of a number of students in the University, and contributed greatly to the exaltation of the mental rank of his nation. Another eminent Rabbi was the grandfather of the late Dr. Raphael Meldola, who was at the age of 27 appointed Rabbi at Pisa §, and thence to preside over every congregation in France. He was distinguished as a Latin scholar and philosopher, as well as theologian. The other, and the only one we shall further name was the uncle of the late Rabbi, who was Rabbi at Amsterdam, the author of fourteen works, and who lived to the age of 104.

Our Rabbi at an early age exhibited proofs of an extraordinary endowment of mind. After proceeding through a regular course of studies, at the age of 15 he was admitted a member of the first Rabbinical University, where he had the opportunity of associating with the most learned men of the age, and of prosecuting his inquiries with assiduity. His successive ecclesiastical promotions gave proofs of his early piety and learning, and in the year 1803, after he had received the degree of Rab, or High Rabbi, as it is commonly called, he was further honoured by the appointment of Judge, to try all causes amongst his own people.* This distinguished mark of approbation was not only given him by the whole of the University, but with the approbation and sanction of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In the year 1805, after having been for 30 years destitute of a spiritual head, the Portuguese and Spanish congregations of London made application to the different principal congregations of Europe for a true scientific character to be their chief and ruler. The result was highly beneficial to themselves, for in the person of Dr. Raphael Meldola they found concentred every requisite for his professional duties, and a range of scientific and literary acquirements seldom met with in the same individual. From that period till his death, on the 1st of June last, he continued to perform his pastoral duties with satisfaction to those over whom he presided, and who testified their grief for his decease by the high respect they paid to his remains. He was buried at the old burial ground by his orders at the side of the Rev. Dr. David Netto, M. D. who was Chief Rabbi at London, and died in 1728. Between these two distinguished rabbis there are many points of resemblance. They both prosecuted their studies at Leghorn; were both appointed chief of the same college; were removed to be rabbis of London; enjoyed that distinguished office the same number of years; lived to be of an equal age; "and in their death they were not divided." In their characters too there was a sympathetic union; they both laboured for the dissemination of useful and scientific knowledge,

* Here are 8000 Jews, the most magnificent and largest synagogue in Europe, three universities, colleges, &c

† Dibrè David, end of Preface. The Spanish Jews are the true descendants from the tribe of Judah, and the royal house of David; and were settled in Spain from the time of the captivity of the first temple by Nebuchadnezzar.

‡ Vide Dibrè David, chap. 54, page 139. Tikun Holam.

§ Vide Preface to his great work Maim Rabim.

* This privilege was then exclusively enjoyed by the Jews in Italy.

and had to struggle against the prejudices of their nation.

Dr. R. Meldola was also celebrated for his Sermons as an orator. Rhetoric and eloquence were part of his regular studies, and he maintained his high post with great dignity. His great end was the discovery of truth, and the dissemination of scientific and pious instruction amongst his people, and we have read a published letter of his to a friend, D. A. Lindo, esq. which proves his desire to benefit his nation and increase their respectability in the intellectual and moral character of the world. In his conduct he was humble, never arrogating to himself, or assuming a consequence from, his title of Chief Rabbi; but was more desirous of distinguishing himself by the extent and variety of his knowledge. His acquirements added additional lustre to his title, and Jews and Christians were alike desirous of cultivating his acquaintance and friendship. At an early age he published a valuable and interesting work, called *Korban Minhà*, a literary comment on and explanation of the service of High Priest, which is read at every synagogue throughout the world on the fast dav of Kipoor. After which he published, in 1796, a rabbinical work of great importance, entitled *Hupat Hatanim*, universally applauded, and wherein he has shewn his extensive abilities in the mathematical as well as in the rabbinical branches of knowledge. His Sermons on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and his late most excellent Majesty, have been published; and the learned Rabbi was honoured with the Royal thanks. Amongst his numerous MSS. are preserved ten complete and valuable works, the true value of which can only be known by good Talmudists. One of them is a complete Jew's Catechism, which, as it is a desirable work for every one of his people, from young to old, will shortly be published by his son and pupil, Mr. David Meldola, who has given proofs of the value and advantage of the general instruction of his learned parent, by the production, from the early age of eleven, of several poetical and other literary pieces, in the true spirit of the Hebrew language; and who has thus characterised his father in the Funeral Sermon delivered at the Synagogue on the occasion of his death:—"His source of delight was derived from the study and practice of righteousness; he was enlightened by a knowledge of the sciences; the liberal study of which he taught, enabled the human mind truly and fully to appreciate our holy religion. His counsel and direction was sought by the Rabbis of our nation, on all subjects of general importance, and on all points of controversy:—yet he was not ostentatious. He sought only the distinction of wisdom, of virtue, and of devotion to the law of his God."

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 7. In Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 58, the Rev. and. Right Hon. Lord *Henry Fitzroy*, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Barnham and Little Fakenham, Suffolk, and of Toppsfield, Essex; half-brother to the Duke of Grafton. His Lordship was the third son of Augustus-Henry, the third and late Duke of Grafton, K. G. and the eldest child by his Grace's second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. Dean of Windsor. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in 1789, his father then being Chancellor of the University. In 1794 he was presented by his father to the Rectories of Barnham St. Gregory and St. Martin, with Euston annexed; and to that of Fakenham Parva; and in 1798 to that of Toppsfield, by the Crown. He acquired his prebendal stall at Westminster in 1807. Lord Henry married, Oct. 2, 1800, his cousin Caroline, youngest dau. of Adm. Pigot, by Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley above-mentioned. By that lady, who survives him, his Lordship has left issue a daughter and five sons, Caroline, Henry, Hugh, Augustus, Francis, and George.

June 17. Aged 76, the Rev. *Wm. Partridge*, M. A. Rector of Stourton, Wilts, and Caundle Marsh, Dorset, and Chaplain to the Duke of Roxburgh. He was presented to both his churches by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. to Caundle Marsh in 1813, and to Stourton in 182.. As a gentleman he was highly and deservedly respected; and in the discharge of the duties of his holy office he was pious, constant, and sincere.

June 23. At Exmouth, aged 26, the Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of St. Andrew's, co. Glamorgan, a living in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

June 25. In Regent's Park-square, aged 62, the Rev. *George Ogle*, of Purley Park, near Reading. He was of Pemb. college, Camb. B. A. 1788, M. A. 1791.

July 6. At Ham Court, Worc. aged 72, the Rev. *Joseph Martin*. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1780, M. A. 1788.

Aug. 24. At Coventry, aged 62, universally regretted, the Rev. *John Davies*, Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, in that City, and Minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1789; M. A. 1792; and he was pre-

sented to his Church at Coventry by the Crown in 1815.

Sept. 4. At Market Deeping, Linc. aged 65, the Rev. *Joseph Monkhouse*, Rector of that place, and of the parish of St. Mary in Stamford. He was presented to the latter in 1789 by the Marquis of Exeter, and to the former in 1799 by the King.

Sept. 11. At Wells, aged 80, the Rev. *John Crofts*, D. D. Rector of Whissonsett and Stratton Strawless, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Caius College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1771. M. A. 1774, D D. 18... He was presented to Stratton in 1784 by R. Marsham, and instituted at Whissonsett on his own presentation in 1797.

Sept. 15. At Gloucester, after attending both morning and afternoon service in the Cathedral, aged 78, the Rev. *John Michell*, Prebendary of Gloucester and Vicar of Fairford. He was of Exeter College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1797, D. C. L. 1814. He was presented to his stall in the Cathedral of Gloucester in 1798; and to the Vicarage of Fairford by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester in 1810.

Sept. 22 Suddenly, in York, whither he went to attend the festival, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Backhouse*, Minister of St. Peter's Church, Blackburn, Perpetual Curate of Lango, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Howard de Walden. This gentleman, who was brother to the private Secretary of the late Right Hon. G. Canning, was of Pembroke Hall, Camb. B. A. 1811, M. A. 1818, and was presented to the Chapelry of Lango in 1814.

Oct. 22. At Braybrooke Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 65, beloved and regretted by all who knew him, the Rev. *Robert Young*, LL. D. twenty-eight years Rector of that parish and of Creaton in the same county. He was educated at Winchester College and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. 1789, B. and D. C. L. 1800.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. At Walworth, Eliz. wife of Mr. Thomas Middleton, of the Bank of England.

At Capt. Sturt's, R.N Kensington, aged 79, Tho. Adcock Grindall, esq.

Sept. 1. At Hornsey, aged 29, Mary, wife of John Sweatman, esq. of Berners-st.

At Norwood, Frances Augusta, wife of J. Barclay, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Sept. 2. In Connaught-terrace, Mary, wife of Thos. Burningham, esq. of Froyle, Hants.

At Islington, aged 52, Thos. Courtney, esq.

Sept. 3. At Camberwell, Mr. W. Whitehead, late of Minchinhampton, c. Gloucest.

Sept. 8. At Islington, aged 24, Henry Holland Soutzer, esq.

In Upper Marylebone-st aged 36, James Wm. eldest son of the late Mr. John Brandon, treasurer of Covent-garden Theatre.

Sept. 4. In Thayer-st. Abraham Maling, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Sept. 5. John Byng Gattie, esq. many years of the Treasury.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. at a very advanced age, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Sept. 6. In the Old Kent-road, Mary, second dau. of the late John Edw. Longley, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In the Edgeware-road, Charlotta, wife of E. Saunders, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

Sept. 7. Aged 61, Thos. West, esq. of High-st. Marylebone.

At her son's, in Harpur-st. aged 78, Eliz. Bletsoe, widow of Wm. Payne, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

Sept. 8. Capt. Joseph Boulderson, Master Attendant to the E. I. C.

At Hackney, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Mr. Wm. Butler.

In Great Russell-st. aged 87, Nicholas Garling, esq. late of King-st. Holborn.

At Highgate, aged 60, Rebecca, widow of Robert Drake, esq. of Baldwin's-gardens.

Sept. 9. In Connaught-terr. Edgeware-road, Frances, only surviving child of late Jas. Fisher, of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Sept. 10. Aged 64, in Pentonville, Eliz. wife of Edw. Pratten Gore, esq. late of High Holborn.

Sept. 18. In London, aged 70, Joseph Humphry, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Sept. 19. In Hans-place, Thomas Hopkins, esq.

Aged 19, Mary, youngest dau. of John Benbow, esq. of Lincoln's-inn and Mecklenburgh-square.

In Burton-crescent, aged 73, Robert Anderson, esq.

Sept. 20. In Howland-street, aged 76, George Cates, esq.

At Islington-green, aged 70, Mr. John Hone.

Sept. 22. In Sloane-street, John Watier, esq.

Sept. 23. In Leicester-place, Leicester-squ. aged 54, Henry-Joseph Michele, esq.

Aged 14, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of R. W. Eyles, esq. of Lavender Sweep, Clapham-common.

At Waras House, Hackney, aged 88, Anne, relict of the late Wm. Varty, of Penrith.

Sept. 25. At Lambeth, aged 80, Richard Bower, esq.

Sept. 26. In Jermyn-street, aged 75, Richard Tait, esq.

At St. Anne's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 79, Statira-Fawkner, wife of Robert Smith, esq.

Sept. 28. At Islington, aged 29, Henrietta-Anne, wife of the Rev. John Ayre, and third dau. of the late Rev. Legh Richmond.

At Hampstead, aged 17, Charles-Richard, eldest son of the Rev. C. R. Pritchett, of the Charter House.

Sept. 29. Aged 66, James Benwell, esq. of Greenwich.

Sept. 30. Aged 14, Robert, the only son of Robert Moser, esq. of Upper Thames str.

Lately. Aged 17, Mademoiselle Verrey, daughter of the Swiss confectioner, whose shop in Regent-street was lately overcrowded with persons attracted by her beauty. When the magistrates sent constables to clear the street before the door, some miscreant threw a stone through the window, which struck her, and alarmed her excessively; it occasioned her confinement to her room, and ultimately her premature death.

At her son-in-law's, Jonas Binns, esq. West-end, Hampstead, in her 79th year, Mrs. Rebecca Beaumont, relict of the late Joseph Beaumont, esq.

At an advanced age, at Hampstead, John Heaviside, esq. F. R. S. the celebrated surgeon; of Gower-street, and Geddons, near Hatfield, Herts.

Oct. 2. In Vincent-square, Mary, relict of the late Rev. I. Snelson, of Hendon, Middlesex.

Oct. 6. At Mrs. Hyndman's, Gloucester-lodge, Brompton, aged 71, Mrs. Mary-Anne Beckles, sister to the late John Beckles, esq. Attorney General of Barbadoes.

Oct. 10. In Grosvenor-place, Archibald, only son of Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. M.P.

Oct. 12. In Gray's-inn square, H.-W. Temple, esq.

Oct. 13. In Finsbury-square, Hannah Wakefield, wife of Tho. Hancock, M. D.

Oct. 15. In New Broad-street, aged 52, Benjamin Robinson, esq. M. D.

Oct. 18. Aged 80, John Richardson, esq. of Bury-str. St. James's, and Epsom, Surrey.

Oct. 19. At Turnham Green, Isabella, wife of Mr. Geo. Robins, of Covent-garden.

BUCKS.—*Sept.* 28. At Shalstone, Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Oct.* 10. Mr. John Newby, who had filled the office of Chapel Clerk of Trinity College, Cambridge, nearly half a century.

Oct. 17. At Royston, aged 74, the relict of Hale Wortham, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Sept.* 11. At Bank-hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, aged 77, Samuel Frith, esq. one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants for the county.

DEVON.—*Sept.* 15. At Collumpton, aged 70, Henry Skinner, esq.

At Heavitree, the lady of Sir Henry Farrington, bart.

DORSET.—At Weymouth, aged 88, John Horsford, esq.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* 30. In his 75th year, Richard Harvey, esq of Brentwood, and formerly of the Isle of Wight.

Oct. 15. Aged 90, Wm. Packer, esq. of Great Baddow, and formerly of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. Mr. Packer was many years in the Brewery now carried on by Messrs. Combe, Delafield, and Co. He possessed a very choice Collection of Hogarth's Prints, which on his leaving town he disposed of to the British Museum.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept.* 12. At Kingsdown, in her 68th year, Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. of Christ's College, Oxford, and niece of the Rev. John Wesley, founder of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

Sept. 20. At Downend, aged 58, Charles-Morgan Clayfield, esq. late Captain 19th reg.

Sept. 22. In her 63d year, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Charles Ridout, esq. of Bristol.

Sept. 28. At Clifton, aged 58, Septimus Cookson, esq. youngest son of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, co. Durham.

At Clifton, aged 52, Wm. Leigh, esq. late of Crewshays House, near Tiverton, Devon.

Oct. 7. At Oddington, aged 18, Eliz. fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Edw. Barrett, esq. of Hope-end, near Ledbury, co. Hereford.

Oct. 11. At Stapleton, aged 84, Capt. Joseph Haynes, R. N.

Oct. 12. At Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, in her 45th year, Cath.-Mary, wife of Edw. Belfour, esq. formerly of Somerset House.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 17. At Fareham, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Curry, esq. of Gosport.

Sept. 23. In her 68th year, Anne, wife of Wm. Longman, esq. of Wyke Farm, near St. Mary Bourne.

Oct. 12. At Southsea, Capt. Bristowe, late of the Royal Marines.

HERTS.—*Sept.* 16. At St Alban's, Johanna, relict of Joseph Graham, esq.

Sept. 28. Aged 90, Isaac Dimsdale, esq. late of Barnet.

Oct. 17. Aged 73, Capt. John Eade, of Bayford-place, Bayford.

KENT.—*Sept.* 25. At Hawley, aged 67, Richard Leigh, esq.

Sept. 27. At Dover. aged 21, Matilda, youngest daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.

Sept. 30. At Sandgate, aged 20, Laura-Louisa, only dau. of Arnold Wainewright, esq. late of Calcot Lodge, Berks.

Oct. 11. At Lewisham, aged 30, Mr. Benjamin Hoghton, of Waltham Abbey.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept.* 13. At Dunken Hall, Eliz.-Anne, wife of Henry Petre, esq. and eldest dau. of E.-I. Glynn, of Glynn, Cornwall, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 110, Mr. Roger Murphy.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Aged 82, at Hose,

Mr. W. E. Goodacre, father of the Astronomical Lecturer.

Sept. 26. Aged 73, Martha, wife of Mr. Marriott, of Kibworth Harcourt.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Sept.* 25. At her brother's, Barnston Hall, near Lincoln, Harriet, second dau. of the late Fred. Oates, esq. of Leeds.

Sept. 30. At South Kelsey, aged 56, Thos. Stothard, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* 23. At Hampton, aged 18, Thos. H. Skinner, esq.

Sept. 29. At Finchley, aged 70, John Atkinson, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn.

Oct 1. At Harrow, aged 18, George-Henry, youngest son of Rev. B. Evans.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 22. At Lyndford Hall, the infant son of Sir Rich. Sutton, bart.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Ashby St. Ledgers, the relict of the late Joseph Ashley, esq.

At Silverston, aged 102, Mary Adams. Both her mother and grandmother's ages exceeded 100 years.

OXON.—*Sept.* 18. At Oxford, aged 19, Roger Newton Dale, esq. only son of the late Geo.-Edw. Dale, esq. of Liverpool.

Oct. 8. At Henley-on-Thames, W. A. Towsey, esq.

Oct. 2. At Waterstock, Elizab. wife of W. H. Ashhurst, esq. M. P.

Oct. 13. At Henley-upon-Thames, aged 18, Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 2. At Bath, aged 79, Geo. Anson Nutt, esq. formerly of the 33d regiment.

Oct. 15. At Bath, aged 33, Thos. Polhill, esq. of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, having survived his father only six weeks.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept.* 29. At Beccles, Georgina, wife of Thos. Farr, esq. and youngest dau. of Sir Thos. Gooch, grandfather of the present baronet.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 5. At Limpsfield, in her 45th year, Eliz.-Cath. lady of Sir James Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, Berwickshire, and only surviving dau. of the late Elborough Woodcock, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Oct. 11. At Stone Hall, aged 61, George Clayton, esq.

At Widefields, aged 33, Pilgrim Mangles, esq. barrister at law.

Oct. 13. At Richmond, Jemima, youngest dau. of the late John Cussans, esq.

At Oxsted, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas King.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 22. At Brighton, aged 31, Deborah, wife of the Rev. Wm.-Henry Butler, Master of Church-hill Grammar-school.

Sept. 26. Mary-Anne, only dau. of Mr. John Pearson, of Arran Lodge, Boguor, and sister of the Rev. Arthur Pearson, Rector of Springfield, Essex.

Sept. 27. At Brighton, aged 75, Mr. Clelan, of Canterbury-row, Newington Butts.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Dulany, of the Grand Parade, Brighton.

Oct. 10. At Brighton, W. Burnet, M.D.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Sept.* 19. At Leamington, aged 24, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Walker, knt. of Leicester.

Oct. 6. At Erdington, suddenly, aged 33, William-Reynolds Swanwick, of Stratford-upon-Avon, leaving a widow and nine infant orphans. He was the son-in-law to Mr. Bisset, of Leamington.

Oct. 11. In his 81st year, Theophilus Richards, esq. of Edgbaston Cottage, near Birmingham.

WILTS.—*Oct.* 9. At Salisbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, widow of the late Richard Barnard Fisher, esq. and sister-in-law to the late Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.

Oct. 19. At Lowden-hill, Chippenham, in his 74th year, Mr. Henry Salter, many years of the firm of Salter and Coopers.

YORKSHIRE.—*Sept.* 23. At Richmond, Anne, relict of John Hutton, esq. of Marske Hall.

Sept. 28. Aged 70, Mr. Isaac Penniston, of Harvest-lane, Sheffield, of the firm of Penniston, Wheatcroft, and Singlelon, edge-tool makers. He invented the flat rope, so generally adopted in coal-pits, for which Mr. Curr, of Belle Vue, got a patent.

Oct. 3. At Kippax, in his 42d year, Mr. John Atkinson, F. L. S. of Park-square, Leeds, surgeon, sixth son of the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, B. D. vicar of Kippax. He was an Honorary Member of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society.

Oct. 5. Aged 44, Thos.-Fenton Scott, esq. of Bramham.

Oct. 7. At Fulneck, aged 57, Mrs. Mary Holmes, wife of the Rev. John Holmes, Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren of Moravians.

Oct. 11. At Beverley, in his 58th year, Stephen-Jennings Soame, esq.

Oct 12. In the Minster Yard, York, in her 90th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Wm. Gimber, esq.

Oct. 14. At Bridlington Quay, aged 68, Thomas Ward, esq.

WALES.—*Sept.* 15. At Bryndulas, Denbighshire, R. Bamford Hesketh, esq. late of 3d Guards, after a long illness, occasioned by a wound he received at the battle of Waterloo.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct.* 4. At Edinburgh, aged 39, Eliza, wife of Robert Salmon, esq.

Oct. 7. Geo. Rennie, esq. of Phantossie, co. East Lothian.

IRELAND.—*June* 24. Accidentally drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Ouel, near Mullingar, Capt. John-Murray Browne, 75th reg., author of "An Historical View of the Revolutions of Portugal," 8vo. 1827. He has left three children by his widow, da. of the late Rev. Charles-John Smyth, Rector of Fakenham in Suffolk.

At Courtown, co. Wexford, aged 25, the Hon. Robert Stopford, fifth son of the Earl of Courtown.

At Dublin, Wm. Byrne, of Ballyspellan, co. Kilkenny, esq.

Oct. 5. In Fitzwilliam-st. Dublin, Charlotte, wife of John Leland Maquay, esq.

ABROAD.—*March* 15. At Patna, East Indies, John Shum, esq. son of the late Geo. Shum, esq. M. P.

April 17. In the East Indies, Arthur Hogue, esq. of Barrow House, Somerset,

May At Pondicherry aged 24, John Lewis Moilliet, esq. jun. 13th Dragoons, eldest son of J. Moilliet, esq. of Hamstead Hall, Staffordsh.

June 25. At Florence, aged 23, Lieut. John Sinclair, R A.

Aug. 3. At Nichot, near Morlaix, in Brittany, aged five years, Wyndham Busvargus, second son of Captain John Toup Nicolas, C.B K.C. St. F. and M.

Aug. 6. At Copenhagen, the infant dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Watkin Williams Wynn.

Aug. 13. At Coburg, Upper Canada, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Falkner, esq.

Sept. 30. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John Jones, esq. of Harley-street.

At Versailles, Geo. Maw, esq. fourth son of the late John Maw, of Bellevue, near Doncaster, esq.

At Paris, Wm.-Alexander Maddocks, esq. of Tanyr-allt, near Tremadoc, in Caernarvonshire, many years M. P. for Boston.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 39, Commander Charles Ackland, of His Majesty's ship Helicon.

Lieut. Edw Plaggenborg, of His Majesty's brig Contest. This promising young officer was lost, together with the ship which he commanded, and all her crew, in a dreadful hurricane about the middle of April last, on his passage from Halifax to Bermuda.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of the hooping-cough, the two sons and the eldest daughter of Tho. Rose, esq. of Park-place, St James's. Thomas Reid, aged three years, died on the 15 Aug.; Grace Margaret, aged five, on the 24th; and John, aged eight, on the 25th.

Drowned, in Sweden, whilst out bathing, Count Frederic Wachtmeister, of the Swedish navy. This universally regretted young nobleman was only just returned home, after having served three years as midshipman in the British navy.

At Calcutta, of typhus fever, aged 21, Lt. Fred. Grote, of the Bengal Artillery, and Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 24, to Oct. 21, 1828.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 1149	2268	Males - 809	1652	Between	2 and 5	128	50 and 60 137
Females - 1119		Females - 843			5 and 10	88	60 and 70 146
Whereof have died under two years old			473		10 and 20	77	70 and 80 115
					20 and 30	123	80 and 90 50
					30 and 40	142	90 and 100 9
					40 and 50	164	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 27.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
94	0	45	0	33	0	86	0	45	0	42	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 24.

Kent Bags.....	3*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*
Essex.....	4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*	Sussex.....	3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Essex	4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb.....	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 27:	
Veal.....	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 2,993	Calves 182
Pork.....	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep 25,260	Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, Oct. 27, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 74*s.* Mottled, 80*s.* Curd, 84*s.*——CANDLES, 7*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, October 27, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	140 0	£. 4 0
Barnsley	325 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	294 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400 0	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170 0	6 0
Dudley	63½	3 10
Ellesmere and Chester	108 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	303 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25½	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	28	1 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	450 0	18 0
Leicester	330 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0
Loughborough	3900 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	232 0	11 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	35 0	0 10
Neath	—	20 0
Oxford	690 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	111 0	4 0
Regent's	26 0	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	27 0	1 6
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42 0	1 10
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	280 0	15 0
Thames and Medway	5 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24 0	1 4
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	810 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	—	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	59 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	87½	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	215 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	78½ 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	78 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	90 0	3 10 do.
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	33 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 1 4
—— Ann. of 7l.	21½	0 18 8

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Forest of Dean	—	£ 2 14
Manchester & Liverp.	£39 pm.	—
Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	118 0	5 0
Grand Junction	56 0	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	89 0	—
West Middlesex	69 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9¼	4 p.ct.
Atlas	9½	0 10
British Commercial	4⅝	5½ p.ct
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4¾	0 5
Globe	160 0	7 0
Guardian	21¾	—
Hope Life	5⅛	0 6
Imperial Fire	101 0	5 5
Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Protector Fire	1 2	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	2 18	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	65 dis.	—
Bolanos	200 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	44 pm.	—
British Iron	39½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	7 dis.	—
General	8 pm.	—
Real Del Monte	155 dis.	—
Tlalpuxahua	45 0	—
United Mexican	19 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	52¾	3 0
Ditto, New	¾ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	10 dis.	—
Phœnix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.
British	8 dis.	—
Bath	15 0	0 16
Birmingham	76 0	4 0
Birmingham & Stafford	10 pm.	2 0
Brighton	12 dis.	—
Bristol	26½	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	5 p.ct.
Liverpool	292 0	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	28 0	1 5
Sheffield	37 0	1 12 6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	8½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	2¾ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	93½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	84¼	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Sept. 26, to Oct. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°			*Oct.*	°	°	°		
26	69	76	60	29, 80	fine	11	58	63	54	30, 30	fair
27	56	58	51	, 87	rain	12	60	66	53	, 40	fair
28	62	65	58	, 74	cloudy	13	52	65	58	, 36	fair
29	60	69	55	, 54	cloudy	14	55	60	54	, 34	fair
30	59	69	50	, 67	showers	15	49	56	54	, 33	cloudy
*O.*1	55	61	49	, 59	fair	16	54	57	52	, 30	cloudy
2	55	61	52	, 80	cloudy	17	56	59	50	, 10	cloudy
3	54	60	56	, 90	fair	18	50	56	47	, 33	fair
4	58	56	53	, 57	cloudy	19	49	54	40	, 16	fair
5	59	65	59	, 57	showers	20	45	56	49	, 15	fair
6	60	64	53	, 40	showers	21	54	60	54	, 10	foggy
7	58	63	54	, 57	cloudy	22	64	67	61	29, 88	fair
8	56	60	48	, 57	showers	23	51	50	44	, 79	rain
9	57	60	48	, 99	cloudy	24	46	55	50	30, 09	fair
10	59	61	56	30, 99	cloudy	25	52	59	45	, 19	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 26, to October 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Sept.& Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind.Bonds.	New S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
26	——	Shut	87⅞ 8⅛	Shut	Shut	102¼ ⅜	Shut	Shut	——	92 94 pm.	Shut	76 77 pm.
27	——		88 7¾			102⅛ ⅜						76 77 pm.
29	Hol.											
30	——		86⅜ ⅞			101½ ⅝			239½	90 85 pm.	——	68 72 pm.
1	——		86⅞ ½			101⅝ ½				83 pm.	——	72 73 pm.
2	——		86½ ⅞			101¾ ½			240	85 86 pm.	——	73 74 pm.
3	——		86¾ ½			101⅝ ½			239	87 88 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
4	——		86¾ ⅞			101½ ¾			239	90 89 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
6	——		86¼ ⅞			101⅜ ⅞				89 pm.	——	76 74 pm.
7	——		86⅞ 7⅛			101¼ 2			239	90 91 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
8	——		87 ⅛			101⅞ 2			——	90 91 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
9	——		86¾ ⅜			101⅞ ½			——	86 84 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
10	——		86 ⅜			101⅜ ⅜			——	84 86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
11	208½	85⅜ 6	86⅜ ¼	93¼	93⅛	101¼ ⅛	103¼	19⅜	237	——	——	75 76 pm.
13	208	85 ⅞	86⅛ ½	93¼	93⅜	101⅛ ¼	103	19⅜	——	——	——	75 76 pm.
14	209	85⅛ ¾	86¼ ⅛	93⅜	93⅞	101½ ¾	103⅛	19⅜	——	85 86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
15	208¼	85½ ¼	86⅜ 5⅞	93¼	93⅜	101½ ¼	103	19¼	——	84 86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
16	209	85½ 4⅞	86¼ 5⅛	93⅜	93⅛	101¼ ½	102¼	19⅛	237½	86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
17	207¾	85 4¾	85¾ ½	93¼	93⅜	101⅛ ⅜	102½	19	237	85 83 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
18	Hol.											
20	——	84⅞ 5⅛	85⅛ ⅞	——	93¼	101⅜ ⅛	102½	19⅛	——	84 85 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
21	207¾	85 ¼	85¼ 6	93⅛	93¾	101¼ ⅛	102⅜	19⅛	——	84 85 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
22	——	85 ⅛	85¼ 6	93¼	93⅞	101½ ⅛	102⅜	19⅛	236	85 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
23	207¼	85 ¼	85⅞ 6	93⅞	94	101⅜ ½	102⅜	19⅛	236	84 85 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
24	207¼	85⅛ ¼	85⅞ 6	94⅛	94¼	101½ ½	102¼	——	——	86 85 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
25	——	85½ ⅜	86⅜ ¼	94¼	94¼	102 17⅛	102⅜	19¼	——	86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Oct. 24, 84⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
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THE

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Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby 2—Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2—Hants 2
Hereford 2..Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk .Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2.Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
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Whitehaven..Winds
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NOVEMBER, 1828.

[PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1, 1828.]

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And Representations of the SEALS of the TOWN of GREAT GRIMSBY, co. Lincoln;
Also with several illustrative Vignettes.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Popish Absurdities.

Mr. Urban,—Some time ago* I sent you an account of the *Rev. Anthony Gavin*, a volunteer convert to the Protestant faith, of the same class (though not so distinguished by learning and abilities) as *Mr. Blanco White*. I should be sorry to have him forgotten again. For his book, entitled "A Master-Key to Popery," in 3 vols. 12mo, really deserves its name; and is an excellent manual for Protestants, at this time, when so much fallacy is employed, so many jesuitical arts practised, to conceal the real deformities of that lamentably corrupt Christianity, which pretends to be the *Catholic Church*.

Among other matters which his book contains, well worthy of notice, is his demonstration against that grand instrument of priestly avarice, Purgatory. Gavin denies, with other Protestants, and on the same grounds, the existence of such a place of torment. But he reminds Protestants that it is no place for them. No, it is a peculiar favour granted to Catholics! All heretics, (among whom we are the chief,) and unbelievers, go straight to hell, without the *resting* place appointed for Catholics, from which prayers and money, or rather money and prayers, may release them. Yet to crown the absurdity, as well as falsehood of the thing, he shows, from the representation of the Popes themselves, that, however much *purgatory* may exist, it must be an empty space; there cannot be one soul in it. None go there but Roman Catholics, and for them so many days of pardon exist, so many indulgences are granted by the Popes, on various occasions, that it is not possible for any soul to be left there! His mode of calculating this is curious, but very conclusive; because he makes the amplest allowance for every thing that can be stated against him†.

Having given these proofs, he thus winds up his argument:

"So we may safely conclude, and with a Christian conscience say, that, if there is such a place as *purgatory*, it must be an *empty place;* or that it is impossible to find there any souls; or that the *Roman Catholics* take every year more souls out of it, than can go into it: all which being against the evidence of natural reason and computation made, it is a dream, fiction," &c.

He expresses himself awkwardly, but his meaning is clear enough, and his demonstration undeniably sound.

On the subject of the worship of the Virgin, and other Saints, &c. he is very luminous. But, in fact, how do the Roman Catholics know that any one of these persons can hear their prayers; or make intercession for them, if they did hear. We do not know that any one of them is yet in heaven. Christ and his apostles speak of one general day of judgment, when *all* shall appear before him. Yet their doctrine supposes that these multitudes of real or imaginary saints are already judged, and in the full enjoyment of their reward. On the Virgin, indeed (of whose reception into heaven they have no evidence, except their own fable of her Assumption), on her, I say, they rely more than on Christ; since they apply to her (too often) as having the influence and even authority of a mother over her son! What is this but "a strong delusion," leading them "to believe a lie?"

Wicliffe.

King's College.—A Constant Reader, referring to the remarks respecting the site of the King's College (p. 300), says, "I think that St. Saviour's would be a most eligible spot, for the following reasons:—The foundation would really be King's College, *London*, being in one of the City wards. The Church, next in many respects to Westminster Abbey, would be a most suitable appendage, and the parishioners would no doubt consent to an exchange, having once determined to pull it down, and erect a small fabric. The ground to be cleared away on the south would afford ample space for three sides of the great quadrangle, the Church forming the fourth. Other buildings might be erected westward, retaining the fine old Gateway, and there is a space between the Church and the river that would complete the site. There is also a Free School which might be incorporated with the College; and some, if not the whole of the land being property of the See of Winchester, a Charter confirmed by Act of Parliament would provide indemnity for the Bishop and his successors, as well as other venders, if such there be."——We beg to inform our Correspondent, that the Committee entertain some expectation of being presented with a grant of land in another part of the town; but should they be disappointed, we consider the above site to be as eligible a one as could be chosen. Some unexpected circumstances have, however, transpired, which may for some time retard the undertaking.

Mr. Duke, a Clerk of Oxenforde, Cydweli, T. T. &c. in our next.—G. M.'s conjectures on a device in a window of Fownhope Church, Herefordshire, are unfounded and fanciful. The inscription he has misread is Aue Maria.

Errata.—Part ii. p. 44, l. 5, *for* last, *read* 1827.—P. 183, col. 1, l. ult. of text, *read* Lanrigg; col. 2, l. 7, *for* 1800, *read* 1771.—P. 286, l. 14, *for* Thimberg, *read* Charles Peter Thunberg.—P. 301, b. l. 8 from bottom, for *runcival* fig tree, read *ruminal*.

* See Gent. Mag. 1827, pt. i. p. 126.

† See p. 103 of vol. i. 3d edit.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Popery the Religion of Slavery*.

Addressed to the British Roman Catholic Association.

Gentlemen, *Nov.* 12.

In 1826, you issued an Address, earnestly recommending to the notice of your Protestant fellow-countrymen the celebrated Popish Declaration, signed by those ecclesiastics whom you call the "expounders of your faith;" which Declaration being founded on falsehood and evasion, we considered it a sacred duty to refute and expose. In your last meeting of the 10th inst. you have framed a petition to be presented to the Legislature, containing assertions equally at variance with truth and historical fact. From that petition it may be inferred, that you believe Popery to be the religion of political freedom; and believing it yourselves, you wish others to believe the same; for it is easy to believe that which we are anxious should be true. You state that the Romish religion "was the religion of the men who founded trial by jury, who traced the outline of our system of jurisprudence, who obtained the great charter, who created the two houses of Parliament, and, in short, laid all the original foundations, and erected the most permanent bulwarks of the British constitution." Among your orators, on this occasion, was the Rev. Dr. Wade, a beneficed clergyman of the Established Church, who, like an apostate to the principles which effected the glorious Reformation, chimes in with the above declarations; and gravely asks, "who gave England her boasted trial by Jury and Magna Charta but Catholics?"

These assertions, unsupported as they are, would be considered unworthy of notice, were it not a fact that by remaining uncontradicted, they might, in course of time, assume the solemn air of truth. They are evidently borrowed, without reflexion, from the speeches of Irish papistical demagogues; and we feel astonished that English gentlemen should so far compromise their characters, as to "pin their faith" on such unsupported dicta. At the Penenden heath meeting, Mr. Shiel uttered (or at least wrote) similar declarations, which you appear to have servilely copied. He asks, in language equivalent, "Where do you find the elements of your Constitution? Alfred gave you the body of your common law, your judges, your magistrates, your sheriffs, your courts of justice, your elective system, and the grand bulwark of your liberties, the trial by Jury. Was Alfred a Protestant? or were the Barons of Runnemede Protestants? Who was it that gave the people the power of self-taxation, and fixed the representation of the people?"

Now these questions were asked by an individual who disgraced himself by his fiendlike exultation over the expiring agonies of the late lamented Duke of York, whose only offence was that of having nobly spoken his candid opinion—a privilege in which the meanest Catholic can freely indulge. Yet this is the man whose sentiments the British Catholic Association have thought proper to adopt—a man whose very name should excite the honest indignation of every Englishman, and whose person (as even Cobbett, the advocate of Popery, says) should be an object of universal scorn.

But to proceed with the subject of this address. There is certainly something novel in the friends of Catholic Emancipation attributing popular freedom to the spirit of Popery; when

* "Lord Winchelsea says, my religion is the religion of slavery."—"In the face of clear and indisputable evidence, with Alfred and the Edwards, with Trial by Jury, with Magna Charta, and with Parliament before you, do not denounce the religion of your forefathers as the mother of slavery."—*Mr. Shiel's Speech at the Penenden-heath meeting.*

(unfortunately for the cause of political liberty) national representation, trial by jury, and every popular right, to which the Catholics revert with apparent exultation, have become extinct, wherever Romanism maintains its sway; as in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sardinia, and other papal states*. Then how idle to attribute the elements of the British constitution to the spirit of Popery, because our Catholic ancestors enjoyed the benefits of it, not in connivance with, but in defiance of the Romish Church, and its persecuting hierarchy. Even in South America, the boasted land of Catholic liberty, the protestant religion is not tolerated; and if Dr. Wade, the advocate for Romanism, were to attempt there to promulgate the creed for which he is here richly paid, he would suffer no less a punishment than death! In Spain and Portugal, we need not inform him, he would meet the same fate.

In answer to the groundless assertions of Mr. Shiel and the Catholic Association, just quoted, we will proceed to facts. "One fact (says Mr. Shiel) is worth a hundred arguments;" and there are a host of facts against them. Let us first glance at "Trial by Jury," as being almost exclusively the especial privilege of Protestant England and her dependancies.

From every historical record, it is certain that Juries were in use among the earliest Saxon colonies, their institution being ascribed by Bp. Nicolson (in his *de Jure Saxonum)*, to Woden himself, their great legislator and captain. Hence it is, says Judge Blackstone, that we may find traces of Juries in the laws of all those nations which adopted the feudal system, as in Germany, France, and Italy; who had all of them a tribunal composed of twelve good men and true, "*boni hamines*," usually the vassals or tenants of the lord, being the equals or peers of the parties litigant. Stiernhook (de *Jure Sueonum)* ascribes the invention of the Jury, which in the Teutonian languages is denominated *nembda*, to Regner, King of Sweden and Denmark, who was contemporary with our King Egbert. But the truth is, that this tribunal was universally established among all the northern nations, and so interwoven in their very constitution, that the earliest accounts of the one give us also some traces of the other.

In England we find actual mention of Juries so early as the laws of King Ethelred, and that not as a new invention, but as having been originally derived from our Pagan ancestors. Yet the Catholic Association, and their itinerant orators, have the unblushing effrontery to ascribe their origin, not only to Alfred, over whom the Vatican never had any influence, but to the spirit of Popery, which, they insinuate, dictated so admirable an institution.

Now it is easy to show, not only that our Trial by Jury did not originate with Popery, but that it has always been rancourously opposed by the popish priesthood from their introduction into this country to the period of the Reformation; and, indeed, nothing but the determined spirit of freedom which actuated our laical ancestors to resist papal encroachment, could have saved it from utter annihilation. The Romish canon and Roman civil laws, have always been arrayed in opposition to the Common Law of the land, which admitted trial by Jury. King Stephen resisted the introduction of these papal laws by prohibiting the study of them, which was treated by the priesthood as a piece of impiety, the Common Law or Trial by Jury being despised, and esteemed little better than heretical. In the reign of Henry III. says Spelman, the episcopal constitutions were published, which forbade all ecclesiastics to appear as advocates in the courts of Common Law, the object of which was to bring Trial by Jury into contempt and desuetude. The spiritual Judges of these courts soon after withdrew, because they would not administer the law according to the judicial custom of the realm. "But wherever they retired (says Blackstone), and wherever their authority extended, they carried with them the same zeal to introduce the rules of the civil and canon, to the exclusion of the municipal law. This appears in a particular manner from the spiritual courts of all denominations, from the chancellor's courts in both our universities, and from the high court of chancery; in all of which the proceedings are to this day in a

* France, who has emancipated herself from the chains of Popery, and whose inhabitants are chiefly sceptical, if not infidel, must of course be excepted from the list of papal states.

course much conformed to the civil and canon law; for which no tolerable reason can be assigned, unless that these courts were all under the immediate direction of the popish ecclesiastics, among whom it was a point of religion to exclude the municipal law; Pope Innocent IV. having forbidden (A. D. 1254) the very reading of it by the clergy, because its decisions were founded merely on the customs of the laity."

Is it not extraordinary that our Popish declaimers, with these historical proofs before them, should attribute our Common Law and Trial by Jury to the spirit of Popery, which, it is evident, has always sought their destruction? To behold the effects of papal legislation, we have only to refer to our chancery and ecclesiastical courts, where few can enter but at the loss of all they possess. But if we wish to see a papal court of justice in full perfection, where the Catholic priesthood are its administrators, as formerly in our own courts, let us refer to the glorious Inquisition—a tribunal with which those happy regions of Romish idolatry, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, have been supereminently blessed; and before which few ever appeared without the loss of both life and property. As a still happier specimen of Popish legislation, let us refer to that paragon of papal perfection, his "most Catholic" Majesty, not forgetting his worthy compeer Don Miguel.

But to speak seriously, is it not disingenuous sophistry, and the most insolent mendacity, to represent that bulwark of British freedom, Trial by Jury, as the offspring and protegé of Popery? when her incessant object has been to crush it at every stage, precisely as she has done in every country where her baneful influence has unfortunately extended.

As to Magna Charta, it is an insult to the commonest understanding, to assign its origin to the spirit of Popery. It was a political feeling alone that urged the Barons of Runnemede to enforce the charter from the priest-ridden John. In fact, it was nothing more than a conspiracy of feudal despots, who had life and death at their disposal, to resist the despotism of a papal tyrant, who was himself subject to the greatest of all tyranny, the tyranny of the Romish see. But what is there in Magna Charta equivalent to our Habeas Corpus Act, which extends to the meanest subject of the realm? or what papal state enjoys the popular right which the Habeas Corpus Act conferred? Perhaps the Catholic Association will attribute this boon to Catholicism also, because it is suspected that Charles II. was a Papist!

In truth, Magna Charta did not effect one earthly good for the labouring portion of the community, who were actually slaves liable to be bought and sold, bearing on their necks iron collars, with the name of the baron or abbot whose property they were. The villeins of the papal ages "could acquire no property either in lands or goods; but, if he purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, cast the villein, and seize them to his own use." Such was the system of oppression under papistical regime.

We shall now consider how far our representative government, founded on popular rights, has originated from the spirit of Popery, and whether this spirit "created the two Houses of Parliament," as the Catholic Association and Mr. Shiel would insinuate.

Representative governments were, both before and after the introduction of Christianity, the especial characteristics of all the northern nations, especially of our German or Saxon ancestors, as we learn from Tacitus and other ancient authorities of unquestionable veracity. In our own country a great or general council of the realm, as every antiquary knows, was held immemorially under the different names of *michel synoth*, or great council; *michel gemote*, or great meeting; *wittena gemote*, or meeting of wise men. Instances of these representative meetings occur so early as Ina king of the West Saxons, A. D. 725, Offa, king of the Mercians, and Ethelbert, king of Kent. But when Christianity became corrupted, and degraded into Popery, then, and not till then, did national representation and popular freedom expire before its pestilential blast. Thus it may be truly said, that at the Norman or hierarchal era in England, the very semblance of representative government, as resulting from popular freedom, was annihilated by the universal and blighting influence of papal despotism; but shortly after the restoration of the Saxon line, at least in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the ruthless spirit of

Romish oppression received some salutary checks; and the representative government of our Saxon ancestors began to re-assume, in some measure, its ancient but almost obsolete form.

Mr. Shiel has the effrontery to assert that where Protestantism flourishes, there is nothing but tyranny; and where Popery prevails, there is prosperity and national freedom! "Look at Italy (says he), not as she is, but as she was." Yes, look at Italy, we reply; not as she is, but as she was previous to the introduction of Popery; when Campagna di Roma alone maintained a million of inhabitants, which now, under the petrifying breath of papal bigotry and oppression, can scarce support a thousand. At this time Italy, the finest country in the world, is but a by-word for contempt and political imbecility. Would this be the case, we ask, if she was under a Protestant government, with a Protestant population? Even the Catholic Association must answer in the negative.

When vaunting of the Italian states, Mr. Shiel refers, with exultation, to Catholic Venice, as a model of civil liberty. It is true that the republican citizens, for a short period, established a system of freedom; but it was soon rendered a nullity by oligarchical oppression, and the baneful influence of the papal hierarchy. The Council of Ten, which took cognizance of state crimes, had the power of seizing accused, or even suspected persons, examining them in prison, and taking their answers in writing, which were brought as evidence against them. Any thing like trial by Jury, or the Habeas Corpus Act, was utterly unknown. But when Venice was under the minions of the holy see, in what did her boasted liberty consist? The tribunal of state inquisitors, consisting of only three members, had the power of deciding, without appeal, on the lives of every citizen belonging to the Venetian state. They had the right of employing spies, and issuing orders to apprehend all persons whom they thought reprehensible; and could try and execute them at their will and pleasure. But to form a just estimate of the Venetian laws, it will be sufficient to quote father Paul's maxims of the republic of Venice: "When the offence (says this Catholic writer) is committed by a nobleman against a subject, let all ways be tried to justify him; if that be impossible, let him be chastised with greater noise than damage. If it be a subject that has assaulted a nobleman, let him be punished with the utmost severity." Yet Mr. Shiel most ludicrously exclaims, "Venice, Catholic Venice, rises up from the ocean with all her republican glories round about her!" And still, in the midst of her glories, she never tolerated Protestantism, though even a Mahometan or Jew might claim some of the rights of a Venetian citizen.

We have now, we conceive, adduced sufficient to prove that Popery is the eternal enemy of political freedom; and, as Lord Winchelsea justly observed at the Penenden-heath meeting, "the religion of slavery." HAN.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

BEING in possession of an early printed book in the Italian language, entitled "Li Miracoli de la Gloriosa Virgine Maria," I venture to send a short account of this work, to shew what absurd notions prevailed among the Roman Catholics in 1505, the date of this volume. This work must not be confounded with that in the English language printed by W. de Worde in 1514, as the stories are different, and have no connection with each other.

Besides the title and the frontispiece, the work consists of 81 pages, printed in double columns; also a table of sixty-one chapters, concluding with these words—

"Qui finisse la tavola de li capituli li quelli se contengono in questo opera cioe de li Miraculi de la Gloriosa Virgine Maria, stampato in Venesia per Bartolamio de Zani da Portes M.CCCCC.V. a di VI. de Novembrio. Registro ABCDEF, tutti sono quaderni: ecepto F. chi e duerno. Finis."

The frontispiece represents two persons in conversation; one of whom is a disguised demon upon a horse. This frontispiece has a rich border of arabesque work, and to every chapter is a small but rude cut. To enumerate the heads of the sixty-one chapters might tire your readers; a few only are inserted to give some idea of the nature of this curious and scarce work; and to shew the idolatry in which the name of the Virgin Mary was held.

"How the glorious Virgin Mary saved a

woman from the snares of the infernal Demon."—Chap. I.

"How a person who used to salute our Lady, and after his death a lily rose out of his tomb."—Chap. III.

"How a man who gave his soul and body to the infernal Demon, was liberated by the merit of the glorious Virgin Mary."—Chap. V.



"How a religious woman went out of a monastery to sin with a knight, but was prevented by the Mother of Christ."—Chap. XV.

"How two monks of the order of Saint Bernard went out of the monastery without leave, and were drowned in a river."—Chap. XVI.

"How a knight devoted to Our Lady, being decapitated, could not die without confession and without repentance."—Chap. XVII.

"How a pilgrim went to Rome for his devotion, and found a skull that spoke without a body."—Chap. XIX.

"How a man much devoted to the Mother of Christ, although innocent, was without reason sentenced to death, and how he was assisted by her."—Chap. XXII.

"How a luxurious man, for reverence of Our Lady, would not sin with any women having the name of Mary."—Chap. XXIII.

"How a wicked man, with every crime he could commit, nevertheless daily worshipped the Mother of Christ!"—Chap. XXV.

"How a youth would go a voyage with the King of France, fell into the sea, and was saved by the Mother of Christ."—Chap. XXX.

"How a Bishop devoted to Our Lady, cut off his hand for a carnal pleasure he had in his heart."—Chap. XXXIX.

"How a Christian woman had a Pagan husband, who became a faithful Christian by the merit of Our Lady."—Chap. XXXXVI.

"How a man devoted to the Virgin Mary worshipped her every day, and by the operation of the Demon, sinned ever, and yet by her mercy he was saved!"—Chap. LII.

"How a woman, instigated by the Devil, committed a carnal sin with her son, and how she was delivered by the Mother of Jesus Christ."—Chap. LIIII.

"How a devout woman, by the instigation and deceit of the Demon, left her husband, and fled with a pious priest!"—Chap. LVIII.

"How a Jew, having been taken by thieves and bound, was set at liberty by the glorious Virgin Mary, &c."—Chap. LX.

Such is the nature of this strange work, which shews the abominable depravities of the Romish religion, and that every sin could be absolved by faith in the Virgin!

To gratify curiosity, a few chapters are here inserted. The following is a translation of Chap. VI.

"How a Young Virgin saluted every day 150 times, the glorious Virgin Mary.

"There was a Young Virgin that saluted every day 150 times, the Mother of Christ. One day she appeared and said, '*O* my daughter! thy salutations please me much, and particularly when thou sayeth, '*Dominus tecum*,' then it seems that I have my child in my arms. Therefore I announce to thee that thou oughtest to say this oration more devotely, and not say it too fast. From that time the girl saluted the Mother of Christ only 100 times a day, and so persevering in her devotion, merited after her death to the glory of eternal life, by the merits of the glorious Virgin Mary, which be ever glorified. Amen."

Chap. XXXXI. relates how a merchant, before setting out for Constantinople, recommended his wife and children to the protection of the Virgin Mary. During his absence, one of the servants, instigated by the Devil, attempted to rob and murder them with a sword, when incontinently losing his sight and senses, he wounded himself on the head, &c.

In the present time, when many a young girl without fortune finds some difficulty of getting a husband, the following account of a young virgin refusing a good match may be deemed a curiosity:—

"How a holy virgin, devoted to our Lady, plucked out her eyes to preserve her virginity for the love of Our Lady.—Chap. LI.

"In France there was a gentle and beautiful girl, who for the honour and respect for the Virgin Mary, promised faithfully to preserve her virginity. It came to pass one day, she was seen by a Count, who was a great lord, who had a strong inclination to take her for a wife. He sent a message to announce the same to her; she would not consent, saying that she was espoused to Our Lord, and had consecrated to him her

virginity. And she immediately fled to a monastery to Our Lady, and faithfully served Christ. But the Count, strongly instigated by the Demon, became very troublesome. Therefore the girl was very uneasy; she implored ye assistance of the glorious Virgin Mary. But the Count, disturbed with evil lust, sent one of his servants to the monastery, to entice her to worldly pleasure. Then this Virgin of Christ said to the servant, 'I pray you tell me why does the Count molest me so much, seeing that according to my state and situation, I ought not to match with him.' The servant replied, how the beauty of her fine eyes had inflamed the Count to love her. Then said the Virgin of Christ to the servant, 'I pray you wait till I have prepared a fine present which thou shalt carry to thy Lord from me;' and moving quickly, she went before the image of Our Lady, and weeping, devotely recommended herself, saying 'O glorious Virgin Mary, sooner would I lose my eyes for thy love than stain my virginity;" and so thinking ardently, the plucked out her eyes, and sent them enveloped in a certain white bread and from her part as a present to the Count. The servant after having received the present, carried it directly to his lord, not knowing what it was. The Count, upon seeing this, with much grief and remorse would never more molest the Holy Virgin of Christ; who to preserve her virginity could sustain so much pain and sorrow as to pluck out her eyes. And therefore the Mother of Mercy comforted her several times, and in a short time so moved her soul to enjoy with her the blessed kingdom. Amen."

As a specimen of the style of the work, I shall conclude this communication with Chapter IX. in the original language.

"Come il Demonio spinse uno depinctore per parlo cadere: perche lui depingeva la figura de la Nostra Donna molto bella.—Capitula IX.

"Una Volta havendo uno depinctore depincta una bella figura de la gloriosa Virgine Maria in una chiesia: venne a lui el Demonio e disse, 'Perche depingi tu costei cosi bella e mi me depingi cosi bruto. Respose el depinctore, 'Perche costei e la piu bella e la piu gloriosa Madonna che fosse mai in cielo o in terra: e tu sei la piu bruta e la piu vituperosa bestia che potesse mai pensare o trovare.' Indegnato alhora el Demonio lo volse fare cadere per amazarlo: e spinsolo. Ma la figura de la Nostra Donna la quale lui depingeva cosi bella stendendo la mano lo retene: e non lo lasso cadere, e lo Demonio subito con grande rumore disparve. Poi lo depinctore rendete molte gratie a la gloriosissima Virgine Maria la quale sempre sia laudata e glorificata. Amen."

I. A. R.

MR. URBAN, *West Square, Nov. 3.*

ON the opening of the *London University*, allow me, through the medium of your pages, to submit to the consideration of the Directors, whether it be not advisable to introduce *that Pronunciation* of the Latin Language which prevails all over the Continent, and may, in fact, be considered as the common language of all the civilized nations of Europe, except the—

Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

It is well known, that an Englishman's knowledge of Latin is of little or no use to him in foreign lands; where, in consequence of his *singular* and *preposterous* pronunciation of the three vowels, *A*, *E*, and *I*, he neither can make himself understood by the natives, nor understand them on his part; so that the English Latinist, whenever he goes beyond the narrow limits of his native isle, may pathetically exclaim, with Ovid—

Barbarus *hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli.*
Trist. 5, 10, 37.

I conclude with a wish and a hope, that those who have the power of deciding in this case, will not suffer themselves to be influenced by *mauvaise honte*, but show themselves candidly disposed to

.....*quæ*
Imberbi didicere, senes perdenda fateri.
Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 84.

In your Magazine, Vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 223, there is a short essay of mine on the subject, together with some further remarks by another correspondent; to both which I respectfully invite the reader's attention. I am, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

In our last Magazine, p. 293, we gave an ample description of the University, with brief notices of the Introductory Lectures. The sanguine expectations we entertained of the success of the institution may be said to be already realized. It appears that the total number of Students on the 15th of Nov. amounted to 394, of whom, in the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical classes, there were between 60 and 70 Students each. There were between 70 and 80 in the Natural Philosophy class, and about 70 in that of Chymistry. There were not less than 120 Medical Students. In the class of English Law there were 85, a considerable proportion of whom consists of the articled clerks of some of the most eminent solicitors in town. Since the 15th of Nov. to the present time, there has been an accession of near 100 Students.

Gent. Mag. Nov. 1818. Pl. I. p. 393



J. B. Watson Arch.t

STAINES, MIDDLESEX, *S.E.*

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XIX.

Staines Church.

Architect, Mr. J. B. Watson.

AGREEABLY to our arrangement of presenting a series of views and descriptions of the New Churches and Chapels erected in and near the metropolis, we this month give a view of the New Parish Church of Staines.

Staines is a neat quiet town upon the high western road, about eighteen miles from London and four from Windsor. The church is seated on the north side of the town, near the river Thames, and within a short walk of the London Stone. The edifice is not perceived in passing through the town; but immediately after crossing the bridge and proceeding to Egham, it is seen to much advantage on the right hand side. The late church was a very ancient structure, and had greatly fallen to decay; so much so that a considerable part fell, with a tremendous crash, one Sunday during divine service: when fortunately no lives were lost. A general vestry and meeting of the parishioners having been called, it was agreed to petition Parliament to empower them to take down the body of the old church, build a new one, and to equalize the rates of the parish. An Act having been obtained, twenty-four trustees, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the town (including the Rev. Robert Govett, and the Rev. James Hearne, the Vicar and Curate, the former to be Chairman,) were chosen to carry the Act into execution, who determined upon inviting architects to submit designs for their inspection. Upwards of twenty were submitted, and after much consideration had been given to the various plans, the designs of Mr. John Burges Watson, of 5, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, were unanimously approved of.

The foundation stone of this neat gothic structure was laid, according to the usual mode observed for the other new churches, on the 31st of March last, by the vicar, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, and the building will be completed by Christmas next. The dimensions of the inside are as follow,—65 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 25 feet high to the ceiling; and there will be accommodation for 1048 persons—two-thirds being free seats. The chancel, which was built at the expense of the impropriator, is 22 feet long, 17 feet wide inside, and 16 feet high to the ceiling. The lower part of the old tower built by Inigo Jones in 1631 is to be preserved, and heightened 23 feet. There are two entrances into the church, and a vestry room. Catacombs have been erected under the church. The amount of the contracts is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Carpenter, &c.	887	15	0
Bricklayer, &c.	850	0	0
Ironfounder,	198	18	0
Mason,	278	12	0
Painter,	143	10	0
	£2358	15	0

The total expense, including the raising of the tower, and railing in the churchyard with iron rails, &c. will be under 4000*l*. If there were no other recommendation, the extreme economical expenditure we are sure will influence persons connected with church building to make choice of such an edifice. Its various details are judicious, of a pure gothic character, every part most substantial, and reflects much credit on the architect. There is to be a new bridge, which, together with the new church, will add greatly to the improvements of Staines.

Mr. Urban, *Cromford, Sept.* 11.

BY means of that interchange of opinions and sentiments, and those facilities which your Miscellany has so long afforded for obtaining the solution of doubts upon literary subjects, so much benefit has been produced, that I trust no apology will be necessary for requesting some information upon a point which has lately presented itself to my attention, and by which some embarrassment is occasioned in the compilation of certain biographical notices, which may perhaps, if completed, be found interesting to the public.

In Mr. Baker's History of Northamptonshire, p. ii. p. 437, an anecdote of a nature in itself curious, and for which there can be no doubt Mr. B. had good authority, although he does not refer to it, represents Dr. Nicholas Onley as having "annexed the impro-

priate rectory of Staverton to the vicarage," and proceeds to relate that "the Doctor's father is said to have attended as a porter to a tavern in the Strand; and a gentleman of the name of Onley wanting a porter, and old Onley being called, the gentleman was struck with the similarity of their names; and his inquiries respecting the porter's family, connexions, and situation, proving satisfactory, he adopted Nicholas his only son, sent him to Westminster School, and left him his fortune, part of which was the impropriate rectory and advowson of Staverton. The Doctor was elected from the foundation of Westminster School to Christ's Church College, Oxford, in 1658, was Master of the Savoy and Prebendary of Westminster, and died in 1724."

Upon this account may I be permitted to ground two or three questions, not dictated by any suspicion of want of accuracy or authenticity in regard to the passage cited: for the indefatigable industry of the writer of that statement sufficiently secures him, at least in my mind, from any such imputation; but for the purpose of reconciling some seemingly conflicting evidence to be elsewhere met with. But that this may be brought fairly to the test, I must in the first place remark that in the pedigree of Onley of Catesby, in the History of Northamptonshire, Edward Onley, esq. (who succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle Sir Edward, s. p. in 1638) is said to have "sold Catesby:" and to have died in 1664-5, leaving a daughter Margaret, who was married to George Vernon of Sudbury, co. Derby. In the accompanying account of the family, when speaking of this Edward Onley, esq. nephew and heir-at-law of Sir Edward, &c. he is expressly said to have been the person "by whom Catesby was sold to John Parkhurst, esq."

Now I beg leave to say that I have before me the copy of an indenture dated 11 Dec. 22 Car. II., by which George Vernon of Sudbury, com. Derby, esq. conveys to Nicholas Onley of Catesby, com. North'ton, esq. and others, for 1800*l.*, "the manor or lordship of Catesby, and the rectory or parsonage impropriate of Staverton, alias Starton, a messuage or farm and lands in Staverton, and the manor of Hellidon."

Yet in the "Parochial History of Hellidon," the Historian of Northamptonshire states, that Thomas, son and heir of George Marriott, who was born about 1600, "or his immediate successor, alienated that manor to the Onleys, of which family both Catesby and Hellidon were purchased by John Parkhurst, esq." [Baker's History of Northampton, p. 397.] If the period of such alienation could be ascertained, it might explain this discrepancy: but at present I cannot but suspect some error either in the authorities upon which Mr. Baker has founded his relation, or in the sources whence have arisen the tradition respecting Dr. Onley, if not in both.

In the indenture above-mentioned, both manors of Catesby and Helidon appear to have been conveyed at the same time, to *Nicholas* Onley, by Vernon, who had married the heiress of Edward Onley; and who sold them in 1670, some years after the death of the latter:—not Onley himself. And Nicholas Onley, to whom those manors were, according to the authority of this instrument, so conveyed, is styled *esquire:* which, although not incompatible with his having taken his Master's degree in 1664, might rather lead to the supposition that he was not then in holy orders, if he were in reality the same Nicholas whose fortunate advancement has been already noticed:—and yet Nicholas Only was installed Prebendary of Westminster, 17th July, 1672, according to Le Neve, [Fasti, p. 373.] and is designated S. T. P. I have purposely copied the different modes of spelling the name by Le Neve, in order to remark that amongst the Oxford graduates he is entered as *Nich. Onely:* and it does not appear when or where he obtained his doctor's degree, unless he was that Nicholas *Onley*, who was so created at Cambridge, *per literas Regias*, in 1671:—which was most probably the fact.

According to the pedigree of Onley, as inserted in Mr. Baker's History, p. 287, Edward Onley, who died in 1664-5, was the last *of that family* seated at Catesby.

Who then was Edward Onley of Catesby, esq. party to a deed dated 29 Sept. 22 Car. II.; to which Sir Henry Delves, of Dodington, co. Cest. bart., Thomas Delves, esq. his son and heir, were also parties, as well as Tho. Townsend of Catesby; by which deed

the manor, advowson, and rectory of Plumpton in Northamptonshire, with other lands, &c. were conveyed for 10,300*l.*?

Was this Edward Onley the son of Nicholas Onley before-mentioned, and who was called *esquire* within less than two years before he was D.D. and Prebendary of Westminster: and who is not only so entitled in the indenture before quoted, but in other documents; and by his name of Nich. Onley of Catesby, esq. conveyed to Francis Watson of Willesden, co. Middlesex, esq. the manor of Plumpton?

Who was that Edward Onley of Catesby to whom Martin Hardrett of Streatham, co. Surrey, esq. and others, in consideration of a certain sum of money, conveyed, in 1649, the manor of Hellidon *cum pert.* in Northamptonshire?

Was he that Edward who married Margaret Stanton, and who was father of Margaret Vernon? If so, and he died in 1664-5, as appears by Mr. Baker's pedigree, he could not have been party to the indenture of 29 Sept. 22 Car. II., with Sir Henry Delves, bart., Tho. Delves, and the other persons mentioned therein.

If Nicholas Onley, whether esquire or D.D., purchased of Vernon, it must be presumed that Catesby was not sold by Edward Onley, and that it was not a part of the fortune which tradition reports to have been bequeathed to that Nicholas Onley who was "Master of the Savoy and Prebendary of Westminster," by the gentleman of "the name of Onley," whose accidental inquiry led to the adoption of this fortunate divine. Perhaps some explanation may be obtained by a continuation of the Onley pedigree from Thomas Onley, uncle of Edward and Richard, and devisee in remainder, and this favour, or any other elucidation of what appears at present very obscure, will be much esteemed, together with any further particulars in addition to those already mentioned respecting Dr. Onley of Westminster.

E. Lyon.

Mr. Baker having expressed, in his account of Braunston, some uncertainty respecting the intermediate possessors of that manor between the Isham family and the Webbs, it may not be altogether impertinent to mention that the manor of Warkworth, Braunston, and Farndon in Northamptonshire, with messuages and lands there; and in Overthorpe, Nethurst, Huscote, Grimsbury, Middleton Cheney, Chacombe, Manton St. Lawrence, Wappenham, Whittlebury, Eyden, Woodford, and Badby, &c. &c. were in the reign of Charles the Second, conveyed by one indenture between George Holman of Warksworth, esq. to Ambrose Holbech and another, of which, as that circumstance is unnoticed by his predecessor Mr. Bridges, it may be satisfactory to him to be informed, as it will explain some passages in the last-mentioned author, which, for want of attention to it, are very obscure.

Mr. Urban, *Wallingford, Oct. 25.*

A NEW account having appeared in some of the public prints, respecting the late disinterment of Hampden, differing in some particulars from the former statement, as it appeared in your Magazine for August (pp. 125, 6), pray indulge me with an opportunity of adding a remark or two, to those which I addressed to you on the subject of the original narrative.

It seems that Lord Nugent still adheres to the opinion before expressed, of the identity of the body; notwithstanding the doubts acknowledged to have been entertained by some of the parties present at the exhumation, and the observations noticed to have been made upon that affair in your Sept. Magazine, p. 198. The writer of the additional account gives the following reasons for this confidence, and infers from them that there can be no grounds for doubts being longer entertained about the matter.

1st. That the Earl of Buckinghamshire has been lately heard to declare that his lordship entertains a similar opinion.

2dly. That *all* the coffins in the chancel at Hampden were examined, and from the dates and initials upon them, it was clear that none of the others (besides that which was opened) contained the body of the patriot.

3dly. That no other coffin besides that was covered with *crimson* velvet:—and,

4thly. That, being found close to the monument erected in memory of his wife,—this must necessarily remove all doubt.

To these several reasons in their order permit me to reply:—

1st. That Lord Buckinghamshire, who certainly never saw Hampden Church until his ancestor had been buried at least a hundred and fifty years, cannot be imagined by any rule of argument to know more of the identity of the body, than those who saw "*both arms cut off with a penknife,*" and yet are admitted by the new narrative to have still entertained doubts.

2dly. That even if *all* the coffins besides that which was opened had dates and initials upon them (which can scarcely be believed), yet as the one in question had neither date nor initial, nor any other mark whereby it could be known to contain the remains of Hampden, no legitimate inference could have been drawn from such a circumstance.

3dly. That being covered with *crimson* velvet (although perhaps crimson may be the appropriate livery of a Patriot) can scarcely be considered a satisfactory proof that was Hampden's coffin, even by the *searchers* themselves: because they would then surely have mentioned the important fact in regard to *colour*, which was not noticed in the original account!

4thly. In regard to the place in which the body was found:—there has been either a manifest error or a positive contradiction, which by no means strengthens the belief of identity in the minds of those who still presume to doubt. The original statement described the grave to have been "under the western window," "near the tablet to the memory of his beloved wife," and this information is made introductory to the following remark:—"Without positive proof, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be interred near his adored partner, and this being found *at her feet*, it was unanimously agreed that the lid should be cut open," &c. The last statement says that it was found close to the monument, and thence that the identity is further proven.

Now, Mr. Urban, the mural tablet which is inscribed to the memory of Hampden's first wife is between the windows: that is eastward of the western window. It is several feet above the pavement: therefore, the words "close to it," must without quibbling be understood to mean below it. There it might be reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Hampden's corpse might be found: but if the Patriot were in reality placed at her feet, how could his coffin be discovered under the western window, unless her feet were placed where her head should have been? This I am not willing to suppose, because it would have been at variance with general custom; the feet being I believe in almost every instance placed towards the east. Rather than admit the probability of such a deviation from usual custom, I would suppose the heads of the examiners turned topsy-turvy, or that they could not distinguish the east from the west. If then this were the body of Hampden, and found under the *western* window, it could not have been close to the monument, nor at *the feet* of "his beloved wife:" at least of that wife for whom the monument was erected. His *second* wife was buried at Hampden also. Where were her remains?* His eldest son, John Hampden, was buried at Hampden about a year or two years before him. [See Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 105, for an account of his death.] Another John Hampden was buried in 1696. He was not *a patriot*, but an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth. Several more John Hampdens were buried at Hampden. It would be as useless to cite the period of their respective deaths, as it would be silly to believe that *all* their coffins were examined; because some of them have slabs over their remains: but it is not impertinent to add that *tradition* assigns the nave not the chancel as the spot of the Patriot's interment: with what degree of probability I will not pretend to determine, unless that Hampden, though he inherited the estate, never resided at Hampden but in his childhood: certainly after his marriage at Pyrton, *where* he was married to Miss Symeon.

One word more about the credibility of his being buried with great pomp and a numerous procession,—that is, the whole of the Earl of Essex's army, then having their head-quarters at Thame, who sang psalms all the way to Hampden, and all the way

* "The Lady Lætitia Vachel, second wife of John Hampden, esq. who was brought from Coley [Cowley] by Reading, and buried 29 March, 1666."

back again,—the day next following that on which he died, either at Thame or eight or ten miles farther from Hampden than that town. Surely, a man must have an overflowing faith to believe it. If any noble lord or great patriot should happen to die *at Thame* for example, to say nothing of the little villages of Chalgrave and Pyrton, and should desire to be buried in like manner, at an equal distance and with correspondent ceremonials,—in time of peace, in the reign of the king that now is, and with the roads in a far more favourable state for conveyance: only let it be insisted that he shall have the trappings of crimson velvet, and the four coffins, of lead, &c. even without a plate or initials thereon,—I verily believe that sufficient velvet of the *colour which adorns the narrative* could not be found in the town: nor that workmen could be collected capable of effecting with sufficient dispatch the necessary preparations. Even if I could give credit to all this, I must greatly undervalue the generalship of Essex and the Parliamentarians, who, if their *whole army* were sent to Hampden on the occasion, must have left their quarters very much exposed to another such attack as that by which they had so lately been deprived of their great champion.

Whether the body exhumated were that of the Patriot or not, upon revising the narrative I cannot but say that the arguments and the facts by which its identity are assumed to be proven, are *alike inconclusive*. At the same time, if it were indeed the body of that great man, what arguments or what circumstances can excuse, much more justify, the miserable mutilation of his sacred remains?

JOHN DE ALTA RIPA.

P. S. In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 478, n., amongst the publications of the celebrated John Wilkes is "An Account of Hampden's Death, in which he differs from Lord Clarendon and all other historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the Enemy."

Where are Mr. Wilkes's remarks to be found? Was this in allusion to Horace Walpole's story about the pistol, and Sir Robert Pye's narrative?

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

PRESUMING that the Gazettes of the 17th century are not very familiar to most readers, I beg leave to submit a few miscellaneous extracts from the advertisements for insertion in your pages. In making the selection, I have chiefly had in view the manners of the times, and such particulars as may illustrate the state of the arts.

LICENSES. 1673, May 19. Advertisement. That all Justices of the Peace and others his Majesties Officers, whom it may concern, do take care that all persons that present publickly any Playes, Shows, or operations upon any Stage, &c. may produce their Licence under the hand and seal of *Thomas Killegrew*, Esquire, now Master of the Revels, and in case they want Licences, that they may be laid hold on, and the said Mr. Killegrew certified of the same.

HERALDRY. 1677, May 7. There is newly published a set of Armorial Cards, comprising in a methodical method the whole body of Heraldry, with Rules sufficient to instruct any Gentleman in the knowledge of the said art, and blazoning any Coat of Arms usually born. The price 12*d.* and if illustrated in colours, 10*s.* a pair. Sold by Mr. *Henry Brome*, Bookseller, at the *Gun*, by the west end of St. Paul's, and by other booksellers.

DRYDEN. 1678, March 25. All for Love; or, The World well Lost, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, and written in imitation of Shakespear's stile. By John Dryden, servant to his Majesty. Sold by H. Herringman, at the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange.

Query. Is this tragedy said anywhere else to have been written in Shakspeare's style?

IBID. 1679, Dec. 29. Whereas, *John Dreyden*, esq. was on Thursday, the 18th instant, at night, barbarously assaulted and wounded in *Rose-street*, in *Covent-garden*, by divers men unknown, if any person shall make discovery of the said offenders to the said Mr. Dreyden, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall not only receive fifty pounds, which is deposited in the hands of Mr. *Blanchard*, Goldsmith, next door to *Temple-bar*, for the said purpose; but if he be a principal or an accessory in the said fact himself, his Majesty is graciously pleased to promise him his pardon for the same.

AUCTIONS—SIR K. DIGBY. 1679, March 18. BIBLIOTHECA DIGBEIANA:

or, the Libraries of the learned Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and the Right Honourable *George*, late Earl of *Bristol*, will be exposed to Sale by way of Auction, on Monday the 19th day of April next, at the *Golden Lyon*, over against the *Queen's Head* Tavern in *Paternoster-row*. The Catalogues are delivered by *Henry Brome*, at the *Gun*, and *Benjamin Tooke*, at the Ship, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

An Elephant. 1683, Aug. 6. These are to give notice, that at Captain Francis Willsher's at Deptford, is an Elephant to be sold.

A Rhinoceros. 1684, Oct. 13. A very strange beast, called a Rhynoceros, lately brought from the East Indies, being the first that ever was in England, is daily to be seen at the Bell Savage Inn on Ludgate-hill, from nine o'clock in the morning till eight at night.

James II. 1684, Feb. 10. Newport [Pagnel], in Buckinghamshire. Yesterday his Majesty was proclaimed here with great joy and duty. Tomorrow the like will be done at Stony Stratford, and on Monday [16th] at Olney.

The Post Office. 1685, Sept. 28. On the 29th instant a Post will be sent from the General Letter Office in London, to Edgeworth [Edgeware], to Barkehamsted, by way of Hemsted, to Ailsbury, by way of Tring, and to Buckingham, on the usual Post nights, three times a week, and return in like manner the usual Post days.

Historical Cards. 1685, Dec. 3. A new Pack of Cards, representing (in curious lively figures) the two late Rebellions throughout the whole course thereof in both Kingdoms. Price one Shilling. Sold by D. Brown, at the Black Swan and Bible, without Temple-bar, and A. Jones, at the Flying Horse in Fleet-street, near St. Dunstan's Church.

By the *two* rebellions, are probably meant those of Monmouth and Argyle.

The Rhinoceros. 1685, March 22. These are to give notice, that this strange beast, called the Rhynoceros, will be sent beyond Sea, and therefore will not be seen in this City after the 14th of April next, which it may be in the mean time at the Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill.

This animal appears by another advertisement to have been purchased by John Langley, merchant, of Islington.

Otway. 1686, Oct. 29. Whereas Mr. Thomas Otway, some time before his death, made four Acts of a Play; whoever can give notice in whose hands the Copy lies, either of Mr. Thomas Betterton, or Mr. William Smith, at the Theatre Royal, shall be well rewarded for his pains.

London Cries. 1688, March 22. There is now published the Cries and Habits of London, newly drawn after the Life, in great variety of Actions, curiously engraven upon fifty Copper-plates, fit for the ingenious and lovers of art. Printed and sold by P. Tempest, over against Somerset-house, in the Strand.

Many of the characters delineated in these plates, are mentioned by Granger in his Biographical History of England.

Yours, &c. Cydweli.

Mr. Urban,

Without pretending to understand the precise nature or object of the Brunswick Clubs now being established in various parts of the country, or presuming to anticipate their political effects, it is at least evident that their supporters *intend well*. It may perhaps, therefore, be doubted whether the resolutions which have hitherto appeared as the result of such meetings, go far enough. They appear merely to be an avowal of attachment to principles of religion and policy of which no doubts can be entertained, in regard to those who thus associate, and who cannot be of the number of persons who are indisposed (from whatsoever cause) to the Established Church, or to a Protestant Government. I therefore hope it may not be ill-timed to send you the annexed copy of the declaration of the Association of Oxfordshire, in 1745, which I believe to be a very great curiosity (and apparently is not preserved in your valuable series), having myself never met with any other of the circulars which were then distributed, besides that from which the following is transcribed. It is printed on an ordinary folio page, and was found amongst the papers of a Baronet lately deceased, the son of one of the subscribers. Amongst the names will be recognized many still connected with Oxfordshire and the adjacent counties, and the relatives and descendants of the parties may be pleased to see the noble example set by their ancestry: whilst others may perhaps find

something in the reflection, that those men who offered their *lives and fortunes* in defence of their Sovereign, their Laws, and their Religion, may at least deserve to be classed amongst, if not elevated above, the rank of many whose names are invidiously brought forward on the present occasion, and celebrated as the Friends of Liberty. G.L.

"An authentic copy of the Association entered into by the *Nobility, Gentlemen,* and *Clergy* of the County of OXFORD, at the time of the late unnatural Rebellion in the year 1745, together with the names of all the persons who subscribed thereto.

"Whereas there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion formed and carried on in Scotland by Papists and other wicked and traiterous persons, countenanced by the old and inveterate enemies of our Religion and liberties, in order to dethrone his Majesty King George, the only rightful and lawful King of these Realms, in room of a popish Pretender; We the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Lord Bishops, Justices of Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen Freeholders, and others, of the County of *Oxford*, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being deeply sensible that in times so full of danger and treasonable practices, an union of our hearts and best endeavours is requisite for his Majesty's safety, and the public good of our country, do voluntarily and willingly bind ourselves, and promise, That with our whole power, lives, and estates, we will assist each other in the support and defence of his Majesty's sacred person and government against the said Pretender, and all persons that shall attempt, act, counsel, or consent to any thing that shall tend to the harm of his Majesty King George, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of their issue, or a subversion of his Majesty's Government. Dated at the Town-Hall in the city of Oxford, the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

Marlborough.
Jersey.
Macclesfield.
Harcourt.
North and Guilford.
Jona. Cope.
J. D'Oyly.
Edward Turner.
Tho. Wheate.
E. Rudge.
Eus. Isham, D.D.
Jo. Mather, D.D.
L. Brodrick, D.D.
J. Pardo, D.D.
D. Gregory, D.D.
J. Lenthal.
Philip Powys.
Temple Stanyan.
Charles Bowles.
Tho. Blackall.
Geo. Ri. Carter.
Richard Wykeham.
Jo. Travell.
Aug. Schutz.
Wm. Haward, D.D.
Francis Clerke.
Tho. Aubrey.
Tho. Hunt, D.D.
Jas. Edgcumbe, D.D.
Anthony Keck.
Jos. Smith, D.D.
Wm. Friend, Clerk.
Thomas Rollinson.
Wm. Stockwood, Clk.
John Burton, Clerk.
Wm. Newell, Clerk.
John Raine.
Paul Elers.
Jos. Smith.
Jo. Hunter, Clerk.
Edward Ryves.
Thomas Burton, D.D.
James Luck, D.D.
Hen. Brooke, LL.D.
Anthony Apperley, Ck.
Geo. Davis.
John Castle.
Benj. Holloway, Clk.
John Wallis.
Tho. Lee, Clerk.
John Eddowes, Clerk.
Wm. Wickham, Clerk.
Thos. Deckcorson, Clk.
John Morton, jun.
Tho. Trollope.
Coventry Litchfield, Ck.
Lan. Michell, Clerk.
John Coker.
Hen. Boyle.
O. Jones, Clerk.
Chas. Taylor.
Lewis Pryse.
Edw. Clerke.
John Barrett.
John Pryor.
Thomas Powell.
Lanc. Jackson, D.D.
Francis Potter, Clerk.
John Wright.
Chs. D'Oyly.
Fran. Heywood.
Bartho. Hall.
Ralph Church, Clk.
Hen. Taylor, Clerk.
John Loveday.
R. Whistler.
Wm. Turton.
Samuel Walker, Clk.
Wm. Bradshaw, Clk.
S. Wheatland, Clk.
Wm. Smith, Clerk.
F. Mason.
O. Jones, Clerk.
John D'Oyly, Clerk.
Tho. Coxeter.
Chr. Wells, Clerk.
Aug. Butt.
Sam. Thornbury, Clk.
Thomas Sayer.
John Wyatt.
Robert Benn, D.D.
Nathaniel Bliss, Clk.
Jo. Hunter, Clerk.
John Nabbs.
Wm. Reynolds, Clk.
Thomas Harris.
Francis Blandy.
William Norman.
Thomas Godfrey.
Edward Stone, Clk.
Hen. Whitfield, Clk.
Tho. Paynton.
G. Huddesford, Clk.
John Shorter.
Jos. Sellman.
William Brooks.
Robert Buswell, Clk.
C. Cottrell Dormer.
Charles Cottrell.
John Martin.
S. Greenhill.
Fran. Webber, Clk.
Fran. Wise, Clerk.
J. Conybeare, D.D.
Phil. Barton, LL.D.
Heritage Lenten.
Denton Boate.
T. Fanshaw, D.D.
F. Trotman.
Thomas Woods, Clk.
Thos. Weeksy, Clk.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Nov. 2.*

THE pages of History evince fully that from national prejudices long cherished, much human misery, in various shapes, has arisen. Not only wars, but also many fatal private contests and animosities, have been occasioned by a despicable indulgence in unchristian feelings, which are generated by the worst part of our nature. This was the fertile source of perpetual warfare between England and Scotland; and even subsequently to the Union between two estimable nations, domestic wars occurred, to be ascribed partly to attachment to the progenitors

of the Royal Family on the throne. In this country, the Scottishman and the Highlander are always confounded, while in fact they are as distinct as speaking a different language, and having different manners and customs, can constitute a difference. The Scotch language is a dialect of English; while the Celtic, still spoken in the Highlands, is one of the most ancient, and, as I proved in a former paper, in a great measure the parent of the Greek and Latin. It was the language found by the Romans in the south of England, from which they drove the inhabitants into Wales, where a dialect of the Celtic is still in use, as well as in Ireland; and more imperfectly in the north-west of France and Spain. I frequently recommended the establishment of Celtic Professorships in two of the Scottish Universities; or otherwise, in the course of a couple of centuries, as what is termed civilization advances, every true trace of this original and energetic language must be lost.

I well recollect my arrival in London, about half a century ago, on my way to India; and the disapprobation expressed in the streets of my Tartan dress; but now I see with satisfaction this variegated Highland manufacture prevalent as a favourite and tasteful costume, from the humble cottage to the superb castle. To Sir Walter Scott's elegant and fascinating writings we are to ascribe this wonderful revolution in public sentiment. He, with an uncommon felicity of style peculiarly his own, and with a happy display of the heroic incidents and characters found in the histories of our Island, has so conciliated feelings formerly at variance, and has, with admirable talent, created so much mutual sympathy and relative estimation, that the effect has been complete, not only in eradicating the sad prejudices that unfortunately long prevailed, but in substituting an increasing and reciprocal esteem. I judge greatly from the unqualified praises bestowed on this highly-gifted writer, not only in this country, but with one accord on the whole continent of Europe, where multiplied editions of works of such singular merit in their description have been printed and circulated far and wide. All can justly say, that many hours which would have been otherwise passed in the dull and monotonous routine of ordinary life, have been enlivened, and interestingly occupied in the perusal of volumes where fact and fiction are so skilfully and beautifully blended, as to lead the mind of the gratified reader completely captive.

The Germans, who excel in a species of composition where deep pathos and genuine humour are finely contrasted, give the palm in favour of our *Great Known*; and the lively French, distinguished by elegant literature, acknowledge the influence possessed by "Le Grand Romancier," over the best feelings of the heart. He has thrown a captivating charm and grace round his finely-imagined female characters, from the fair Saxon Rowena, to the gentle, but heroic, Flora Macyvere. They are all such as he has inimitably described his Lady of the Lake. Never were female form and beauty more strikingly introduced, than in the instance of this graceful figure.

> "And ne'er did Grecian pencil trace,
> A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
> Of finer form, or lovelier face."

It is much to be lamented, that the fine poetry of Byron must ever have a gloom cast over much of it by the vein of immorality pervading several parts of writings, otherwise characterised by much beauty and energy. The following lines of this eminent poet are, nearly to a similar tune, not inferior to the preceding.

> "Soft as the memory of buried love,
> Pure as the prayer which childhood wafts above."

Often have I seen in circulating libraries the bashful maiden in her teens, and the bold dowager, approaching to her climacteric, expressing differently no small impatience to obtain the requisite volume of "Scott's last work." I have gone beyond this; and by anticipation have engaged the first perusal of any thing from Sir Walter. What then remains to be done? why, at least, what ought to be done; that it is incumbent on the inhabitants of this renowned and wealthy island, to offer to Sir Walter Scott some valuable mark of gratitude and esteem, imitating their judicious Sovereign, who has conferred on high literary merit a well deserved title, flowing from the fountain of honour.

JOHN MACDONALD.

SEALS OF THE TOWN OF GRIMSBY.



The Common Seal



The Mayors Seal

Jno. Pinkerton delt.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Grimsby, Oct.* 13.

I SEND you copies of two ancient seals belonging to the town of Grimsby, taken from actual impressions of the originals which are now lost. The larger one contains the history of Gryme, the reputed founder of Grimsby, whose legend is as follows. Gryme was a native of Denmark, where he gained a precarious livelihood by fishing and piracy; but having accidentally been driven into the Humber by a furious storm, he landed on the Lincolnshire coast; and finding a capacious haven accommodated to his pursuits, he founded a colony, which was soon increased in its dimensions by natives of his own land, and he succeeded in establishing a lucrative traffic with the countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. In process of time he realized an abundance of wealth, and was the chief governor of the colony which bore his own name. It so happened that during one of his mercantile excursions, he had the good fortune to save a young Danish prince named Havloc from imminent danger of shipwreck; who in return procured for his preserver and the town which he had built, many honours and privileges from both the Danish and English courts; for Havloc established an interest with the latter by marrying Goldesburgh, the King's daughter. The Danish monarch granted to the men of Grimsby an immunity from tolls at the port of Elsineur, which they still possess; and from the English government Gryme received a charter of enfranchisement. This happened in the ninth century. So runs the legend which is displayed on the larger seal. Here we see Gryme, who is represented as a man of gigantic stature, armed with a sword and shield in his character of a Danish pirate, and on one side stands his protégé Havloc, with a battle-axe in his left hand, and in his right a ring, which he presents to a lady with a crown and sceptre on the other side of Gryme, whom we know from the inscription to be Goldesburgh, the English princess to whom he was united in marriage. Over the head of Gryme is the hand of safety by which Havloc was preserved, and round the whole is this circumscription, SIGILLUM : COMUNITATIS : GRYMEBYE. This seal has not been used by the Corporation since about the middle of the seventeenth century; but has been recently adopted by the Grimsby Haven Company. The only additional vestige remaining in Grimsby of the above legend, is a boundary stone which marks the division between the town of Grimsby and the hamlet of Wellow, and is called *Havloc's Stone.*

The small seal represents a boar-hunt, and is circumscribed, SIGILLVM · MAIORITATIS · DE · GRIMESBYE. In early times of baronial state *the boar's head* was esteemed a noble and a princely dish. This luxury was introduced to the royal board with great state and solemnity amidst the floating of banners and the sound of trumpets; and in the seats of learning it was ushered in with minstrelsy. Conformably with these customs, an old tradition existing within the town of Grimsby asserts that every burgess, at his admission to the freedom of the borough, anciently presented to the mayor *a boar's head*, or an equivalent in money when the animal could not be procured. In these times boar-hunting was a very prevalent and favourite amusement with the inhabitants of Grimsby; and the lord of the manor of the adjacent village of Bradley, by his tenure, was obliged to keep a supply of these animals in his woods, for the entertainment of the Mayor and Burgesses; and an annual hunting match was officially proclaimed on some particular day after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. In the midst of these extensive woods the sport was followed with avidity; and seldom indeed did the assembled train fail to bring down a leash of noble boars, which were designed for a public entertainment on the following day. At this feast, the newly elected Mayor took his seat at the head of the table; which contained the whole body corporate and the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood; and the chief dishes were the *three boars' heads*, two of which were placed before the Mayor, and the third opposite the Marshall who was seated at the foot of the table. Hence probably the origin of the present seal of the Corporation, *a chevron between three boars' heads*, which is in fact but a modification of the primitive Mayor's seal, substituted when the custom of

hunting the boar was finally relinquished.

The Corporation, with a most laudable zeal for the benefit of their successors, appear to have omitted no opportunity of making ample provision of other delicate viands, besides brawn, for their annual celebrations. The counterpart of a lease is in my possession, by which in the year 1607, "the Mayor, Coroner, Balyfe, and Chamberlaines, with the consent of the burgesses at large," demised to "the Lord Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, a p'ce or p'cell of grounde, &c. for fysh poundes, &c. &c. To hold, &c. frome the feste of the appostles Phillip and James now laste paste untill the full ende and terme of one thousand yeares yeldeing and payinge therefore yerely during the tearme aforesaid unto the Maior and Burgesses, and their successors, one penny of lawfull Englishe money att the feaste of St. Michaell the Archangell onely, and *one fatt bucke in the summer season yearley*, during the tearme aforesaid."

It may afford some gratification to the present burgesses of Grimsby to reflect how handsomely their predecessors catered for their annual entertainment; and although they do not reap the benefit of this sumptuous stipulation, their gratitude is no less due to those worthy personages, who, with genuine corporation feeling, endeavoured to secure, as a public blessing, an abundant supply of this delicious food to be a standing dish at the Mayor's feasts, for the exhaustless period of a thousand years. The names of these considerate burgesses were, Barnard Cotton, *Mayor*; John Kingstone, gent. and Edward Jackson, *Coroners*; Gabriel Jackson and Moyses Cooke, *Bailiffes*; and Edward Heaton and Christopher Cocker, *Chamberlains*.

This was followed up shortly afterwards by another lease, equally provident. The Corporation let the ferry between Grimsby and Hull for a certain period commencing 20th of June, 1620, to William Hallington, at an annual rent of "*one good and well fed brawne* on the feast day of St. John the Baptist; and *one quarter of well-fed ox beef*, and twenty shillings, on the feast day of St. Thomas."

GEO. OLIVER.

CUSTOM OF BARRING-OUT.

OF the many strange customs which prevailed among our mediæval ancestors, and which of late years have rapidly fallen into desuetude, that of *Barring-out*, as it is called, appears the most irreconcileable to the habits and sentiments of modern times. To a scholastic disciplinarian of the Metropolis, the custom would appear outrageous, and almost incredulous. It reminds us of the Roman Saturnalia of old, when masters, for a certain time, were subservient to their servants and slaves.

Hutchinson, in his History of Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 322, when speaking of the parish of Bromfield, thus adverts to the practice of Barring-out:

"Till within the last twenty or thirty years, it had been a custom, time out of mind, for the scholars of the Free-school of Bromfield, about the beginning of Lent, or in the more expressive phraseology of the country, at Fasting's Even, to *bar out* the master; i. e. to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for three days. During the period of this expulsion, the doors of the citadel, the school, were strongly barricadoed within: and the boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with bore-tree, or elder pop-guns. The master, meanwhile, made various efforts, both by force and stratagem, to regain his lost authority. If he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed, and the business of the school was resumed and submitted to; but it more commonly happened that he was repulsed and defeated. After three days' siege, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master, and accepted by the boys. These terms were summed up in an old formula of Latin Leonine verses; stipulating what hours and times should, for the year ensuing, be allotted to study, and what to relaxation and play. Securities were provided by each side for the due performance of these stipulations: and the paper was then solemnly signed both by master and scholars."

Brand, when noticing the subject in his Popular Antiquities, quotes the above passage from Hutchinson, and says, it was "a custom that having now fallen into disuse, will soon be totally forgotten." Brand was certainly mistaken in this assertion. In Cumberland the custom still prevails, and is not likely soon to be forgotten. To my certain knowledge it has taken place at Scotby, Wetherall, Warwick, &c. within the last ten years; and I understand that the practice is still occasionally enforced. I have been informed by a young friend, who left Scotby school a very few years ago, that he had been frequently engaged

in these affairs. He stated that when the master was barred-out, the written orders for the holidays, &c. were put through the key-hole of the school door, with a request for the master to sign them, which, after some hesitation and a few threats, he generally consented to. On one occasion, however, he forced his way through the window; but was instantly expelled, vi et armis, and his coat-tail burnt to pieces by squibs and blazing paper.

Brand mentions the custom as being very prevalent in the city of Durham, and other places in the county; as Houghton-le-Spring, Thornton, &c.

A writer in your Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 1170, mentioning some local customs of Westmoreland and Cumberland, remarks,

"In September or October, the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the Orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these signed Orders is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine, deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth."

Dr. Johnson, in his life of Addison, says,

"In 1683, when Addison had entered his twelfth year, his father, now become Dean of Litchfield, committed him to the care of Mr. Shaw, master of the grammar-school in that city. While he was under the tuition of Shaw, his enterprize and courage have been recorded in leading and conducting successfully a plan for *barring-out* his master, a disorderly privilege which, in his time, prevailed in the principal seminaries of education, where the boys, exulting at the approach of their periodical liberty, and unwilling to wait its regular commencement, took possession of the school some days before the time of regular recess, of which they barred the door; and, not contented with the exclusive occupation of the fortress, usually bade their master defiance from the windows. The whole operation of this practice was, at Litchfield, planned and conducted by Addison."

Though the masters, in many cases, evidently submitted to this outrageous custom, in other places it was resisted and put down, as we may see from the following extract, which appears among the Statutes of the Grammar-school founded at Kilkenny, in Ireland, March 18, 1684, and copied into Vallancey's Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis, vol. ii. p. 512:

"In the number of stubborn and refractory lads, who shall refuse to submit to the orders and correction of the said school, who are to be forthwith dismissed, and not re-admitted without due submission to exemplary punishment, and on the second offence to be discharged and expelled for ever, are reckoned such as shall offer to shut out the master or usher; but the master shall give them leave to break up eight days before Christmas, and three days before Easter and Whitsuntide."

Though this custom has attracted the notice of different writers, I am not aware that a detailed account has ever been given to the world by any one engaged in such an affair. The preparations, the consultations, the anxieties attendant on an undertaking so all important to a boyish mind, would have been deserving the pen of an Addison, who was himself the main spring, as Johnson informs us, in one of these daring affairs.

The custom used to prevail in some parts of Lancashire; but the last attempt at a barring-out, of which I have ever heard in that county, was at the Free Grammar-school of Ormskirk*, in which the writer of the following simple detail was actively engaged; and I am sure no publication is more calculated to transmit a correct knowledge of such a custom to posterity than the imperishable pages of the

* The Grammar-school of Ormskirk was erected in 1614, by Henry Croft, esq. The emoluments of the head-master, arising from certain endowments, amount to about 200*l. per annum*; and he receives from each scholar a stated sum at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Candlemas, respectively. The scholars are admitted on the recommendation of a visiting trustee, of which the Vicar of the parish is one. They are always expected to learn the Latin and Greek languages. Writing, arithmetic, &c. are taught at an extra expence. The head-master must necessarily be a Clergyman, who holds at the same time the perpetual curacy of Altcar, about five miles from Ormskirk. The Rev. W. Naylor, whose death was recorded in vol. XCII. i. p. 380, was head of the school for upwards of half a century. The Rev. Mr. Forshaw is the present master. Of late years the original intention of the founder (with respect to the tuition being confined to classical learning) has been much neglected; and I believe that the half-yearly visits of the trustees, at which the boys were strictly examined, have been long discontinued.

Gentleman's Magazine. Whilst some may be ready to exclaim, "could such things be?" others, who have witnessed them, may recall to mind a thousand delightful reminiscences connected with the early period of scholastic life.

The Christmas Barring-out.

It was a few days before the usual period of the Christmas holidays arrived, when the leading scholars of the head form determined on reviving the ancient but almost obsolete custom of *barring-out* the master of the school. Many years had elapsed since the attempt had succeeded; and many times since that period had it been made in vain. The scholars had heard of the glorious fetes of their forefathers in their boyish years, when they set the lash of the master at defiance for days together. Now, alas! all was changed; the master, in the opinion of the boys, reigned a despot absolute and uncontrolled. The merciless cruelty of his rod, and the heaviness of his tasks, were insupportable. The accustomed holidays had been rescinded; the usual Christmas feast reduced to a non-entity, and the chartered rights of the scholars were continually violated. These grievances were discussed seriatim; and we all were unanimously of opinion that our wrongs should, if possible, be redressed. But how the object should be effected was a momentous and weighty affair. The master was a clergyman of the old school, who for the last forty years had exercised an authority hitherto uncontrolled, and who had no idea of enforcing scholastic discipline without the exercise of the whip. The consequences of a failure were terrible to reflect upon; but then, the anticipation of success, and the glory attendant upon the enterprise, if successful, were sufficient to dispel every fear.

At the head of the Greek class there was one whose very soul seemed formed for the most daring attempts. He communicated his intentions to a chosen few, of which the writer was one, and offered to be the leader of the undertaking, if we would promise him our support. We hesitated; but he represented the certainty of success with such feeling eloquence, that he entirely subdued our opposition. He stated that Addison had acquired immortal fame by a similar enterprise. He told us that almost every effort in the sacred cause of freedom had succeeded. He appealed to our classical recollections; —Epaminondas and Leonidas were worthy of our example;—Tarquin and Cæsar, as tyrants, had fallen before the united efforts of freedom; we had only to be unanimous, and the rod of this scholastic despot would be for ever broken. We then entered enthusiastically into his views. He observed that delays were dangerous; the "barring-out," he said, "should take place the very next morning, to prevent the possibility of being betrayed." On a previous occasion (he said) some officious little urchin had told the master the whole plot—several days having been allowed to intervene between the planning of the project and its execution; and to the astonishment of the boys, it appeared they found the master at his desk two hours before his usual time, and had the mortification of being congratulated on their early attendance, with an order to be there every morning at the same hour!

To prevent the recurrence of such a defeat, we determined on organizing our plans that very night. The boys were accordingly told to assemble after school hours at a well-known tomb-stone, in the neighbouring Churchyard, as something of importance was under consideration. The place of meeting was an elevated parallelogram tomb-stone, which had always served as a kind of council-table to settle our little disputes, as well as parties of pleasure. Here we all assembled at the appointed time. Our leader took his stand at one end of the stone, with the head-boys who were in the secret, on each side of him. "My boys, (he laconically observed) to-morrow morning we are to *bar out* the flogging parson; and to make him promise that he will not flog us hereafter without a cause; nor set us long tasks, or deprive us of our holidays. The boys of the Greek form will be your Captains, and I am to be your Captain general. Those who are cowards had better retire, and be satisfied with future floggings; but you who have courage, and know what it is to have been flogged for nothing, come here and sign your names." He immediately pulled out a pen and a sheet of paper; and having tied some bits of thread round the finger ends of two or three boys, with a pin he drew blood to answer for ink,

and to give more solemnity to the act. He signed the first, the Captains next, and the rest in succession. Many of the lesser boys slunk away during the ceremony; but on counting the names we found we mustered upwards of forty—sufficient, it was imagined, even to carry the school by storm. The Captain-general then addressed us:—"I have the key of the school, and shall be there at seven o'clock. The old Parson will arrive at nine, and every one of you must be there before eight, to allow us one hour for barricadoing the doors and windows. Bring with you as much provision as you can; and tell your parents that you have to take your dinners in school. Let every one of you have some weapon of defence; you who cannot obtain a sword, pistol, or poker, must bring a stick or cudgel. Now all go home directly, and be sure to arrive early in the morning."

Perhaps a more restless and anxious night was never passed by young recruits on the eve of a general battle. Many of us rose some hours before the time; and at seven o'clock, when the school-door was opened, there was a tolerably numerous muster. Our Captain immediately ordered candles to be lighted, and a rousing fire to be made (for it was a dark December's morning). He then began to examine the store of provisions, and the arms which each had brought. In the mean time, the arrival of every boy with additional materiel, was announced by tremendous cheers.

At length the Church clock struck eight. "Proceed to barricado the doors and windows (exclaimed the Captain), or the old lion will be upon us before we are prepared to meet him." In an instant the old oaken door rang on its heavy hinges. Some, with hammers, gimlets, and nails, were eagerly securing the windows, while others were dragging along the ponderous desks, forms, and every thing portable, to blockade, with certain security, every place which might admit of ingress. This operation being completed, the Captain mounted the master's rostrum, and called over the list of names, when he found only two or three missing. He then proceeded to classify them into divisions or companies of six, and assigned to each its respective Captain. He prescribed the duties of each company. Two were to guard the large casement window, where, it was expected, the first attack would be made; this was considered the post of honour, and consequently the strongest boys, with the most formidable weapons, were selected, whom we called Grenadiers. Another company, whom we considered as the Light Infantry, or Sharp Shooters, were ordered to mount a large desk in the centre of the school; and, armed with squibs, crackers, and various missiles, they were to attack the enemy over the heads of the combatants. The other divisions were to guard the back windows and door, and to act according to the emergency of the moment. Our leader then moved some resolutions (which in imitation of Brutus he had cogitated during the previous night), to the effect that each individual should implicitly obey his own Captain, that each Captain should follow the orders of the Captain-general, and that a corps de reserve should be stationed in the rear, to enforce this obedience, and prevent the combatants from taking to flight. The resolutions were passed amidst loud vociferations *.

We next commenced an examination of the various weapons, and found them to consist of one old blunder-

* In Miss Edgeworth's collection of Juvenile Stories, there is a little interesting sketch, called the Barring-out, or Party Spirit. The scene is given at a private boarding-school. "The arrangement of the affair," she observes, "was left to the new manager, to whom all pledged implicit obedience. Obedience, it seems, is necessary, even from rebels to their ringleaders—not reasonable but implicit obedience."—"Archer [the name of the captain, or manager, as she calls him] and his associates agreed to stay the last in the school-room, and as soon as the Greybeards [a name given to an opposing party of boys] were gone out to bed, he, as a signal, was to shut and lock one door, and Townsend the other; a third conspirator was to strike a light, in case they should not be able to secure a candle; a fourth was to take charge of the candle as soon as lighted, and all the rest were to run to the bars, which were secreted in the room; then to fix them to the common fastening bars of the window, in the manner in which they had been previously instructed by the manager. Thus each had his part assigned, and each was warned that the success of the whole depended upon their order and punctuality. Order and punctuality, it appears, are necessary even in a barring-out; and even rebellion must have its laws."

buss, one pistol, two old swords, a few rusty pokers, and sticks, stones, squibs, and gun-powder in abundance. The fire-arms were immediately loaded with blank powder; the swords were sharpened, and the pokers heated in the fire. These weapons were assigned to the most daring company, who had to protect the principal window. The missiles were for the light infantry, and all the rest were armed with sticks.

We now began to manœuvre our companies, by marching them into line and column, so that every one might know his own situation. In the midst of this preparation the sentinel, whom we had placed at the window, loudly vociferated, "the parson! the parson's coming!"

In an instant all was confusion. Every one ran he knew not where; as if eager to fly, or screen himself from observation. Our captain instantly mounted a form, and called to the captains of the two leading companies to take their stations. They immediately obeyed; and the other companies followed their example; though they found it much more difficult to manœuvre when danger approached, than they had a few minutes before! The well-known footstep, which had often struck on our ears with terror, was now heard to advance along the portico. The master tried to lift the latch again and again in vain. The muttering of his stern voice sounded on our ears like the lion's growl. A deathlike silence prevailed. We scarcely dared to breathe. The palpitations of our little hearts could perhaps alone be heard. The object of our dread then went round to the front window, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any one was in the school. Every footstep struck us with awe; not a word, not a whisper was heard. He approached close to the window; and with an astonished countenance stood gazing upon us, while we were ranged in battle array, motionless as statues, and silent as the tomb. "What is the meaning of this?" he impatiently exclaimed. But no answer could he obtain; for who would then have dared to render himself conspicuous by a reply? Pallid countenances and livid lips betrayed our fears. The courage which one hour before was ready to brave every danger, appeared to be fled. Every one seemed anxious to conceal himself from view; and there would certainly have been a general flight through the back windows, had it not been for the prudent regulation of a corps-de-reserve, armed with cudgels, to prevent it.

"You young scoundrels, open the door instantly," he again exclaimed; and what added to our indescribable horror, in a fit of rage he dashed his hand through the window, which consisted of small diamond-shaped panes, and appeared as if determined to force his way in.

Fear and trepidation, attended by an increasing commotion, now possessed us all. At this critical moment every eye turned to our captain, as if to reproach him for having brought us into this terrible dilemma. He alone stood unmoved; but he saw that none would have courage to obey his commands. Some exciting stimulus was necessary. Suddenly waving his hand, he exclaimed aloud, "Three cheers for the barring-out, and success to our cause!" [hurra! hurra! hurra!] The cheers were tremendous. Our courage revived; the blood flushed in our cheeks; the parson was breaking in; the moment was critical. Our captain undaunted sprang to the fire-place —seized a heated poker in one hand, and a blazing torch in the other. The latter he gave to the captain of the sharp-shooters, and told him to prepare a volley; when with the red-hot poker he fearlessly advanced to the window-seat; and daring his master to enter, he ordered an attack,—and an attack indeed was made, sufficiently tremendous to have repelled a more powerful assailant. The missiles flew at the ill-fated window from every quarter. The blunderbuss and the pistol were fired; squibs and crackers, ink-stands and rulers, stones, and even burning coals, came in showers about the casement, and broke some of the panes into a thousand pieces; while blazing torches, heated pokers, and sticks, stood bristling under the window. The whole was scarcely the work of a minute. The astonished master reeled back in dumb amazement. He had evidently been struck with a missile, or with the broken glass; and probably fancied he was wounded by the fire-arms. The school now rang with the shouts of "victory," and continued cheering. "The enemy again approaches," cries the captain; "fire another volley;—stay; he seeks a parley, hear him."—"What is the

meaning, I say, of this horrid tumult?" "The-barring out, the barring-out!" a dozen voices instantly exclaimed. "For shame, says he, in a tone evidently subdued, "what disgrace you are bringing upon yourselves and the school. What will the Trustees—what will your parents say? William (continued he, addressing the captain,) open the door without further delay."—"I will, Sir," he replied, "on your promising to pardon us, and to give us our lawful holidays, of which we have lately been deprived; and not set us tasks during the holidays." "Yes, yes," said several squealing voices, "that is what we want; and not to be flogged for nothing." "You insolent scoundrels! you consummate young villains!" he exclaimed, choking with rage, and at the same time making a furious effort to break through the already shattered window, "open the door instantly, or I'll break every bone in your hides." "Not on those conditions," replied our captain, with provoking coolness;—"come on, my boys; another volley." No sooner said than done, and even with more fury than before. Like men driven to despair, who expect no quarter on surrendering, the little urchins daringly mounted the window-seat, which was a broad old-fashioned one, and pointed the firearms and heated poker at him; whilst others advanced with the squibs and missiles. "Come on, my lads," says the captain, "let this be our Thermopylæ, and I will be your Leonidas." And indeed so daring were they, that each seemed ready to emulate the Spartans of old. The master, perceiving their determined obstinacy, turned round without further remonstrance, and indignantly walked away.

Relieved from our terrors, we now became intoxicated with joy. The walls rang with repeated hurrahs! In the madness of enthusiasm some of the boys began to tear up the forms, throw the books about, break the slates, locks, and cupboards, and act so outrageously that the captain called them to order; not, however, before the master's desk and drawers had been broken open, and every plaything, which had been taken from the scholars, restored to its owner.

We now began to think of provisions. They were all placed on one table, and dealt out in rations by the captains of each company. In the mean time we held a council of war, as we called it, to determine on what was to be done.

In a recess at the east end of the school, there stood a large oak chest, black with age, whose heavy hinges had become corroded with years of rust. It was known to contain the records and endowments of the school, and, as we presumed, the regulations for the treatment of the scholars. The oldest boy had never seen its inside. Attempts, dictated by insatiable curiosity, had often been made to open it; but it was deemed impregnable. It was guarded by three immense locks, and each key was in the possession of different persons. The wood appeared to be nearly half a foot thick, and every corner was plaited with iron. All eyes were instinctively directed to this mysterious chest. Could any means be devised for effecting an entrance? was the natural question. We all proceeded to reconnoitre. We attempted to move it, but in vain. We made some feeble efforts to force the lid; it was firm as a block of marble. At length one daring urchin brought from the fire-place a red-hot poker, and began to bore through its sides. A universal shout was given. Other pokers were brought, and to work they went. The smoke and tremendous smell, which the old wood sent forth rather alarmed us. We were apprehensive that we might burn the records, instead of obtaining a copy of them. This arrested our progress for a few minutes.

At this critical moment a shout was set up that the parson and a constable were coming! Down went the pokers, and, as if conscience-stricken, we were all seized with consternation. The casement window was so shattered, that it could easily be entered by any resolute fellow. In the desperation of the moment we seized the desks, forms, and stools, to block it up; but our courage in some degree had evaporated; and we felt reluctant to act on the offensive. The old gentleman and his attendant deliberately inspected the windows and fastenings; but, without making any attempt to enter, they retreated, for the purpose, as we presumed, of obtaining additional assistance. What was now to be done? The master appeared obdurate; and we had gone too far to recede. Some proposed to drill a hole in the window-seat, fill it with gunpowder, and ex-

plode it, if any one attempted to enter. Others thought we had better prepare to set fire to the school sooner than surrender unconditionally. But the majority advised what was perhaps the most prudent resolution, to wait for another attack; and, if we saw no hopes of sustaining a longer defence, to make the best retreat we could.

The affair of the Barring-out had now become known, and persons began to assemble round the windows, calling out that the master was coming with assistants, and saying every thing to intimidate us. Many of us were completely jaded with the over-excitement we had experienced since the previous evening. The school was hot, close, and full of smoke. Some were longing for liberty and fresh air; and most of us were now of opinion that we had engaged in an affair, which it was impossible to accomplish. In this state of mind we received another visit from our dreaded master. With his stick he commenced a more furious attack than before; and observing us less turbulent, he appeared determined to force his way, in spite of the barricadoes. The younger boys thought of nothing but flight and self-preservation; and the rush to the back-windows became general. In the midst of this consternation our captain exclaims, "Let us not fly like cowards; if we must surrender, let the gates of the citadel be thrown open; the day is against us; but let us bravely face the enemy, and march out with the honours of war." Some few had already escaped; but the rest immediately ranged themselves on each side the school, in two extended lines, with their weapons in hand. The door was thrown open —the master instantly entered, and passed between the two lines, denouncing vengeance on us all. But as he marched in, we marched out in military order; and giving three cheers, we dispersed into the neighbouring fields.

We shortly met again, and after a little consultation, it was determined that none of the leaders should come to school until sent for, and a free pardon given.

The defection, however, was so general, that no corporeal punishments took place. Many of the boys did not return till after the holidays; and several of the elder ones never entered the school again. HAN.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

I have lately seen noticed, in your critical department, Jorgenson's work on *The Religion of Christ.* The following passage, which your reviewer has not extracted, appears remarkable, and may perhaps create enquiry. It is desirable that any such copies of the Bible, if still extant, should be ascertained and examined.

"I remember, at a time of life when I did not think very seriously on religious subjects, and when the inquiries I pursued originated partly in idle curiosity, and partly in a desire to discover something to negative the truth of the Holy Writings, I accidentally met with a native of Greece in one of my voyages to the Mediterranean; this man being by nature endued with a shrewd, intelligent, and reflecting mind, surprised me with the depth of his understanding and the variety of his learning. I had till then imagined that literature and erudition were banished from among a people who had so long been oppressed by infidels and barbarians. In discoursing with this sensible Greek on the singular difference in the two genealogies of Christ, and which seemed to me of so perplexing a nature, he told me without a moment's hesitation, that either from the ignorance in the translators, or the malignity of some artful enemy of the Christian religion, both genealogies were made to refer to Joseph, whereas only the one of St. John concerned him, and that of St. Matthew was most distinctly the genealogy of Mary the mother of Jesus. He said there were still some antient manuscript Bibles extant, which stated that Jesus was the son of Mary, lineally descended from the house of David, as marked in St. Matthew, and make no other mention of Joseph than as the supposed husband of Mary."—p. 270—272.

I am aware that your Miscellany is not intended for theological discussion, but I avail myself of its pages to circulate this inquiry as widely as possible.

Yours, &c. CYDWELI.

MR. URBAN, *Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*

I think few will be inclined to deny that the establishment of a fund for promoting the building of additional churches was a most laudable and salutary measure, and many in our town hailed its institution with the liveliest emotions of gratitude and joy, and cherished reasonable expectations of deriving benefit from this charitable source.

Great Yarmouth now contains at

least 20,000 inhabitants, and for the religious instruction of this multitude we possess only one church and one chapel of ease belonging to the Establishment.

Thus circumstanced, many were of course anxious to avail themselves of this mean to establish an additional church, and a meeting was called and subscriptions solicited, which soon amounted to nearly 3000*l.* Two sermons were also preached, and liberal collections made at the doors, and many who did not choose to affix their names to the subscription lists, embraced this opportunity of giving their one and two pounds. All this occurred A. D. 1825; now mark the result—about two months ago, a communication was made from the London Board to ascertain whether the town were prepared to avail themselves of the assistance which had been voted them towards building an additional church. Upon receipt of this a meeting was called, and many doubts and fears suddenly arose: "Times were altered." Some who "certainly had put down their names," did not think it binding after so long an interval, and many who had paid were quite ready to be repaid, and anxious to receive, with open arms, their returning prodigal subscriptions; others suggested the probability of additional rates being imposed to maintain the Minister, and in a word the panic was so general that the measure was hastily abandoned; and through the lukewarmness of those who were in duty bound to take the lead upon this occasion, the glorious opportunity of doing good was disgracefully suffered to pass by, and we must still remain unable to accommodate those who eagerly seek instruction at the purest fountain of knowledge.

Now, Mr. Urban, I much doubt whether those who subscribed had the power afterwards to withdraw their names from the subscription lists. At any rate, if this could *legally*, it could not be *honourably* done, and I should be glad to know how I am to recover my sovereign which I put into the box at chapel, for the specific purpose of contributing towards the erection of a new church in this town. Is the money thus raised to be appropriated to defray the expences already incurred of advertising, printing, &c. &c.?—Against this I enter my protest: and how can they satisfy the demands of all who might pretend to have contributed in this way? I think that the best plan to be adopted in this dilemma, would be to forward the collections of church and chapel to the General Fund in London.

I am sure that every well-constructed mind will lament with me that in a parish which is in so much need of accommodation for the members of our church, any circumstance short of absolute necessity, should have prevented our partaking in the parliamentary grant, and thus satisfying the wants and expectations of a peaceable, a deserving, and an increasing population. Yours, &c. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Oct. 28.*

THE arrangement of the coins of the four first James's is undoubtedly a matter of very great difficulty. The observations of Snelling appear the most accurate, but are still far from satisfactory, and many coins he has not noticed at all. Cardonnel has in general followed his steps, and in some instances, from mistaking Snelling's meaning, has been led into error; both have however corrected the mistake of Anderson and other writers who have given the coins with an arched crown to James II. They have still, however, by no means satisfied us as to whether these coins belong to James III. or IV., nor have they at all noticed those bearing an open crown, and the legend "Protector Suorum." That those with the sceptre on the obverse, and fleurs-de-lis in two quarters of the cross on the reverse, belong to James I. must I think be admitted; but that any of the other published coins of the James's belong to that monarch admits of considerable doubt. Snelling thought that some of those with crowns on the reverse belonged to James I., as they agreed in weight with the coinage ordered by Parliament in 1424; but Cardonnel, probably from mistaking Snelling, speaks of some of those with the sceptre weighing 56 grains, and yet he assigns to James I. no other coins but those with that mark of distinction. If indeed it should appear that some of the latter weigh 56 grains or near it, it would go far to decide the

question, as we should then have coins which we might assign to the second coinage of James I.; but those belonging to Mr. Leybourn and myself, are only from 32 to 34 grains, and Snelling appears to have supposed that none of them weighed more than 37½ grains. We also find in a Scottish Act that the fleur-de-lis groat was to go for eightpence, whilst that with the crowns was to go for fourteen; from which it seems probable that none of the former could have weighed any thing near 56 grains; if so it is possible that some of those with the crowns were the second coinage of James I., although there is a far greater probability that no such coinage took place; for the Act of 1424 does little more than recommend a new coinage, and leaves it to the discretion of the King to cause it to be made whenever he shall think it profitable for the realm; and indeed I should be inclined to attribute those with crowns of 56 grains or near it, to James II.; as I think the Act of 1451 leaves no doubt that coins, to which these are the nearest in weight which occur, were minted by that prince. Snelling's opinion seems to be that the second coinage of James I., and that of James II. of 1451, could not be distinguished; but I much doubt if any such coinage as the former ever took place. With respect to the coins of James I., viz. those bearing the sceptre, it is rather singular that those published by Snelling, bear the word GRACIA, whilst on those of Cardonnel, except No. 14, it is TRACIA, and Pinkerton says those of James I. have *always* TRACIA. I can only observe that all those I have seen bore TRACIA. In the collection of Mr. Leybourn is a remarkable coin of this prince; it bears the king's head, with the *breast clothed* within a double tressure or rose of nine leaves, terminating in the angles in large fleurs-de-lis; it has no dots between the pellets on the reverse; the legend is the same as that of the other groats of James I., and has two small St. Andrew's crosses at the end of each word on both sides, and between the words ꝺ̄ei and LIBEL-RATOR, the mark ⁘ for *et*, the letters are smaller and more like those on the coins of Edward III., and it is a much neater and more elegant coin than any I have seen of this prince; its weight is 32 grains, but it may have lost 3 or 4.

The crown groats are generally attributed to James II. I have already expressed an opinion that none of them were probably coined by James I., but I am far from supposing that they all belong to James II. I believe indeed that those which originally weighed fifty-six grains or near it do, but I have met with some of the crown groats, which I think must be referred to a much later period. The Act of James II. 1451, expressly orders a coinage of eight groats to the ounce, which nearly corresponds with that of those crown groats which weigh fifty-six grains. There is no other coinage ordered by any of the other Acts of that reign, at least any of those published or noticed by any writer on this subject, and the Act of James III. 1467, which orders the crown groat to go for fourteen pence, and the fleur-de-lis for eightpence, makes it likely that none of the crown groats *then* in being could have weighed much less than eight to the ounce. We find, however, several of them of a far different standard; Mr. Leybourn has one finely preserved, which weighs only thirty-nine grains, and must have belonged to a coinage of twelve to the ounce. It is in fact very little heavier than the fleur-de-lis groats. The groats also, which bear the king's head crowned with *an open crown* on the obverse, and on the reverse *Protector Suorum*, and which it is rather singular neither Snelling nor Cardonnel have noticed, seem to belong to a standard of ten to the ounce, or about forty-eight grains: one in my possession weighs forty-five. As to these last, they bear so close a resemblance to the coins with the arched crown and bushy hair, both as to the annulets at the end of each word, and those between the pellets, the cross-crosslet mint mark, the manner in which the place of mintage is spelt, which on both is EDINBRVL, and the weights, which are nearly the same, that there can be no doubt but those with the open crown and *Protector Suorum* belonged to the coinage immediately preceding that with the arched crown and bushy hair. Following up the investigation of these two last-mentioned coinages, our next question must be when they took place; and here it may be observed that the crowns on those with the arched crown, were probably the cause why they were by Anderson and

others appropriated to James II.; but we have no account in the Scottish Acts of Parliament of that reign of any coinage of ten groats to the ounce, whilst, exclusive of the probability that the arched crown was borrowed from the first coinage of Henry VII. The weight of these coins agrees with that of the coinages ordered by the Acts 1483 and 1488, and with that of no other Acts I have met with; from which we may I think conclude that the former of these coinages was that which took place in the reign of James III. and in the year 1483; and the latter that of James IV. 1488 and 1489. An additional proof that those with the arched crown were coined by James IV. in the year just mentioned, may be drawn from the Act of 1489, cap. 17, which requires the mint-master to affix a sign on the coins, distinguishing them from the first coinage —that is, the one of 1488—and on these coins, and these only, we find a privy mark, a half annulet, on some to the right of the king's head, and a half double annulet to the right of his shoulder on others, both falling into the circle which surrounds the head. This mark certainly occurs on all the groats of this kind published, and on all I have seen, and hence it may be imagined that the coinage of 1488 was totally different, but if it was, there would be no occasion for so trifling a mark of distinction; it is also possible that the single annulet may have been affixed to the coins of 1488, and the double to those of 1489. There being no possibility of mistaking the silver coins of James V. and VI., and those of James IV. which bear the numerals, the only silver coins of the James's which remain for consideration are the crown groats of twelve to the ounce, and those with mullets on the reverse and *without numerals*. The former have always been appropriated to James II., and the latter to James III. I confess, however, that no coins in the Scottish series have afforded me more perplexity than these; but notwithstanding almost all writers have agreed in assigning them respectively to the above princes, I cannot help suspecting that they are both wrongly appropriated. I have before given some reasons for supposing that none of the crown groats belong to James II. except those of eight to the ounce. I have also given reasons for assigning those with the open crown and *Protector Suorum*, which are ten to the ounce, to the year 1483, with which coinage they agree in weight; and if those conclusions are correct, it will almost follow that the crown groats of twelve to the ounce were coined by James III. before the year 1483. The only Act of this reign which directs a coinage of silver before the last-mentioned year, is that of 1475, which orders the ounce to be coined into twelve groats of the same print as the new groat; and as the Act of 1467 only mentions the crown groat, which was to go for fourteen pence, and the fleur-de-lis groat, which was to go for eight, it is probable that the words "new groat" meant the crown groat of James II. of eight to the ounce, which is also of the same print or type as that of twelve to the ounce; and as the latter agrees in weight with the coinage ordered by the Act of 1475, I am strongly inclined to think it was struck in that year. This arrangement will interfere with the coins bearing mullets on the reverse, without the numerals, which have been universally assigned to James III., and supposed to have been coined under the Act of 1475. I am aware that the circumstance of several of these last-mentioned coins being struck at Berwick, is evidence of their belonging to James III.; but there are at least as strong reasons for supposing them to belong to James IV., nor do I think the difficulty relative to those struck at Berwick insuperable, for, although the castle and town of Berwick were taken by the English in 1482, it is very possible that during the hostilities which took place between England and Scotland in the early part of the reign of James IV., the town, or at least the suburbs, may have been sometimes in possession of the Scotch, although the castle was garrisoned by the English, and during such a period we may well suppose the Scotch would embrace the opportunity of coining money there as a proof of their right to the town. I shall now give my reasons for supposing these coins to belong to James IV. In the first place, in the Act of 1493, we find mention made of coins struck by Gilbert Fish, and commonly called Berwick groats, which I think must be those with the mullets, most of which were struck at Berwick. The Act

speaks of the diversity of coins of different coiners, "the said silver and coins bearing print of our Sovereign Lord's strike," which words would seem to imply that they were of James IV.'s reign, and commands that all these coins, including those Berwick groats, notwithstanding the diversity of coiners, should pass current in the same manner; and as all the coins of the Jameses with mullets are nearly of the same weight, viz. not exceeding thirty-six grains, it is most likely they all belong to James IV. those with the numerals being struck somewhat later than those without them. Our next argument is to be deduced from a comparison of these coins with those with the numerals; and here two points of resemblance may be observed: the first is the mullets, which occur on both, and the second is the mode in which the word Edinburgh is spelt on them; this is almost always *Edinburge* or *Edinbeourge*, or both; whilst on the crown groats it is always *Edinburg*, except on some of those of 1483 and 1488, where it is *Edinbrug*, and it would be rather improbable that the remarkable spelling of the word *Edinbeourge* should be discontinued on the crown groats of 1483 and 1488, and used again on the mullet groats of James IV. It may also be observed that if we should consider them to be coins of James III., it will appear rather strange that we should have first crown groats, then those with mullets, then crown groats, and finally those with mullets again; but by adopting the arrangement above proposed, we shall have the crown groats for the entire of the reigns of James II. and III. and the first coinage of James IV.; those with the arched crown, and afterwards those with mullets without any intermixture.

The Scottish silver coins after James IV. are well known, and easily distinguished, nor do I recollect to have seen any which differed materially from those published; but in a future letter I shall conclude these observations on the coinage of Scotland, with a few remarks on the gold and billon coins of that kingdom. Yours, &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Friary, St. James's Palace, Oct. 27.*

IN your Magazine for August 1828, p. 163, I find extracts from a letter addressed to the editor of the Times, by J. F. W. Herschel, esq. on the subject of a calculating machine invented by Charles Babbage, esq. M.A. which appears to be in a state of great forwardness, though still not nearly completed. And I possess a letter of Mr. Babbage to Sir Humphry Davy, Bart, descriptive of that invention; which is dated July 30, 1822, and published in the same year.

The high importance of such a machine as that in question has already been felt by Leibnitz, who spent a great part of the leisure hours of his whole life, together with 24,000 dollars, on an attempt of its invention. (See Ludovici Entwurf einer Historie der Leibnitzischen Philosophie, I, p. 69. II. p. 237—238.

But as neither Mr. Babbage nor Mr. Herschel mentions, that a complete and perfect machine of that kind has existed these forty-four years past, which has been examined by the mathematical class of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen, and the use and effect of it been shewn by the inventor before an extra meeting of the whole society, and numerous other men of science, an account of the success of which is found in the *Goetting-Gelehrten Anzeigen*, No. 120, 1784, I presume that the want of encouragement which it may have suffered from the long war and from numerous other causes, has made it escape their notice or recollection. And therefore I flatter myself that the following brief account of it will not be unwelcome to them, as well as to the public in general; and request the favour of your inserting it.

I possess a small work in German, by J. H. Müller, Captain of Engineers, &c. entitled "Beschreibung seiner neu erfundenen Rechenmachine," (Description of his newly-invented Calculating Machine, with its form, use, and advantages,) Frankfurt und Mainz, 1786. Farrentrapp, Son, and Wenner, 62 pages in octavo; with a table of neatly-engraved representations of the same.

In that work Captain Müller shews the successful process, by means of which he attained, in a short time, the great object which Leibnitz had sought for in vain, so long, and with such great expences; together with numerous other particulars, which it will be unnecessary to enumerate in this place.

Yours, &c. A. F. C. KOLLMAN.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 320.)

PREVIOUSLY to the Russian campaign, it had been the boast of the French what great things they had done, and were doing, at Antwerp, towards creating a formidable navy; and it is probable that the nineteen ships of the line, and sloop, which were afloat there, and disposed of as before mentioned, were built at that port, as well as a few ships which had stolen away at different times. All these circumstances evince the importance of Antwerp, as a naval station, when under the French Government; it therefore was at one time the intention of the late ambitious ruler of France, before his affairs took a turn, or his finances became straitened, to have founded a still more extensive dock-yard, and larger magazines of stores, on the other side of the river, nearly opposite to Antwerp*; in which case, if he had retained possession of the throne, and of the Netherlands, it must have been absolutely necessary for England to have had a much greater naval establishment in time of peace than is now required.

1812. The want of men for the army in the Russian campaign induced Buonaparte to withdraw all the artificers from Antwerp, and they never returned thither again.

1814. As the termination of the French war admitted of additional troops being transported to America, several thousands were speedily embarked at Bourdeaux for that country. In the mean time, the information which the British commanders had obtained respecting the capital of the United States, made them resolve to undertake an expedition against that city; an enterprise, as it should seem, entirely unforeseen by the enemy, whose army was chiefly employed with a view to the conquest of the Canadas. The American flotilla in the Patuxent, consisting of 16 gunboats†, and a large sloop bearing the Commodore's flag, were pursued on the 22d August by the armed boats and tenders of our squadron, under the directions of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, a few miles from Marlborough; and all, except the last gun-boat, and about 17 merchant schooners, which were captured, were set on fire or blown up by their own crews.

On the night of the 24th August, after defeating the American army on that day, the British troops entered, and took possession of the city of Washington. Before the American troops left the city, they set fire to the dock-yard and military arsenals, in which an immense quantity of stores of every description were destroyed, including large magazines of powder, and near twenty thousand stands of arms. The British, on entering the city, proceeded to complete the destruction of the public buildings with all haste; and in the dock-yard, a frigate of the largest class, nearly ready to be launched, was consumed, together with a sloop of war which was lying off the yard. The work was completed on the 25th, and the troops began to retire the same night. This expedition was conducted by Major-General Ross, and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval force in America.

While these operations were going on, an expedition was sent from Halifax to annoy the enemy in another quarter. At Hamden, on the Penobscot, on their being attacked by our troops, they blew up the Adams frigate of 26 guns, 18-pounders, and destroyed an armed ship.

There was some fighting between the English and American flotillas, on Lake Ontario and on Lake Erie, where the American was so superior to the English, as to be enabled to capture the whole, notwithstanding the brave defence made by Captain Barclay, the senior commander. Some vessels were built on that lake by the English, soon after.

It being known to the American Government that the English had launched the large ship, of which mention has already been made*, they immediately ordered two very powerful 74 gun-ships to be built on Lake Ontario; and the English commenced

* It is said there were 19 slips in the arsenal at Antwerp, all adapted for ships of the largest size; and that the resources for ship-timber from the Black forest were inexhaustible.

† They had a long gun in the bow, and a carronade in the stern. The calibre of the gun, and number of the crew of each, varied from 32-pounders and 60 men, to 18-pounders and 40 men.

* She was named the St. Lawrence.

building a 74, and a large frigate there, in order to be a match for the enemy; but before any of these ships were built, a peace was concluded.*

The American force on Lake Champlain was also considerably greater than that of the English; and in the engagement which took place in September, the latter was defeated, and the brave Captain Downie, of the Confiance (mounting 37 guns), being killed in the action, his ship soon after surrendered, as well as the three brigs, her companions; and only part of the gun-boats escaped, by a disgraceful flight during the engagement.

Some notice has been taken of the several Royal visits (or most of them) to the fleets and dock-yards, in the order of time in which they took place; and that in 1814 is too memorable to be passed over, the occasion of its being as follows:—The Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, with many of the Princes of Prussia and Germany, and some of the great Statesmen of those nations, together with the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg (sister to the Emperor), and his Highness the Duke of Orleans, took advantage of the convenient opportunity which their being at Paris afforded them, to come to England in English men of war from Boulogne, to pay their respects to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family; and after a fortnight's stay, and seeing several places, &c. of consequence, they had a desire to crown all with a sight of the fleet and arsenals at Portsmouth; in consequence of which the Prince Regent and Duke of Cambridge went down on the 22d June, as well as the illustrious personages named or alluded to above. The next day the whole party proceeded from the dock-yard to Spithead in barges, and went on board the Impregnable, bearing the Royal standard. On the 24th, the Emperor and his sister visited Haslar Hospital, attended by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and were much pleased with the good order and comfort which appeared to prevail there. The Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, &c. in the mean while went off to Spithead in the Prince's yacht; and upon a signal being made, the whole of the ships* presently got under weigh and stood out to sea with a favourable breeze, as far as St. Helen's. The Royal party then went on board the Impregnable, and the fleet, now under full sail, performed several evolutions and manœuvres till about four o'clock, when it tacked and continued to work up to Spithead till about seven. Upon landing at the Sally-port, his Royal Highness, &c. proceeded to the Government house, where they were received by the Duke of Wellington and Earl Bathurst.—On the 25th they all left Portsmouth for Brighthelmstone. They breakfasted with the Prince Regent at his Pavillion, the next morning, and then took leave of him, all, or nearly all of them, proceeding to Dover, where they embarked for Calais on Monday the 27th. The weather was in every respect favourable during the visit to Portsmouth, and nothing could exceed the magnificence of the scene which that port and Spithead exhibited, particularly whenever his Royal Highness went afloat, as Spithead was then crowded with sailing-vessels and boats, ornamented with flags, and filled with company. That nothing might be omitted which could do honour to his foreign visitors, the Prince Regent gratified them with the sight of a review on Portsdown hill, as they were on their way to Brightelmstone.

By Order in Council, dated the 6th June, a new and increased scale of half-pay was established for Flag and other Commission Officers; and very soon after, the Masters in the Navy, or certain classes of them, received the like attention, as well as the Pursers.

1815. On the 15th January, the Endymion frigate of 40 guns, Capt. Henry Hope, had a close action of two hours and a half with the President, American frigate, at the close of which the latter was in a sinking state, having six feet of water in her hold, "and it could not be doubted but Capt. Hope would have succeeded either in capturing or sinking her, had none of the other ships of the British squadron been in sight;" but that being the case, soon after the action, she struck to the Pomone. The President was commanded by Commodore De-

* Commodore Sir James Yeo was obliged, in June, to raise the blockade of Sackett's harbour on Lake Ontario.

* There were 15 or 16 sail of the line, and about 50 frigates, sloops, and vessels of war, at Spithead, at this time.

catur, with a complement of 490 men, carrying 32 long 24-pounder guns, 20 42-pounder carronades, and one 24 ditto howitzer.*

The Penguin, brig-sloop, was taken by an American sloop, after a severe engagement, in September, and being very much disabled, and her Captain (Dickinson) killed.

1814. A treaty of peace with America was signed at Ghent on the 24th Dec. 1814, which was ratified at Washington on

1815—The 17th February following, an account of which reached London on the 13th March. Europe, however, was not yet to enjoy the comforts and blessings of peace, which she had so long been wishing for, as on the 10th of the aforesaid month the most unexpected news arrived in London from Paris, of the landing of Buonaparte near the port of Frejus, at the head of only about 1100 troops; but almost the whole French army were found to have been seduced from their allegiance to their new and lawful Sovereign: he therefore proceeded leisurely and with very little molestation towards the capital, which he entered in a private manner about midnight, on the 20th, in the morning of which day the King had taken his departure for Ghent.

In consequence of Marshal Murat's† again espousing the cause of Buonaparte, an expedition commanded by British officers was sent from Sicily against Naples in May, when Murat was with the army at a considerable distance; and upon Capt. Campbell, of the Tremendous, threatening to bombard the city, two sail of the line, and the whole arsenal, were surrendered to him. About the same time a French frigate was taken in the bay of Naples by one of our 74 gun-ships.

The Sylph sloop was lost on the coast of America in January, and almost the whole of her crew perished. She was commanded by Capt. Dickins.

Buonaparte commenced hostilities on the 15th June, by attacking the Prussian posts on the Sambre; and in the same month the English declared war against France. On the 18th of June the French army was totally defeated at Waterloo by the English army, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, assisted, in the latter part of it, by the Prussians, under the command of Marshal Prince Blucher.

Buonaparte flew to Paris, where the Senate again compelled him to abdicate the thrones of France and Italy; and on the 30th June he secretly left Paris for Rochfort, hoping to effect his escape to America from Isle d'Aix Finding that, however, impracticable, he at length surrendered himself to his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, commanded by Capt. Maitland, then in Basque roads. On the arrival of that ship at Plymouth, he was removed into the Northumberland, and carried to St. Helena, there to remain for life.

Definitive treaties of peace between the Allied Powers and France were signed at Paris on the 20th November: thus happily concluded a war which had so long agitated the whole of Europe. C. D.

(To be continued.)

* See Gazette of 18 February.

† Murat was placed on the throne of Naples by his brother-in-law, Buonaparte, when he gave the Crown of Spain to his own brother.

Mr. Urban, *Summerlands, Nov. 2.*

THE abuse of briefs in churches having been for a long time so manifest, the practice has at length been justly discontinued, as being very inefficient and inexpedient; and in lieu of briefs, collections are now substituted in aid of building and enlarging Churches. In proportion to the magnitude and importance of the great object to be attained, this mode of supply will prove ultimately inadequate; because it is justly thought, that in promoting a general object, having for its foundation the due support of religion and morals, those who ought, will not be the most ready to contribute *voluntarily*.

It will be found requisite, after a fair trial of the collecting plan, to have recourse to as popular a tax as can be devised for procuring, annually, a certain permanent sum which must be raised for this sacred purpose, while the population continues to double itself in the course of less than a century.

It is difficult to suggest any tax that would be productive, without pressure. The quantity of ardent spirits at present consumed, is unprecedented; and a moderate additional tax on an article so inimical to public morals, would go

far in obtaining the sum wanted; and from a description of persons above the level of the poor, and who are perpetually applying for accommodation in Churches. To get at the wealthy, several taxes paid by the conscientious are much evaded, and should be better collected; such as that on armorial bearings, &c. Grand pianofortes, and similar luxuries in rich families, might well bear a pound sterling, relatively, without injury to the Fine Arts. It has been hundreds of times remarked, that according to the known and original intention, a certain portion of the enormous incomes of some of the Episcopates, both in this and in another island, ought, without any charge of innovation, to be made, as in former times, applicable to the building and enlarging of Churches, to say nothing about the increase of the stipends of pastors, and the maintenance of the poor; all of them objects originally depending in a great measure on these rich endowments*. This would be but an useful renovation of an old custom, then reckoned a standing law; and these great dignitaries might well show hospitality, with six or eight thousand pounds a year, and ample establishments for their families and dependents.

From having been originally Registers and Actuaries in Courts, and for *tempering* written law *(hic est qui regni leges cancellat iniquas)*, our Lord Chancellor now takes precedence next to Royalty itself. Being a secular officer, it is deemed a sort of solecism in Ecclesiastical matters, that a very extraordinary share of Church-patronage should be attached to this station. When we see (and that with general approbation) hundreds of laws annulled as detrimental, surely it would be desirable to put some rational limit to the patronage in question. Church-advowsons and Preferments, are to be obtained for value received; and wealthy people who have sons and relatives in the Church, would be willing purchasers of livings. Leaving with the Lord Chancellor (a lawyer who in fact ought not to have Church-livings in his gift, or at his disposal) a sufficient number for his family and relations, the others ought, under a required regulation, to be sold as often as they become vacant; and this eligible practice would furnish a great and standing fund for the highly interesting purpose of building and enlarging Churches. This description of Church-preferment, the King, as head of the Church, had at his disposal. He employed the guardian of his conscience to appropriate them to fit and deserving persons; and in process of time, it has fallen entirely into the hands of the Lord Chancellor. As the present incumbent came into office with this strange patronage, it might be probably eligible to commence a new regulation with his successor, at a future period. Advowsons were originally granted to the patronees, or person who principally established the benefice; but surely a lawyer cannot by any fair prescriptive right claim what can be converted to a more legitimate use, and in aid of the best interests of society. If the privilege be derived from His Majesty, this benevolent and excellent Monarch would feel no hesitation in assenting to an appropriation for so sacred a practice.

To our Church-establishment, its legitimate revenue belongs, as much as a personal, or a landed estate, to others: but in the due stability of *Cathedrals*, merely as such, all must feel a high interest. Those who, like me, have been Civil and Military Engineers, frequently see necessities for repairs, which escape the attention of Deans and Chapters not habituated to extra-professional considerations, however well inclined to discharge general duties. It is admitted, as a result of experience, that sacred edifices, admired as striking monuments of human labour and ingenuity, require constant vigilance and periodical inspection to remedy decay, and not unfrequently to obviate positive danger, the work of time, or, "*Tempus edax rerum.*" The efficient mode of doing this, is to have these stupendous productions of art annually surveyed by an architect of known repute, who shall furnish Government, and each Chapter, with a copy of his report of the actual state of every Cathedral.

JOHN MACDONALD.

* By recent Acts of Parliament no Curate is to have less than 80*l.* a year; and where the living is rich, it is, in proportion, to extend to 100*l.* or 150*l.* There are frequent complaints that this is evaded. Let the Hierarchy look to so crying an evil.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXII. Part I. 4to. pp. 203.

WE shall go through the articles *seriatim*.

I. *Observations upon a Household Book of King James the Fifth of Scotland.* By Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

Among the poultry we find some kinds, not usual in our own household books, viz. *anates campestres*, seemingly wild ducks; *galli nigri*, the black cock; and *galli sylvestres*, distinguished from *galli domestici*. One of the King's horses was especially set aside for conveying drugs, "uno equo pharmacopile vulgo le Pottinger." — In Sherwood's Dictionary, published in 1650, we find "a *Pottinger, Escueille, escueille a Oreillons*, which word *escuelle a oreillons* is rendered by Cotgrave a *porrenger*, from which it appears that pottinger and porringer were synonymous, and both dishes with small ears or handles.

II. *An account of the Army with which King Richard the Second invaded Scotland in* 1385. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq.

Mr. Nicolas says (p. 19), *furiours*, query *harbingers?* here is "much ado about nothing;" *fourier* is French for harbinger, and has ever been so.

III. *Commission from Henry VIII. to inquire into the conduct of William Kendall.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq.

Kendall was suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy to place Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, on the throne. From this paper we draw an opposite inference to the historians; for we think that there were indications of some plot, on the part of the Marquis's officious friends at least. Else why particularize Kendall, as having circulated reports about that nobleman's pretensions.

IV. *Account of a Roman Bath near Stoke in Lincolnshire.* By Edmund Turnor, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

In Fosbroke's Cheltenham (Pref. viii.) is the following passage:

"Belzoni (Travels, p. 427) observes, that the Romans used for their baths a sort of red brick cement, made of ground bricks mixed with lime."

We find that the floor of the hypocaust is made here of a cement made of lime, mixed with powdered brick. (p. 31.) Has this cement ever been tried in modern times, and is it waterproof? Some of the tiles on the floor of the baths are marked with lines, others with *dogs' feet*. We think that we have somewhere read that this was a device used on the brick floors of baths, together with other devices to prevent slipping. These baths are good specimens. It is singular that "on the semicircular recess was found in the rubbish, a human skeleton complete; and on the outside of the wall the skull and part of another skeleton." P. 32.

Were these the bodies of persons engaged in defending the baths from destruction or rapine?

V. *Sir Gilbert Talbot's Narrative of the Earl of Sandwich's Attempt upon Berghen in* 1665. Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S.

VI. *Observations upon four Mosaic Pavements discovered in the County of Hants.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.

The first pavement is that of Thruxton.* We find that the central figure was Bacchus seated on a leopard, the same pattern as that discovered several years ago in Leadenhall-street, and, we believe, in other places. We are inclined, therefore, to think that a mould of the figures was used for impressing the cement before the tesseræ were laid down. Sir Richard says,

"Now as the whole of this Roman relic seems to have been confined to *one* square apartment, I think we may conclude that it was a *temple* dedicated to the Deity, and not a *villa*; for on digging all around it, no foundations of other adjacent buildings were

* Described in our vol. XCIII. part ii. p. 230.

found, nor any of the other concomitants." P. 51.

As at Redenham, not far off, there was a Roman villa, it might have been a temple erected by the Roman proprietor, on account of some particular occasion; for, says Horace,

"——Reddere victimas
Ædemque votivam memento."

"On the north side of this building were found several graves in which five skeletons were discovered, one of which had his legs crossed, like the Knights Templars of more modern times." P. 51.

We have no opinion that these skeletons were Roman. We think that as there stood a temple of Apollo upon the site of Westminster Abbey, of Diana upon that of St. Paul's, &c. &c. that this temple might have been converted into a Christian Church, and the interments be of posterior date.

VII. *Observations on several Monumental Stones in the North of Scotland.* By James Logan, esq. F.S.A. Edinburgh.

We do not annex the slightest credit to the pretended Druidical æra of these stones, or the illustration founded thereon. The figures here are men on horseback, stags, birds, crosses, monsters, fish, and indefinable ornaments, seemingly connected with scales and weights. Now these obelisks have been memorials among the Northern nations in all ages; and the figures, instead of having allusion to Druidism, and being explicable by Mr. Davies's fancy Druidicals, are proved by Olaus Wormius to have been hieroglyphics of the acts, habits, or character of the person commemorated. Thus on a memorial which the inscription certifies to have been erected by *Ulf* or *Wolf-gang*, is the figure of a wolf. See Monumenta Danica, p. 201.

We shall subjoin a luminous passage from the same writer on this head.

"Hieroglyphicis insuper miris ex animalium figuris diversis, ductuumque perplexorum ambagibus concinnatis, inscriptiones decorarunt, quibus tacite, vel res gestas, vel officia administrata, vel mores, vel virtutes et vitia demortui notarunt et adumbrarunt. Lupo tyrannum; agno tranquillum et mitem; porco sordidum; equo generosum, leone regem, aquila fortem exprimentes, cujus generis infinita passim occurrunt." P. 92.

Now it would be very advisable in gentlemen communicating papers to the Society, to abstain both from mere hypothesis, and illustrations unsupported by authors of credit.

It will be seen by the Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, No. iii. p. 262, that the 21st volume of the Archæologia is laughed at for the insertion of a pretended *Anglo-Saxon* inscription, which does not belong to that language.

VIII. *Observations upon the History of Hand Fire-Arms, and their Appurtenances.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D.

It would be both fulsome and foolish to praise Dr. Meyrick. Every thing is satisfactory, supported by authority, and elucidated by talent. This superior writer says, concerning "the *esclopette*:"

"The peculiar characteristics of this fire-arm I have not been able to discover. It was called in Latin *sclopeta*, a diminutive of *sclopus*; and occurs in the Chronicon Estense under the year 1534, as well as in the decree of the Council of Tarragona in 1591, who forbad the Clergy to make use of it. Probably it was only the foreign name for the demi-haque." P. 81.

We suggest to Dr. M. that *esclopper* is old French for to *maim* or *lame*; and as he (Dr. M.) can find nothing about it, we should be inclined to suspect, from the above meaning of *esclopper*, that it was not a fire-arm at all, only some cutting instrument; but we are probably mistaken, as Dr. M. has pronounced it a "fire-arm."

IX. *Description of the Engravings on a German Suit of Armour, made for King Henry VIII., in the Tower of London.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D. &c.

This armour is remarkable for being embossed all over with the legends of saints, no doubt from superstitious motives of inducing the patronage of their saintships in favour of the wearer. In plate XII. is delineated a saint, who is boiled in a brazen cauldron, in the form of an ox, but Dr. M. says that he has not discovered the legend. Surely it cannot be intended for St. John, with an improvement of the vat or cauldron into the bull of Phalaris. The design shows us a huge pair of bellows, precisely in the modern form. Our ancestors had no idea of the comfort of lightness in utensils. Every thing was heavy, beds, chairs, tables, &c. &c. The reason is obvious. They did not change for fashion, and things were to last. In pl. xv. we have St.

Agatha stripped for flagellation, and preceded by a bag-piper. Our ancestors (as that excellent delineator of the national character, Shakspeare, well portrays, in his unseasonable commixture of jokes and quibbles, and attempts at wit, with tragedy,) never forgot humour and nature. A lady is visiting a castle or town newly building; one fellow at the top is holding a cup, to show that she has given *somewhat to drink*, and another just below, with his trowel in one hand and cap in the other, is bowing and thanking her.—It appears from this plate and all the others, that both in face and conformation, the human figures are ugly and ill-drawn; gorgeousness and profusion of ornament, not taste, formed the merit of every thing.

X. *Memoir upon the King's Jewel-house, &c.* Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S.

It appears that the Duke of Buckingham (James's favourite) prevailed with the King [James] to make all his presents in jewels *(and not in plate, as had ever till then been accustomed)*, and next to send them by the Master of the Ceremonies (an office erected but in King James's time). P. 117.

This was done that the perquisites might be transferred from the Master of the Jewel-house to the Lord Chamberlain and others. P. 117.

It appears also that the New Year's presents of the Lords in gold were made in purses, "wont to be worth 30 or 40 shillings each." P. 118.

Falstaff's men in buckram may have a latent depth of sarcasm unknown to us, though merely ascribed to his Thrasonic boasting. Certain it is that in this solemn memorial *hundreds* are magnified into *thousands*, for Sir Gilbert Talbot, after relating his losses by retrenchment of perquisites, concludes with,

"Besides thirteen *hundred* pound original debt for his eleven years service, under the last King at Venice; so that if he had his right, there would be due to him thirty-nine thousand pound; besides 26 or 27 years interest for the last summ of thirteen *thousand* pounds expended in the Venetian service." P. 123.

We may, however, have here given too much consequence to the possible error of a scribe; but we have found the enlistment of non-effectives to cheat Government, the patronage of thieves, and some other features of Falstaff's character, in authentic documents, relative to habits usual in the times alluded to; and from these we much doubt whether the Bard had any individuality in view, when he drew the character of the fat knight. "Led Captains," as they were called, were in those days common parasites of the Great; and stern and inflexible, as ever ought to be avoidance of contamination and injury to society, by the patronage of immorality, JACK FALSTAFF will ever be the first of buffoons, inimitable far beyond the reach of rivalry. A better man the world would miss, and his future happiness all would doubt; but who would not give him a sovereign or a dinner—who would not pray his soul out of purgatory—who would hate him? And we beg leave to tell mankind, that a systematic hater (as Johnson has particularized the character) has more of the venom of the Devil in his character than poor Jack. But we cease to digress, for

"Hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ."

XI. *Itinerarium Johannis Regis Angliæ; a Table of the Movements of the Court of John, King of England, from his Coronation, May 27, A. D. 1199, to the end of his Reign.* Selected from the attestations of Records, preserved upon the Rolls in the Tower of London, by Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq. F.S.A.

This is a very valuable article. We have often read and heard of traditions, that this execrable King either built castles, or was resident at places where there was no record of his visit. Similar traditions exist of visits from Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn. Traditions have always some foundations. They may mistake, but do not invent. It appears, then, that during his reign John never resided a month in one place, seldom a week; but now and then a fortnight does occur, the most common period being two days. His journeys in general were short distances, and from castles to abbeys, or *vice versâ*. One of his iters, in November 1213, from the 27th to the 30th, gives the following migrations:

		miles.
27th,	Hereford (a castle, &c.)	
27th, 28th,	Kilpeck (a castle)	6
28th,	St. Briavel (a castle)	18
29th, 30th,	Monmouth (a castle)	8
30th,	Flaxley	14
	Gloucester	13
	St. Briavel's	25

The five last distances are made by computation, possibly inaccurate; but this journey appears to be one of the longest which he ever made. The reflection which these migrations present is, that he was afraid to stay long in one place. It is true that he signed Magna Charta at Runnimede; and his fluttering between that place and Windsor in June 1215, is thus shown:

10th—18th, Windsor.
18th, 19th, Runnimede.
21st, Ibid.
21st, 22d, Windsor.
22d, 23d, Runnimede.
24th, 25th, Windsor.

XII. *Copy of a Manuscript Tract, addressed to Lord Burghley, illustrative of the Border Topography of Scotland, A.D.* 1590; *with a Platt or Map of the Borders, taken in the same year.* Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq.

The military spirit of the Borderers was kept up, it seems, by mutual fears of incursion; and "diamond cut diamond."—A curious elucidation of surnames, taken from clans, and in England, occurs in this document; and it shows that families, like hares and rabbits, kept together in the same district.

"*Eske.*—Upon both sides of the river dwell the Grames, which is the greatest surname at this day upon the West Border. For the Grames of Eske and Leven are able to make vC. serviceable men. There dwelleth also a surname of Stories, but they are sore decayed."

"*Leven.*—Upon this river also dwelleth many Grames, and above Kirklynton in Sompert dwelleth a great surname of Fosters, and about Hethersgill is a surname of Hetheringtons." P. 169.

The private life and demoralized habits of these Borderers we have recently exhibited and explained, in our Review of Mr. Hodgson's Redesdale. (See p. 53.)

XIII. *Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of booty, taken at Cadiz in* 1596. Communicated by Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D. &c. &c.

This Report refers to quarrels about prize-money, pillage, and peculation. The following extract, showing the *no* value of books, the *small* value of drugs, and the *enormous* value of Holland linen, is curious.

"Captain Wilton, of Sir Gelly Meyricke's regiment, seems to have had but bad success in the way of pillage, compared with his gallant comrades. He got only one chest of books, which proved to be Treatises on the Civil Law, but being esteemed for pillage, were therefore not valued; which probably is the cause why the Earl of Essex was allowed to add the library of the Bishop of Algarva to the Bodleian collection.

"Sir Matthew Morgan appears to have plundered a church, and carried off the bells, amounting, great and small, to fourteen; while Sir Amias Preston evidently rifled a druggist's storehouse, and perhaps an ironmonger's, yet notwithstanding the immense weight of his booty, the value was no more than 285*l.*

"The price of Holland linen at this time seems extraordinarily high, it being valued at no less than ten pounds the piece, a chest of linen, which fell to the share of Sir Conyers Clifford, containing 50 pieces, being estimated at 500*l.* We are, however, hence enabled more duly to appreciate the magnitude of the service rendered to Ireland at a later period by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, in introducing to that country the culture of flax." P. 174.

A curious instance of the unsettled orthography of these times occurs, with regard to the surname of Sir Walter Raleigh. "I have been assured (says Dr. Meyrick), so great a coxcomb was that brave soldier, that he himself wrote it seventeen different ways."

Stockings, it seems, were valued at 10*s.* a pair, and that deemed cheap. (p. 185.) They were but of recent introduction.

XIV. *Account of a Visit to the Monument usually considered as Druidical, at Carnac in Brittany.* By Alexander Logan, esq.

Though we are not inclined to admit fancy-druidicals, yet this is a very valuable paper, inasmuch as it shows the temple to have been of the same serpentine form as Abury.

XV. *Observations on several Circles of Stones in Scotland, presumed to be Druidical.* By James Logan, esq. F.S.A. Edinburgh.

The application of them to judicial purposes, as declared by Homer, is clearly established by Mr. Logan in manner following:

"Their name in Orkney, Lawting, in Icelandic, Domring and Domthing, Circles of Justice and Courts of Judgment, prove this use, and they continued to be selected for occasional meeting in the absence of a Court or Meothill.

"Circles continued to be used as places of meeting, although the practice was discountenanced. In 1380 a Court of Regality was held 'apud le Stand *and Stanes* de la

Rath de Kingusie. Cart. Abredonensis.'" P. 200.

Such matters are not fancy-druidicals; and they tend to confirm the tradition mentioned in Mr. Downes's Mecklenburgh Letters, that marriages and other public acts were celebrated at Cromlechs.

"The temple at Scanhinny, in the parish of Midmar, seems to remain as it originally stood, at least in the number and position of its stones, and has been from a proper feeling surrounded with trees by the proprietor. There is a central small ridge of stones, but it is not clear whether it has been a circle, or a cairn subsequently opened. Nineteen feet is the average distance between the stones.—The distance between the two stones in the circle at Old Keig is also nineteen feet." P. 202.

Our readers will recollect the conformity of nineteen stones to a particular astronomical cycle, mentioned in our review of Mr. Higgins's "Celtic Druids."

It is noticeable that at Auchorthie the stones are arranged in a loose oval, with an open entrance at the bottom. See pl. xxiv.

Mr. Logan's definition of *Auchorthie* is ingenious, and very indicative of the ancient use. "The name may be from the Gaelic *auch*, field, and *ortha*, prayer."

Mr. Logan, in the conclusion of this valuable paper, says,

"The altar stone is always plain on the outside, so much so in some cases, that I doubt, whether it has not been produced by art; the ground is generally lowest on the exterior; and the stone is somewhat higher at its eastern than at the other end." P. 203.

Query, had this inclination any reference to the Sun? for these temples are by the strongest presumption to be deemed orreries.

Vetusta Monumenta. Vol. V. Plates xlvii—l.

THE Vetusta Monumenta form inestimable volumes; for, as being intended to give representations of the most curious but perishable antiquities of this kingdom, they already contain delineations of objects no longer existing; and ultimately, as these are successively destroyed, may be the only memorials of them. Every author knows how much works are impeded by the expence of engraving, and how impracticable it is to convey ideas of certain objects by letter-press. Therefore, in our opinion, such objects are very properly made points of particular attention by a Society, whose corporate funds may easily defray the cost.

The "Old Palace of Westminster," the first here noticed, is a subject of great interest. Sorry we are to say, that nothing more can be made of it, than could from fossil bones, too few and incomplete to enable us to ascertain the figure of the perfect animal. Enough, however, remains to convince us that the palace was a town of buildings in a jumble, having neither front nor plan on any side as a whole, though certain parts were distinctly very fine. Mr. Capon's account is as follows, and presents twilight sufficient to the mind's eye, to enable us to form very pleasing conjectures as to the general character of what the whole might have been, though not enough to frame a picture or a model, that is, to make a restoration—a practicable and very gratifying thing, with regard to many remains.

"Mr. Capon was of opinion that the ancient Palace of Westminster adjoined the Monastery, and that the King's door of entrance to the church was the present door at Poet's Corner, as the west side of the ancient Hall of Edward the Confessor directly faced this door; and that all the ground on the west side of the Old Palace-yard (now occupied by modern dwelling houses) was formerly covered with the palatial buildings." P. 7.

"Of walls of great antiquity, several remained in 1799 and 1800, and the foundations of many others, which had been concealed in the accumulation of the upper soil, appeared in 1823. These collectively prove that the Palace had been of very great extent in every direction,—a great portion of it had formerly run co-extensive with the shore of the river to the whole length of Abingdon-street,—southward to the length of 396 feet, to the King's slaughter-house, which was close to the great ditch that separated the land of the Palace and Abbey precinct from the fields and meadows beyond the great ditch. Mr. Capon was of opinion that they formed only one vast mass of building, and that no separation took place between the Palace and the monastic buildings until the time of Edward III. or Richard II.; northward the Palace extended to the north side of the New Palace-yard to the Wool Staple, now Bridge-street; westward, to the site where Union-street lately stood. In a back wall of a house in that street (well known formerly as the Mitre Tavern) was an ancient wall which had been the south wall of the gateway built by King Richard III. anno 1484." P. 4.

"Mr. Capon was of opinion that the oratory of Edward the Confessor was at the east end of what is now the Painted Chamber, and might have so remained until the time of King Henry III. The Confessor is understood to have died in what is now called the Painted Chamber, that is, at the east end of this great room; for that the room was of equal dimensions, in the Confessor's time, Mr. Capon did not credit, but only that it went westward as far as the thick wall, already mentioned, of five feet eight inches, making a room of about thirteen or fourteen feet, large enough for an oratory or private chapel." P. 5.

"Under the old House of Lords (which together with the Prince's chamber adjoining, is now demolished) was the noted Guy Vaux's cell, which proved, on the taking down of its very ancient walls, to have been the kitchen of the ancient Palace. At the south end of this long room was a place like a little window, stopped up nearly flush with the rest of the wall, but preserving a kind of square projection like a broad fillet around it. This proved to be a buttery hatch, then completely brought to view, and an ambry near it on the right hand. They were evidently the work of a period subsequent to the erection of the original walls, and had been inserted into the more ancient work built by the Confessor, William the First, or Rufus; but the buttery hatch and the ambry were of the time of Henry III." P. 3.

Such, to the eternal disgrace of the nation, are the poor remains of the ancestral Palace of the Kings of England. Nothing is more plain than that, under modern ideas, the whole might have been restored, externally at least, and that only was necessary; for the interior might have been adapted to modern purposes. No temper is due, where jobs, mere interested motives on the part of architects, have been the cause of all these disgraceful dilapidations. They would have pulled down the Hall, and the Abbey itself (if they had dared), to build up a ball-room-looking thing in its stead. Most happily Mr. Gayfere, a plain mason, was employed to repair the Chapel of Henry the Seventh; an architect would have most certainly spoiled it; and though it is as evident as light and darkness that they could not erect a King's College Chapel, even with the danger of trusting their talents, yet will they come (we profess to decline attention to temper) like barbers, and milliners, and pastry cooks, to intrude their petty wig-making, ribbon-disposing, and tart-decorating brick, into the transcendant remains of sublimity and holiness. Great and glorious, sublime and picturesque, Shakspearian and Miltonian, are the majestic remains of our ancient buildings. A man of genius and a puppy are distinct characters; and who but a savage would lop a park-tree? And yet such puppies and such savages there both are and have been; fellows who, were they sculptors, would profess to surpass the Belvidere Apollo and the Farnesian Hercules; but the rational test is to give us a proof, first of all, that you can equal them by a distinct production. But not one single effort, where it steps out of fac-simile, is chaste, correct, or classical. Something of foppery or buffoonery is sure to intervene; and (were it sculpture) instead of a Belvidere Apollo, we have a dancing-master; and where the subject wants only restoration, the beauty of the human form represented by a beggar on crutches. We care not what constructions may be put upon these remarks —contempt, no doubt, because the subject being technical and professional, gentlemen are easily duped to adopt specious and plausible plans.—As professed Antiquaries, we have other motives, and those most serious, for thus speaking. The Gothic style is now most happily adopted, as best suited to the picturesque and landscape gardening, and as many country gentlemen have fine old mansions remaining, we would wish to persuade them, from a holy reverence to their ancestors, to let the exterior remain unpolluted by conceit and coxcombry, and insist upon the interior being adapted to convenience, without any sacrifice of taste. Let them look at the fine hall of Fawsley, engraved in Baker's Northamptonshire, and then decide whether haberdashery in stone and mortar could exceed it.

We have spoken as severely as decency will permit; but we speak in sincerity, and in utter abhorrence of professional Vandals, Goths, and barbarians, whose progress is tracked by the blood and murder of our ancient buildings. We pray, that Providence will inspire Bishops, Clergymen, and Corporations, with a holy feeling for our remaining churches, and all the venerable relics which are the ever blessed memorials of the piety and patriotism of those who gave us birth, of those whom it is the noblest affec-

tion of nature, next to maternal love, to sanctify and revere.

Some years back there was in vogue a song, of which the burden was, "Blessed be the Memory of Good Queen Bess," because she and her maids of honour breakfasted upon beef-steaks, and every body ate like ploughmen. We would say, "Blessed be the memory of our ancient Architects;" for certain we are, that the topography of this country would be, without them, only a Salisbury Plain with a Stonehenge (that Oasis in a desert), and huge ditches and trenches, like scars on the face of a veteran, to entitle it to notice. Luckily we Antiquaries are professionally idolators, and, as luckily, are stimulating the useful and elegant arts, by idolizing monuments of real genius. Look at King's College Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Redcliffe Church, and the Cathedrals, and then say whether the schoolboy verses of modern architects are equal to those of Virgil? With the one, taste was a holy angel sent from heaven; with the other it is a Lady of Loretto.

This diatribe is not ill-timed. The restoration or re-edification of Churches is now a necessity of the day, and we do not want, upon such subjects as religion, venerable matrons to be removed for mincing misses. No, do not bury alive our grandfathers and grandmothers. Every thing holy is associated with age.

Evangelical puritans have recently removed the communion table to the middle of the Church, and have torn up ancient fonts to substitute in their stead wooden stands and wash-hand basons*. Therefore the poverty of a parish is no longer a security against innovations, which create abhorrence. Let every thing belonging to a Church have an antiquated character. Let liberalism say, we can worship God any where;—true; and give public dinners in the aile of a Cathedral! What, however, becomes of religious feeling? In sum, we wish that all Churches, if restored, should retain the real ancient character of Churches, so far as they are capable of *restoration*, and that additions, where required, be in perfect conformity to the original edifice. Destroy nothing for the sake of Church play-houses and lecturing-rooms. If a parish has an old Church, let them retain and enlarge it, as our ancestors did, without spoiling it. They cured defects of acoustics by moving the pulpit reading desk, and substituting a wooden ceiling (see Robinson's Mickleham), not by ruin and extirpation. But we must come to a close, and most happy are we so to do, in the following extract. Mr. Capon, speaking of Westminster Hall, observed the following strong proof of science and genius.

"There are six substantial buttresses on the west side, detached from the main wall of the Hall, from which arched buttresses vault over against the upper part of the edifice, and keep it in its place, without which support, and the parallel wall attached to the original main wall, it could not have stood against the lateral thrust of the roof, although there are some most admirable contrivances in the mode of framing this roof, in order to carry the weight and pressure of the circular principals down to the corbels. These corbels are wisely placed very low down the walls, so as to have the weight of the superincumbent wall, to assist against the force and pressure of the roof. The skilful disposition of this framed timberwork, and particularly the insertion of an assistant principal under the main purloin, and over the end of the hammer-beam, to ease the weight and bring it down to the walls, is a most admirable contrivance of the architect, and shows him to have been a man of very superior mind. The timber roof, together with many beautiful specimens of carpentry yet remaining in various parts of the kingdom, as likewise the many fine examples of stone-vaulted ceiling of pointed architecture, from the early part of the reign of King Henry II. to the middle of the reign of King Henry VIII. prove, that our ancestors, during the middle ages, had a profound knowledge of geometry, and particularly so in the reign of King Edward III. when the theory and practice of architectural art arrived at their greatest perfection. In their sculptures of the human figure, and particularly in the draperies with which they were covered, they frequently showed great skill and a nice and true observance of nature; and although the countenances may seem to want sentiment and passion†, it ought to be remembered that it was chiefly devotion or piety which they aimed to express, and that the passions, of course, were not to be called forth. They accomplished what they en-

* We could name the places and persons. REV.

† In sepulchral effigies they intended plainly to represent the persons dead, not living. REV.

deavoured to do. Their figures were, in general, only draped figures, and anatomical knowledge was not required." P. 2.

That beadle and constable, Necessity, now turns us out of the old Palace; and in our way home, we have only time to take a short cursory notice of the two remaining articles. The first is

Some remarks on the Pillar or Obelisk at FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, *called Sueno's Stone.*

Mr. Daniel is of opinion that this obelisk was erected by the Scots, after the battle of Murttoch, in consequence of which, the Danes were obliged not only to leave all thoughts of settling there, but entirely to quit the kingdom. Mr. Daniel concludes with observing,

"It is not to be denied but that some obelisks have been erected in these parts, as funeral monuments, but those are of a different sort; however, we have reason to think, that where figures of armed men, and standards, and military ensigns appear, those were undoubtedly designed as trophies of victory." P. 2.

The third article is the *state sword of the Earldom of Chester*, as made for Edward V. when Prince of Wales, "who came to Chester in great pompe." The memoir annexed, by Dr. Ormerod, contains many interesting particulars of the connection of the *sword*, with the privileges of the Earldom of which, in fact, the *sword* was a hieroglyph.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Royal Palace at Eltham. By J. C. Buckler. *pp.* 108. Nichols and Son.

WHILE circumstances beyond the controul of the Antiquary and the admirer of Architecture, employed by our forefathers in the chivalrous ages, are consigning to decay or destruction some of the finest edifices of those times, it is truly pleasing and consolatory to find the press and the pencil yielding their united and efficient aid to preserve descriptive memorials of their form, or the principles on which they were erected, and thus keeping the public attention alive to their value as specimens of ancient art, and monuments illustrative of history. The many notices which have been given by various writers from time to time of Eltham Palace, have doubtless had no small tendency to a similar effect in favour of its remains, and members of the British Senate have interfered to preserve a building evidently regarded with veneration for its historical associations by the community at large.

The author of the little volume before us has given a description of the vestiges now existing of Eltham Palace in a very original way, and has entered into the minutiæ of his subject in a manner which proves his deep acquaintance with it. Mr. Buckler has prefaced his book with several introductory pages on the subject of English domestic architecture as combined with that of a military character, and in the course of these gives a sketch of that curious and perfect specimen Cothele-house, on the banks of the Tamar, near Calstock in Cornwall. He observes, that "in the plan and construction of this mansion we have a remarkable instance of the suspicion and love of security manifested by its owners to the exclusion of outward beauty, and in some degree to the contraction of accommodation and convenience." He assigns a date not older than the 15th century, for the greater part of this building, and is probably right. Yet our recollection of the acute curves of the roof of the Hall, would make us suppose that that portion of the building at least had been erected in the century before. The arms of the old family of Cothele, who occupied the place before the Edgcumbes, are to be found carved in one or two places in the building, and are also, we think, emblazoned with those of Courtenay and other ancient coats on one of the windows of the Hall.

Mr. Buckler observes,

"The large manor houses were frequently encompassed by broad moats, and approached by bridges, occasionally having a handsome gateway. The spacious court in front of the house was designed for recreation, which, in ancient times, was sought in horsemanship and violent exercises; and afterwards, in the more refined and gentle pleasures of flower-gardens, shady walks, and recluse arbours, whose variety was improved by pavilions, statues, and fountains.

"The hall was the centre or heart of the house; it parted the offices and state rooms, the staircase and entrances to which it generally commanded. At its porch, his friends and equals were welcomed by the master to partake of his prepared hospitality. Within its ample space were conducted the banquets of his assembled retainers, sometimes cheered by the presidence of the host himself at the high table, and on other and

common occasions by his presence in the gallery; while coats of armour and chain mail, targets, arrows, shields, spears, and other instruments of war and sport, with their common accompaniments, the branching antlers of the deer, formed the appropriate garniture of the walls."

Mr. Buckler might have added, that towards the later days of chivalry the state and shew attached to possessing an embattled house, often impelled the owner to obtain a license to crenellate and fortify his mansion; hence the number of smaller moated houses which we find imitating in the style of defence the baronial castle.

"Raby Castle (says our author) is an exception to the common rule of placing the hall on the ground-floor. In this instance, and the exception refers to one of the most stately castellated mansions in England, the chief apartment is elevated on a basement story, which, in fact, answers the purposes of a hall, and with its pillars and staircase, the supporters and conductor to the room above, assumes a striking novelty of character."

"A few paces from the hall led to the withdrawing-room. Still higher up was a suit of noble apartments, sometimes including the great gallery, which, however, was not unfrequently on the uppermost floor. This apartment does not properly belong to houses of remote antiquity, but was introduced, or at least attained importance, with the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture. It usually embraced the utmost length of the house; was the common dining-room of the family; and, indeed, occasionally served the purposes of all the other state rooms, uniting with the elegance of the withdrawing-room the noble accommodation of the refectory, the space requisite for an ambulatory, occasionally the stores of a library*, and conveniences for music, and every species of festive entertainment.

"The long passages in many ancient mansions are, in fact, galleries, like those around the courts of our ancient hostels, which in private houses the obvious inconveniences of their original exposure speedily caused to be inclosed, but which, where the occupancy was transient, and some sacrifice of comfort a matter of course, were little thought of as evils, and suffered to remain among the numberless distinctions between home and an inn. Nor is there any reason to doubt that this was the origin of the gallery chamber, which formed so conspicuous a feature among the apartments of the Elizabethan houses, and, from a mere passage of communication, became at last, as we have seen, the most considerable apartment for its extent, its sumptuousness, and its destination."

"The ancients were as indifferent about a staircase, as the moderns studious to make it the chief feature of their houses." They did not, like the latter, frequently sacrifice the dimensions of the rooms for the grandeur of the approaches, holding them properly in a subordinate point of view.

"The priory-house at Wenlock (Mr. Buckler tells us), has a gallery faced by an open wrought stone screen, attached to its inferior front, as the means of communication between the rooms. But this contrivance would not enable the prior to reach his bed-room, which is within the gable of the roof, immediately over the withdrawing-room, at the south end of the house. He ascended by very strong but rudely formed steps, and guarded against sudden intrusion in his retreat, by having the first step from the floor so high that it could not be trodden upon without considerable difficulty. For his own accommodation, a moveable step must have been provided, which, when he arrived at the summit, he might draw after him, or entrust to the keeping of an attendant below."

On the subject of chimneys and fire-places, our author says:

"If we were to judge from those stately halls which have been warmed by other means, and which seem to have wanted only this addition to render them as convenient as luxury could have demanded, we might be induced to conclude that the invention had for a time been lost. Neglected it certainly was; but to this neglect we owe the introduction of the loover, a turret with open work, calculated to convey away the smoke from a charcoal fire on a hearth in the middle of the room; and which proved a feature of no ordinary beauty to the external fabric."

The rule of placing fire-places between the windows was departed from temp. Elizabeth, and the change has been followed for the sake of comfort and elegance ever since. There were two ways of arranging the chimneys, one as towers attached to the walls, the other by resting them on the parapet; it is difficult to say which is the more ancient mode. The first is the most ornamental, as it breaks the outline of the building.

Mr. Buckler mentions the ornaments of architecture formerly so liberally bestowed on Abbey barns, and notices among others the barn at Ely, built temp. Hen. III. 250 feet long, and having double porches answering to

* "The noble gallery at Blickling, the seat of Lady Suffield, is enriched with a library."

the transepts of Churches, and lancet windows at the east end. We remember a barn of excellent masonry of the Gothic style, almost the only vestige of Buckland Abbey, Devon; and Salmstone Grange, near Margate, a farm of the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, has to this day the remains of a Gothic chapel, with groined roof, lancet windows, &c.

Mr. Buckler now approaches the main topic of his work, Eltham Palace, which, he says,

"Was among the number of quadrangular houses. Its principal courts were very spacious, and the moat unusually broad. This liberality of dimension befitted a Palace, and was requisite in a certain degree to its accordance with the open expanse of the surrounding scenery. Art had supplied the deficiencies of nature with respect to its situation as a place of defence. The bank of the moat was a work of great labour and expence, and when completed, proved a bulwark of considerable importance. It was, however, less formidable before the gateway, than towards the west; and on the south side it formed a terrace full one hundred feet broad. The space thus enclosed, contained the Palace, embattled it is true, but, perhaps, destitute of every other ornamental feature which originated in military architecture."

"The Palace admitted of only one gateway for common ingress, but there was another on the opposite, or south side, leading into the garden. In these particulars, the plan of Eltham exactly corresponded with that of Bpdiham Castle, whose principal gateway faces the north."

"The Hall was the master feature of the Palace. With a suite of rooms at either extremity, it rose in the centre of the surrounding buildings, as superior in the grandeur of its architecture, as in the magnificence of its proportions, and the amplitude of its dimensions. This fair edifice has survived the shocks which, at different periods, laid the Palace low. Desolation has reached its very walls, and the hand of wanton mischief has dared to injure where it could not destroy; but still the hall of Eltham Palace has not, with the exception of the louver, been entirely deprived of its smallest constituent feature.

"Its north and south sides were both open to quadrangles. Their architecture corresponded precisely, excepting that the south parapet was plain, while that on the other side, facing the principal gate of entrance, was embattled, and the cornice enriched with sculptured corbels *.

"In this majestic structure, the architect scrupulously avoided the frequent use of carvings, which, it is evident, would have destroyed the elegant simplicity of his design, and besides its intrinsic excellence, this specimen of the Palace will abundantly prove how well the ancients could apply the style to domestic purposes; how far removed from gloom were their habitations, where defensive precautions could be dispensed with, and how skilfully they prosecuted whatever they undertook in architecture."

"The proportions of Eltham Hall, and the harmony of its design, attest the care and skill which were exerted in its production. Other halls may surpass it in extent, but this is perfect in every useful and elegant feature belonging to a banqueting-room. It was splendidly lighted, and perhaps required painted glass to subdue the glare admitted by two and twenty windows. There are no windows over the high pace, or the screen, and there were none in the majority of examples, though, from unavoidable circumstances, Westminster and Guildhall receive their light in these directions. The custom of so placing halls, that, like chapels, their extremities should point towards the east and west, though followed at Eltham, was in one of these instances abandoned. The former, as a single object, is the most stupendous relic of ancient domestic architecture in England; and, like the subject of our present remarks, it now remains, comparatively speaking, a solitary monument of the magnificence of which it was once but a constituent part. Its lateral windows are small, and closed up by buildings on the outside. There are similar obstructions in the second example; but neither of these grand rooms are adorned with bays, the appropriate features of halls, and many others are without them, while a considerable number resemble Eltham in having two of these windows.

"The windows are arranged in couples, in five spaces on both sides, occupying the length of the building from the east wall to the angle of the bays; every window is divided by a mullion without a transom, and every space by a buttress, which terminates below the cornice, and at the foot of the windows has twice the projection of the upper half.

"Altogether, however, these supports are slender, and partake of the same light and elegant proportion which characterises the whole building. The walls alone are adequate to the weight which presses on them, but their strength is increased by the buttresses—features which are almost inseparable from the ancient style of architec-

* "Not a portion of either parapet now remains to prove this assertion, though both were nearly perfect twenty-five or thirty years ago. They are represented as above described in ancient drawings in the King's Library, in Buck's print, and in another in the sixth volume of the Archæologia."

ture, and were frequently used for ornament when their strength was superfluous. The buttresses at Eltham are both useful and ornamental; and, as if to determine for which purpose they were most required, several of those facing the south, are mangled or destroyed.

"This building furnishes a strong proof of the scientific powers of former architects; it shows how accurately they calculated between the support and the weight supported, and though we look with some surprise at the thinness of the walls which have for so many centuries upheld the vast roof of timber, yet we must be satisfied that it was an undertaking of no temerity, since the walls would still have stood as erect as when first built, if the external covering of the roof had not been wholly neglected, or only imperfectly repaired; and so far from exhibiting a fissure through decay, it is difficult in some parts to trace the joints in the masonry; nor is the carved work less perfect."

Mr. Buckler cannot find the situation of the Chapel noticed in the survey of the Parliament Commissioners, but he conceives it was built temp. Edward IV. because the King's 4th daughter, Bridget, was baptized in it; we think this deduction very inconclusive. What, if it were said in future days, that Westminster Abbey was rebuilt under George IV because that monarch was crowned within its walls? Mr. Buckler seems to doubt the existence of the small window under the roof at the west or upper end of the Hall; it appears, however, we believe, in Lysons' view, and in the accurate little lithograph of the interior of the Hall, one of a series of views of the palace lately sold on the spot.

Mr. Buckler rectifies the statement that the roof of the Hall was put together with *wooden pins; nails*, he says, were employed.

We have let Mr. Buckler, to some extent, speak for himself, although our extracts have been far from doing full justice to the various critical observations on ancient House Architecture contained in his book. We conclude by pronouncing our sincere judgment that his volume will be a valuable addition to every historical and topographical library, not only as a record of Eltham Palace itself, but as a guide to the observer of castellated domestic buildings of various ages. A beautiful plate, executed by Mr. J. C. Smith, after a drawing by Mr. Buckler, taken 1811, forms the frontispiece, and it is further illustrated with neat wood-cuts of the badge of Edward IV. over the north-east door-way of the Hall; of an elegant Gothic pendant, formerly in the Hall; and of a section of the wall plate, cornice, and parapet of the building, as connected with the timber roof.

A Geological Memoir on a Part of Western Sussex: with some Observations upon Chalk Basins, the Weald-denudation, and Outliers-by-Protrusion. By P. I. Martin. *4to. pp.* 100. *Coloured Maps and Plates.* Booth.

THE theory which assigns the higher animals to the tertiary strata only is, it appears, confuted by remains of them in the Stonesfield-slate (p. 91), and Mr. Martin observes, that

"Many discrepancies remain to be reconciled, and many of the mysteries of an ancient world resolved, before we can settle in the belief of this mode of formation [fresh water formation]. What aquatic animals will not live indifferently in salt or fresh water? When did the ocean become salt, and under what circumstances was mineral salt deposited, and at what æra? How far will the phenomena of lakes and estuaries in the present day go to explain a fresh-water formation, upwards of two thousand feet in thickness, the area of which becomes covered with a long succession of generations of a single animal, whilst its hundred rivers must cease to pour the tides which they afterwards resume? These and many other questions must be answered before there can be any amendment of the observation of an eminent geologist, 'that we really know very little about formation.'" P. 92.

Mr. Martin ascribes the disruption of our island from the continent to the time of the Flood, and observes that our present seas have had no concern in these changes, nor in the excavations of their own beds, but flow in the low places left by the last great cataclysm, and date from that period without change, beyond what is produced by a trifling friction upon their borders. P. 84.

Concerning the Thames Tunnel, Mr. M. says,

"Although there must be a series of rents and subsidences along the bottom of the London basin, it does not follow that the course of the river should be always exactly within their axis; so that a tunnel through the London clay in those parts where the river has been directed over it in an unsubsided or undisturbed state is perfectly practicable. But where rent and subsidence, or what are commonly called *faults*, have taken place, there remains nothing but loose diluvial and alluvial soil, through which

it must be at all times dangerous to venture. If, therefore, the expedients for repairing the mischief fail in this instance, a spot might still be chosen, where the river takes its course over the clay that has not been disturbed by the convulsion which basined the chalk." P. 89.

So great has been the accumulation of late times, that a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius was found in digging a hole at Hardham, about thirty inches below the present surface; and having been the only one found, was plainly not deposited by excavation. P. 52.

This work has every denotation of most diligent research, and is written in a very precise and philosophical form.

The Danger of Ministerial Delinquency. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Oundle, May 12, 1828, *at the Visitation of the Venerable William Strong, D.D. Archdeacon of Northampton. By the Rev.* Henry Rolls, *M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Aldwincle All Saints. Published at the Request of the Archdeacon and Clergy.* 8vo. *pp.* 20.

THE Reverend author, who shows various bad consequences of "ministerial delinquency," touches upon one practice in particular, that of certain Clergymen alienating the congregations from their proper parish priest. We know that such officiousness is quite common with preachers of a certain class, and that it is contrary to the rules of the Established Church of England. Mr. Rolls speaks of it in the following terms:

"Nor is the conduct of the too confident and self-sufficient Minister of Christ much less to be deprecated. Into whatever good actions the ardour of his zeal may carry him, the advantage is more than counterbalanced by the confusion and disorder which his eccentricities and extravagances occasion. Let it be remembered that he is not the best workman who passes over the greatest surface, nor he who looketh on the work of others to the neglect of his own. Every man, and especially every Minister of the Gospel, has his proper sphere of action, nor can his services, however zealously exercised, be so beneficial to Christ's flock, when spread over a too widely extended field, as when chiefly confined within his own allotted sphere of operation. 'Let all things be done decently and in order.' Let no man put his sickle into his neighbour's corn, nor cross into the furrows of his fellow-labourers in the vineyard; this is not to look forward, but to look back, to distract and tear asunder the members of Christ's Church, and to become unfit for preaching the kingdom of God." P. 17.

The Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick; edited by his friend Henry Vernon. *Rudgway,* 1828. 1 *vol. post* 8vo.

WILMOT WARWICK! we exclaimed on opening this volume. What a strange association of names! Can it have any connection with the claims of the redoubted Princess of Cumberland, who has contrived to elevate herself in the minds of the credulous, from the humble Olivia *Wilmot*, the daughter of a house-painter at *Warwick*, to the more dignified though less honourable character of a *soi-disante* princess?" On looking a little closer we soon became convinced of our mistake. We were evidently on a wrong track, but still amongst unfortunates; the Wilmot Warwick, whose remains Mr. Henry Vernon has honoured with his fostering care, is an honest and melancholy *malheureux*, instead of an intriguing and title-usurping woman. In fact, it is a novel, and a novel of a very superior order. It consists of a series of tales, picked up among, and written from incidents during an excursion into the country. They are dedicated to the great Crayon sketcher, with whose style they have a close affinity. Wilmot Warwick is one of those unfortunates who are cursed with an over-refined sensibility, who feel more than others do the severities of life, and whose habits of thinking render them incapable of taking those steps which a worldly man, or one universally even in his tenor, would be sure to do. He accordingly sees things in a very different light, and feels the effects of circumstances and events in a way totally at variance with the unrefined mob. This sensitiveness is generally allied to men of extraordinary genius; and it has too often operated to prevent real genius from distinguishing itself, or of being brought as forward as it was capable of. We love men of this description of composition. There is a nobleness of sentiment, a sternness of virtue, and an elegance of manner about them, combined with a manly independence, which to us is irresistible; and we would rather experience one of their few solitary moments of extreme happiness, than live for ever amidst the pleasures and pains of our

friends without a sympathetic feeling. We are always glad when a sensitive man embodies his feelings. They are so natural, flow so fresh from the heart's rich treasury, and have such an ennobling tendency, that mankind is rendered better by them, the cause of benevolence is extended, and the union of friends rendered more compact and agreeable. Mr. Vernon, if that is his proper name, is a man of talent, of observation, and of correct feeling. His tales are cleverly written, are aptly chosen, and possess many gems of sentiment. The Haunted Mill and the Smuggler are of a very powerful description, particularly the latter. The Wig is the most lengthy, and for a portraiture of its own peculiar feelings is one of the most accurate delineations we ever perused.

We shall now leave these *morceaux* to be digested by our readers, particularly those of the fair who condescend to honour our labours with their attention, assuring them that when we say they are faithful pictures of the human heart in its various situations, boldly and vividly painted, we say no more than what they will willingly allow to be the truth.

From some incidental observations and expressions, we rather expect to see Mr. Henry Vernon again before the public. We shall be happy to meet him, and introduce him again to our readers.

The Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany. No. III.

L'ENNUI du beau amene le gout de singulier, and exemplifications of this adage occur in almost every foreign work relative to original composition here noticed. According to the specimens given, the critical notice is far better written; it is the frame which sets off the picture. Simplicity is the real characteristic of every thing great, except in the calculations of science, and the efforts of mechanical art. There the results are simple, and the process intricate; but in great writing, Hercules must be shown by colossal height and muscular character, and cannot be represented by a boy, merely directing the operations of an engine; nor could Icarus imitate Dædalus.

The authors of the works reviewed in the three first articles, the Histories of Astronomy and Music, and the Study of the Civil Law, are in our opinion superficial. The Danish poetry compounds the unaffected pathos of the ancient ballad with the fantastic and complicated, and thus spoils the whole. Our opinions may be disputed, but we care not. The truth is, that there are no traits of genius in the works themselves. They are mindless, though elaborate and mechanical. We come however to an excellent critical notice (so far as concerns the criticism) of a man of unquestionable high pretensions, but to us so enveloped in mysticism, as to be unintelligible, namely, the celebrated Goëthe. Every body knows that he was the author of Werter*, and that its essential oil consists in its fine delineations of the struggles between desire and circumstances; between giants buried alive under mountains, through an impious war with the gods, and their irresistible superincumbents; horrible situations which it is the admirable instruction of Religion, by its doctrine of submission to Providence, always to avoid. These men, like Lucifer, object to God's government of the world, because they cannot make it the passive agent of their selfish wishes, and forget that were it so, passion not reason, favouritism not justice, must be the actuating principle. We shall give an excellent remark of the Critic upon this subject, only premising that the publication of Werter did not give birth to sentimentality all over Europe, as he supposes (p. 95). We need only quote *Lady Anne Bothwell's Lamentation—Away, let nought to Love displeasing*, and numerous articles in Percy's Ballads and other collections, to prove that English sentimentality is far more ancient than the days of Goëthe, who, by the way, appears to have been stimulated by Ossian. We have examined the national songs of various countries, and think that in the beautiful sentiment of nature, England is pre-eminent as to taste and effect. For in addresses to the feelings, every deviation from nature is a dilution, not a concentration of the spirit; art is only a hired mourner, not a real one; and her delineations of love are those of an actor, and of grief, those of an undertaker.

* Werter was first published in English by Graves, the author of the Spiritual Quixote, from a French translation. REV.

"Werter is but the cry of that dim, rooted pain, under which all thoughtful men of a certain age were languishing: it paints the misery, it passionately utters the complaint; and heart and voice all over Europe, loudly and at once respond to it. True, it prescribes no remedy; for that was a far different, far harder enterprize, to which other years and a higher culture were required; but even this utterance of the pain, even this little for the present, is ardently grasped at, and with eager sympathy appropriated in every bosom. If Byron's life-weariness, his moody melancholy, and mad, stormful indignation, borne on the tones of a wild and quite artless melody, could pierce so deep into many a British heart, now that the whole matter is no longer new—is indeed old and trite—we may judge with what vehement acceptance this *Werter* must have been welcomed, coming, as it did, like a voice from unknown regions, the first thrilling peal of that impassioned dirge, which in country after country, men's ears have listened to, till they were deaf to all else. For *Werter*, infusing itself into the core and whole spirit of Literature, gave birth to a race of sentimentalists who have raged and wailed in every part of the world; till better light dawned on them, or at worst exhausted Nature laid herself to sleep, and it was discovered that lamenting was an unproductive labour. These funereal choristers, in Germany, a loud, haggard, tumultuous, as well as tearful class, were named the *Kraftmanner* or Power-men, but have all long since, like sick children, cried themselves to rest. Byron was our English sentimentalist and power-man, the strongest of his kind in Europe; the wildest, the gloomiest, and it may be hoped, the last; for what good is it to whine, put finger i' the eye and sob, 'in such a case,' still more to snarl and snap, in malignant wise, like 'dog distract or monkey sick'."

We pass by other articles like a man in a crowd, looking for friends, that we may direct the public attention to two most luminous and valuable papers. The first confutes the very mistaken opinion, that Hanover has been only to Great Britain a good-for-nothing relative, which is always running the latter into scrapes.

"The facts will appear upon inquiry to be decidedly on the other side of the question. The Hanoverians have ever been to us most faithful, and most gallant allies. They have fought; they have bled; they have been invaded; they have been oppressed; and they have suffered all the horrors of military occupation, owing to their alliance with England, and in the quarrels and contests of the British Government. Great Britain has never gone to war on account of Hanover. The Hanoverian sword, however, has been drawn readily and repeatedly, in our behalf, whenever our politics or interests have induced us to commence hostilities." P. 169.

The second article relates to Turkey, of the internal and real history of which country we know nothing. The causes of the rise, growth, decline, and fall of the Janissaries, are most satisfactorily elucidated. It is too long for an extract, and as the book is a recent periodical, as easy to be seen as a print in a shop-window, it is unnecessary.

In p. 246 we were surprised to see the Monachologia [of Baron Born] mentioned, without any apparent knowledge in the Critic of the eminent author. It was republished in England by Johnson, in 1783, and the occasion of the work is explained in the Biographical Dictionaries, under the article Born.

We now come to a "*Letter from a celebrated Professor and Philologist of Copenhagen, on the 21st volume of the Archæologia.*"

This letter contains strictures on certain papers in that volume, communicated by Mr. Hamper and Mr. Bruce. Mr. Hamper's papers contain *pretended* (as our author presumes) explanations of the (Runick, as called) legends of a jasper and gold ring, which legends Mr. Hamper has made to be *Anglo Saxon*, though, according to the Professor, they are *Welch*. Mr. Hamper is charged with omission and transposition of letters, and taking figures for letters; in short it is said, that

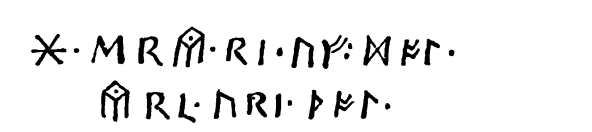
"Mr. Hamper, after having begun the reading, transposed the words, and fixed the power of the letters most arbitrarily, has still found himself obliged to insert three letters, throw away one, and change the power of one, occurring twice, however, in his two first words of the inscription, in order to make it look like Anglo-Saxon. Of course, it is certainly not Anglo-Saxon. The most curious circumstance is still, perhaps, that the reading thus violently extorted by our author, but not really existing on the ring, is not Anglo-Saxon any more than this letter is Anglo-Saxon; for, besides the preposition *on*, there is not a word of true Anglo-Saxon in it, and that *on* is cut out of the middle of one of three words, and composed of letters, which, probably, neither signify *o* nor *n*, nor even belong to one syllable! If the author would have us believe it to be Anglo-Saxon, he ought, I

think, to have referred to some grammar, where such forms are proved; to some dictionary, where those words are recorded; or to some other monuments or passages of known Anglo-Saxon books, where such expressions occur, but he has not troubled himself the least about any proof of the justness or accuracy of the words he has formed.

"The only thing of probability in his explanation is a quotation from Drake's Eboracum (1736), 'whose reveries' he says 'shall be thrown into a note.' The passage quoted contains the learned Swedish Minister's, the Rev. Mr. Serenius, idea of this inscription. He was not able to make out more than one word, which he read *Glastaponto* (it should be *Glasta-Pontol)*, and which he thought had some reference to the Abbey of Glastonbury. This seems to be pretty correct, though, according to most of the alphabets, it ought to be *Glæstæpontol*. As the word *pontol*, however, is not Anglo-Saxon, I suppose the inscription to be of a more ancient date; for instance, about the time of the Saxon war and conquest, and the language to be Welsh or ancient British. It is certainly to the Welsh scholars we must look for the true explanation of these curious monuments. From dictionaries alone, without a thorough knowledge of the ancient British and living Welsh, it will scarcely ever be found out, the structure of that language being so very singular, in changing the initial letters of the words, and the orthography having undergone several vast alterations at different times, even some of the letters having changed figures. The inscription on the golden ring, for instance, might be read, *Ærcriuflt criurivon* (or *criuripon) Glæstæpontol*, and the first word might be a compound of Welsh *aer*, acies, prælium, and *creuled* cruenta, contracted like the English *past* for *passed*; the second word might be another compound of the same syllable, *creu*, which is derived from *crau*, blood; and the last word might be thought to contain the Welsh *pont*, a bridge. But the character here taken for *c* is sometimes used as the vowel *y*, which of course changes the reading very considerably." P. 260.

Here we pause to observe, that the Professor himself has taken very great liberties with the letters, and that the Britons called the site of the celebrated Abbey *Ynis witryn*, not Glastonbury, which is evidently a term of Saxon introduction. Either, therefore, the inscription is of a date subsequent to the æra assumed by the Professor, or *Glæstæ-pontol* is not Glastonbury.

Being determined, with regard to an author of respectability like Mr. Hamper, to give, in Bible Society phrase, what we find "without note or comment," we shall make another extract concerning the jasper ring, which the Professor previously introduces by showing up Mr. Douce, "for having pronounced Mr. Hamper's explications as beyond a shadow of doubt."



"Our author [Mr. Hamper] tells us that this inscription is less difficult than most other reliques of the same kind, and that it is a Dano-Saxon amulet against the plague, which he reads wonderfully well:

ERYRI . VF . MOL .
YRI . VRI . WOL.
WLES . TE . POTE . NOL.

But afterwards he most unluckily translates it into what he is pleased to call Anglo-Saxon; this he renders again into Latin; nay (even to show he is a poet), into English verse. As to his Dano-Saxon text, he does not explain a single word of it, nor is there one syllable of Danish in it, as far as I am able to discover; and as to his Anglo-Saxon translation, I shall merely analyse one word of it, viz. *yri* in the text. This he translates *ara*, which, again, he renders into Latin by *remitte* (nostram pestem), but the Anglo-Saxon *ára* is in reality the imperfect of *árian*, honorare, and consequently ought to be rendered *honora* (nostram pestem!), which is a most ridiculous phrase, but very happily not at all existing in the inscription*. If you look at the legend itself, as exhibited pretty correctly, I think, here above, you will easily discover that it is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Dano-Saxon, but in all probability the very same inscription as on the golden ring, and on the ring quoted from Drake's *Eboracum*, with some small variations, being perhaps

* In justice to Mr. Hamper, the Professor should have added, that *arian* also signifies *parcere*, *condonare*; but the manner and language of the Professor is not gentlemanly.—REV.

merely dialects of the same words; so that each of these three lines corresponds with one of the words on the other rings. The first word, *Eryri*, is purely Welsh, and even the appellation of a mountainous tract of North Wales. As I showed Professor F. Magnusen the article *eryri* in Richards's Welsh Dictionary, he was struck with another word close by, viz. *eryrai*, an eagle-stone, and thought the jasper of the ring might possibly be such an eagle-stone. But, if the representation of the inscription exhibited, page 117, be correct, there is a distinction between these syllables, thus, *ery-ri*, which would make one imagine that it were two distinct words, and the last a form of *rhi*, a prince or lord. As to the word *wol*, which is in reality an Anglo expression for plague, it may also in Welsh be a form of *mol*, or perhaps of *marl*, praise, or *mocl*, a hill; for instance, *y cocl* the hill. I do not at all pretend to determine any of the words, which I most willingly leave to the Welsh antiquaries to explain; I merely think I have discovered the true language of these monuments, as also most likely of the bracelets and the lost gold horn of Copenhagen. If, however, I should be mistaken in this, I hope I have discovered at least that Mr. Hamper's explanations are just as good as none." Pp. 261, 262.

How the vain Professor can take so much to himself, when he is obliged to admit one word *(wol)* to be Anglo-Saxon, and, to get rid of the difficulty, suppose it to be a corruption of the British *mol*, after he has *fixed* a *correct* reading in a language which he *acknowledges that he does not understand*, it is not for us to decide. We only say, in parody of "many perils do environ," &c. that

> Direful risks of all descriptions
> Attend decypherers of inscriptions;

and cry out with Buonaparte, when such combatants are in grievous danger, "sauve qui peut;" meaning, without insult, that they should find their safety in flight. We honestly confess that we cannot find the words, if they are Anglo-Saxon, in Lye's Dictionary; and having little knowledge of Welsh, we are unable to give any other opinion, than that all parties may be wrong. We have generally stated the case to the man, in our judgment, most able to settle the question, viz. the justly celebrated Dr. Meyrick. Whether he will like to meddle with it, we cannot say. In the interim, should it turn out (and we entertain such an opinion), from the intermixture of Welsh and Anglo-Saxon, and the necessity of all parties to alter letters to make it conform to any language, to be what the vulgar call *gibberish*, we think, from the rhymes *mol, wol, nol,* that it may have been a mere charm against the perils of disease. Our reason for so conjecturing (and we only conjecture) is this. The first word of both the rings is *eryri*, and *eryrai* in Welsh signifies the *aetites*, or eagle-stone. Now in Pliny (Nat. Hist. l. 36, c. 21) the reader will see a discussion of the properties of the eagle-stone in reference to pregnant women; and so late as the year 1658, he will find in the Rawdon Papers a husband who thought his wife would have a hard labour, saying, "She hears that my Lord Chichester's former lady had got an eagle stone, esteemed of great virtue in hard labour, and begging the use of it." (p. 192.) Concerning the adoption of jargons for charms, we think it unnecessary to bring any authority. But then one is a gold ring, not a jasper, or, as presumed, an eagle stone. If therefore, the inscription be not found to appertain to any language whatever, we shall think it to be a jargonal charm, and if it be found interpretational, we know only of two archæological modes in which it can scientifically be explained, viz. that of a motto, or *cri de guerre* (a presumed origin of mottoes), or a charm, the most usual form of such things.

The second stricture applies to Mr. Bruce's paper, about the word *mass*, an evident Doricism of the Latin *missa*. Mr. Bruce is blamed for not having consulted the northern languages, i. e. brothers instead of parents. The subject was too trite; but the stricture is frivolous.

D'Israeli's *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England.*

(*Continued from page* 244.)

RELIGION, when it takes a political direction, becomes ambition, and ought to be held in the same light as that fermenting, mischievous, and selfish passion. Blessed as piety is for the condolence of man in misfortune, and instructive as it is in wisdom and ethics, for his conduct, under all circumstances, the cunning find out that instead of its being a machine of superiors to keep inferiors in awe, the very converse of the position is true, viz.

that it is the very means by which the brute physical power of the people and influence of charlatans, unqualified to add an iota of improvement to the public good, are brought into dangerous action. A meek and amiable admirer of Jesus Christ, upright in his dealings, just in his actions, meek in his sentiments, sublime in his piety, and energetic in extending education, philanthropy, and the patronage of wise institutions and certain modes of ameliorating the habits and condition of the people, is *nobody*. He must, to be *somebody*, like the witches of Macbeth, stir up cauldrons filled with the vilest ingredients of combustible passions; he must become the Devil quoting Scripture,—a fury brandishing torches,—a quack administering poison for medicine; and when he is told that he is converting Heaven into Hell, he has only to answer, "It is the WORD OF GOD, the BIBLE, the HOLY BIBLE." In short, whenever Religion is found to be the actuating principle of the man, in the form of virtue, philanthropy, and holy elevation of character, then is he entitled to exalted respect; but when it is only a mask for intriguing, caballing, faction, and sect-making; tormenting the world with mystical dogmas for no moral purpose; taking Government out of the hands of Authority; professing to circulate the Bible without note or comment, and not delivering it without a fanatical tract stitched in it*; getting up speeches and reports, like the puffs of quack medicines, boasting a few solitary and rare advantages, and concealing hosts of failures; sending out missionaries to barbarous nations to found in them Spanish inquisitions; when, instead of fostering Mr. Becher's anti-pauperism, universal education, and useful and valuable knowledge (all visible and certain causes of improvement), the public charity is diverted to uncertain speculations, and often manifest bubbles; when such follies cannot be supported without knavery in the leaders, and weakness in the followers, then do we find a parallel to the principles, though the modes of action may vary, which obtained in the horrid times of Charles the First. It was not a war against tyranny, for there was none exercised; it was not a war against Popery, for Protestantism was established; it was not a war against aristocratical oppression, want of trade or employment, or one single real national grievance not easily amended. It was a foolish conspiracy of puritans to promote impracticable austerities, such as, that *mothers suckling their infants should not kiss them upon Sundays*, and similar nonsense*; and of presbyterian surplice haters, who, as Fuller says, confounded washing the face with painting it. For the effectuation of which silly things, a civil war was fomented, a military despotism established, and the actions of the Devil inculcated, as the only methods proper to conciliate the favour of God.

So true is it, according to history, that when Religion takes a secular and political direction, it becomes justly suspicious, and, unless instantly quelled, dangerous. It becomes a conspiracy for ascendancy, and cries down Reason as necessarily opposed to Religion. Of such conspiracy the subtle measures devised to effect the ruin of Charles the First, furnish the most clear evidence, for they were unprovoked steps, taken to force the unfortunate and virtuous Sovereign into inevitable destruction; yet the authors of these measures were the godly,—the salt of the earth,—the lights of the world,—the holy angels themselves in a human form, who gave out that they had the perpetual vision of God; of him who, as they pretended, deemed rogues, murderers, and traitors, the fittest inhabitants of the blessed regions of peace and love, where there are no deeds which imply violence, and no sorrows which create pain,—where no wrong is practicable, and no injury possible,—where none can suffer, because all must enjoy,—where all must be good, because all are perfect,—where, in short, we solemnly believe there are no revolutionists.

We shall next give Mr. D'Israeli's character of the assassinated King.

"The characteristic of the mind of CHARLES THE FIRST was that inflexible firmness to which we attach the idea of strength of character. Constancy of purpose, perse-

* We are no enemies to the dispersion of the Bible,—only to the schismatic motives which visibly dictate the present modes of distribution.

* See Burton's Diary.

verance to obtain it, and fortitude to suffer for it; this is the beautiful unity of a strong character. We should, however, observe, that this strength of character is not necessarily associated with the most comprehensive understanding, any more than the most comprehensive understanding is necessarily supported by this moral force. Hence the stronger the character of the man, the stronger may be its errors, and thus its very strength may become its greatest infirmity. In speculating upon the life of Charles the First, through all the stages of his varied existence, from the throne to the scaffold, we may discover the same intellectual and moral being. Humiliated by fortune, beneath the humblest of his people, the King himself remained unchanged; and whether we come to reproach or to sympathise, something of pity and terror must blend with the story of a noble mind wrestling with unconquerable fate."

We cannot forbear adding here an anecdote strikingly indicative of the character of Charles, when Prince of Wales.

"Once, in familiar conversation, the Prince made a remarkable observation, that if he were necessitated to take any particular profession for a living, he could not be a lawyer, 'for,' said Charles, 'I cannot defend a bad cause, nor yield in a good cause,' a principle from which he never swerved, if we are to decide by the actions of his after-life." P. 25.

He studied the art of war; was not unskilled in fortification; paid particular attention to naval architecture, and pursued the elegant arts with intense pleasure. These, however, the puritanical barbarians (for as to matters of intellect and art, a Turk and a fanatic have similar opinions,)

"Censured as mean and trivial in a Monarch. The arts and sciences were considered by the rigid puritanic politicians, merely as sources of emolument for the mechanics who professed them. The intellectual part of these studies, the meditation and the elegance, and the knowledge which discipline the mind in the progress of invention, had never rectified their crude principles, softened their harsh tempers, or illumined their dark minds. These studies, not unworthy of a Sovereign, would have reflected his tastes among a people whose fanaticism had so long persecuted the finer arts, and our nation would not have suffered the reproach of foreign critics, who, ignorant of our history, ventured to assign the natural causes, which, as they imagined, incapacitated us from excelling in the practice of the arts, of imagination, and sensibility." P. 27.

It would be absurd to introduce a ploughman who cannot read into Parliament; and yet the same absurdity is virtually committed, when the public mind is so corrupted with low taste, as to elevate Hugh Peters above Sir Isaac Newton. Yet Gothic rusticity, oppression of genius, suffocation of learning, and starvation of tradesmen, are the disastrous political evils which religious fanaticism ever creates, now as then. Fortunate it is that Providence benevolently counteracts it by the increasing progression of knowledge; for, thank God, while that remains, the vulgar print of a quack preacher will not be elevated above a portrait by Reynolds.

We take pleasure in the following paragraph, which shows the importance of Archæology in the study of History.

"Lord Bolingbroke has severely ridiculed James the First, for his polemical divinity; and a hundred echoes are still multiplying Pope's "pedant King." But this it is to be a philosopher without being an antiquary; the generalizations of history are too often substituted for the real knowledge of particulars, merely because the philosopher is ignorant of them. An invective against Royal pedantry would always be plausible; but the inquiry whether there were any pedantry at all displayed on this occasion, could not occur to those who find it convenient to try events and opinions by the standard of their own age; and who seem to narrow human nature to their own horizon. But to transform our forefathers into ourselves, is to lose all likeness of the originals, and to throw into the back ages the notions of our own times, has often been a source as fertile of errors in our history, as the passions of parties have been of more unjust misrepresentations. The true historian is a contemporary of the past." P. 30.

The political action of the sectarian squabbles and polemical divinity, which Mr. D'Israeli beautifully characterizes as "fluctuations of faith, in which the disturbed mind found no resting place, while it seemed only to weary itself by its incessant activity, as a world of waters, where the perishing dove could only live on its wing," is well exhibited in the following luminous paragraph. It deserves the most solemn perusal; for, if we have not now the Romanists struggling for reanimation of their putrefied creed, and the "mongrel rabble" of Geneva, bellowing against surplices and organs, and breaking painted glass, we have Papists inciting Ireland to rebellion,

and fanatics destroying the military and scientific character, two-thirds of the reason, and nearly all the innocent pleasures of the nation.

"If James and Charles were versed in the disputations of the Romanists and Puritans, it was not only the feelings of the age which might have occasioned such scholastic skill, but the interests of their Crown, since in these disputations they were defending the principles of their Government in Church and State. In England, the Romanists were a faction suppressed, but not extinguished; and a suppressed faction, though it run into all corners to hide itself, yet loses nothing of its dangerous activity. In fact, the subtle Papists were now playing fast and loose; while their priests were masking themselves under fictitious names, and dressing themselves in lay characters. At this day we may smile at James the First in his retirement, having at his leisure hours the Bishop of Winchester to read over to him the four tomes of Cardinal Bellarmine's Controversies, and dispatching a special messenger to the libraries at Cambridge for volumes to collate his quotations, and refute his arguments. We may smile too at his lively conference at Hampton Court, but he knew well the 'men of parity,' who were for modelling the Government, each man according to his particular notion; the rabid presbyters, who, howling at the surplice 'as a rag of prelacy,' and dashing into pieces the idolatry of painted glass, aimed at nothing short of abolishing the hierarchy and sovereignty together. Thus these polemical studies were in fact political ones. The Reformation had made the study of polemical divinity in England a general pursuit, a study for which mankind have a natural disposition. Doubtless there were some disputants, who, gifted with a more enlarged comprehension, felt that in these controversies were implicated other interests than those of the soul, and other attributes than those of omnipotence. Doubtless, in combating the infallibility of the Pope, the illustrious Falkland felt that he was vindicating the political independence of his country: and are we to believe that in supporting that infallibility, the Jesuit White was unmindful of the lustre, which, from the success of his syllogism, must necessarily be reflected on his order? But the motives of the great mass of the nation were more spiritual and less enlightened. The study, however, was universal, and its effects consequently not less general. Doubt and dogmatism pervaded all ranks, and, as usually happens, where new systems are broached, and ancient ones canvassed, in most cases the scepticism was, as to the propriety of the existing order, and the certainty as to the fitness of the theoretical. Was the Monarch, then, of all men alone to be ignorant, uninterested, and inactive, when he surely of all men was most interested in the result? which, to say the least, was a decision whether he and his people should bend to the foreign despotism of the Romish tiara, or degenerate into the mongrel rabble of the Presbytery of Geneva!" P. 49.

We have already quoted sufficient to show the luminous view which Mr. D'Israeli has taken of the important period of British history connected with our unfortunate Monarch Charles the First.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character, literary, professional, and religious, of the late John Mason Good, M. D. By Olinthus Gregory, *LL.D.* 8vo. Fisher and Co.

THERE are few persons acquainted with the literature of the last thirty years, to whom the name of Dr. Good is not familiar. His acquirements were great, and his knowledge extensive. Though not educated in an University, and engaged at a very early age in the duties of a laborious profession, he laid the foundation deep in the languages of antiquity, and was intimately and critically acquainted with most of the modern tongues of Europe, and with many of the dialects of the East. He wrote largely and ably on the science of which he was a professor. He translated the poem of Lucretius "de Rerum Natura," which he introduced by a very learned preface; and in biblical literature he was the author of a new translation of "The Song of Songs, or Sacred Idylls of Solomon," and of a translation of the Book of Job. Such were his claims on public attention as an author. As a physician he stood deservedly high; and as a man and a Christian he was equally distinguished for the warmth of his affections, for the exemplary practice of every social duty, and for piety as fervent as it was active and influential. He united in a very remarkable degree a thirst for science at its deepest fountains, a love of literature at her purest wells, with a longing for, and a relish of, those waters of life, without which the speculations of science, and the researches of literature, are but as idle and unsubstantial dreams. It was not fit that such a man should descend to the grave without an appropriate record; it was most proper that the example of such a life should belong to posterity; and in Dr.

Olinthus Gregory we have found a biographer as competent to appreciate the moral and intellectual character of Dr. Good, as rightly to understand the religious principles by which that character was elevated and ennobled, and by which the highest attainments as a scholar and a philosopher were taught their true and legitimate application.

John Mason Good was born at Epping, on the 25th May, 1764. His father was the Rev. Peter Good, Minister of an Independent Congregation at that place, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Peyto, of Great Coggeshall, Essex, and niece of the Rev. John Mason, author of the celebrated Treatise on Self-knowledge. Under the tuition of his father he made considerable progress in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary at Gosport; and at the early age of twenty, was in partnership at Sudbury, and enjoyed considerable and deserved reputation. Here he was twice married (having lost his first accomplished wife in less than six months); and having experienced some pecuniary reverses by misplaced confidence, which he in some degree alleviated by literary occupation, he settled in London at the age of 29.

"By this time," says Dr. Gregory, (1795) "the rich diversity and extent of Mr. Good's talents and acquirements began to be known, and literary men showed as great an eagerness to cultivate his acquaintance, as he did to avail himself of theirs; fond of society, and particularly fitted to shine in it, he had no difficulty in imparting or receiving the appropriate gratification. Besides several leading men in the medical profession, he numbered among his frequent associates at this period Drs. Disney, Rees, Hunter, Geddes, Messrs. Maurice, Fuseli, Chas. Butler, Gilbert Wakefield, and others, whose names do not now occur to me; most of them individuals of splendid talents and recondite attainments, but belonging to a school of theology which, though he then approved, he afterwards found it conscientiously necessary to abandon."

In 1797 Mr. Good commenced his translation of Lucretius, a labour which occupied his time and thoughts for many years, and for his notes to which he studied and acquired various languages.

In p. 88 is a list of his publications, the chief of which is the Pantologia. (See our vol. xcvii. i. p. 277.) Besides these, he edited the Critical Review, and contributed various articles to the Analytical and to the British.

In the year 1820, Dr. Good, at the recommendation of his numerous friends, entered upon the more elevated professional duty of a physician, with an Aberdeen diploma; but in assuming a new sphere of practice, he did not cease to study, and in the year 1820 he published a volume entitled "A Physiological System of Nosology," with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature.' In 1822 he gave to the world a more elaborate work in 4 vols. entitled "'The Study of Medicine," the object of which was to unite the different branches of medical science, which had usually been treated separately, into a general system. In 1826 he published the lectures which he had delivered some years previously at the Surrey Institution, in three volumes, with the title of "The Book of Nature."

It may reasonably be suspected that the change of active habits induced by the alteration in his profession, was unfavourable to his health. We find him alluding to his frequent indispositions, in his correspondence from 1822 to 1826, and he died on the 2d of Jan. 1827, in the 63d year of his age.

Such, in the briefest outline we could give, is the life of Dr. Mason Good; and we will now proceed to lay before our readers a short view of the mode in which his character, literary, professional, and religious, has been exhibited and illustrated by his biographer.

The work is divided into three sections. Of the first, after the preliminary sketch we have given, we shall have no further occasion to speak, referring principally as it does to the memoirs of his life. The second section is employed in a copious review of the principal publications of which he was the author, taken in the order in which they were given to the world. His first work appears to have been a medical Prize Essay on the diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses, happily inapplicable to the present state of those receptacles for crime and abodes of

poverty, but to the improvement of which Dr. Good's hints doubtless contributed. His next work was his History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the profession of an apothecary. This work contains an account and a vindication of the Pharmaceutic Association, established to preserve the distinction between the apothecary and druggist. Of the qualifications of some of the latter gentry for the compounding of medicine, some whimsical stories are related; amongst others the following:

"A medical gentleman at Worcester prescribed for his patient as follows,—Decoct. cascarillæ vij oz. tinct. ejusdem i oz. This prescription was sent to a druggist in that city to be made up. The shopman who had the principal care of the business having sought in vain for a phial labelled 'tinct. ejusdem,' sent to the shops of other druggists to procure it; but the search was fruitless, there was no tinct. ejusdem in the city of Worcester, and the prescription was actually returned to the physician with an earnest request that he would substitute some other ingredient for this scarce tincture!" P. 64.

But the great work on which Dr. Good's time and labour were most employed, was his translation of Lucretius. Of this translation it may be said with truth, *materiem superabat opus.* Lucretius indeed was the poet of philosophy, and his elaborate exfoliation of the Epicurean system is entitled to the praise of elegance of diction, and accuracy of arrangement; but a translation of the whole poem extended through two large quartos, and emblazoned with notes, though of great research and multifarious reading, could hardly hope for any great share of popularity. Of this work Dr. Gregory thus speaks, and with this opinion we are disposed to coincide:

"But whatever may be the estimate of this work, considered as a translation, it may justly claim a considerably augmented value on account of the voluminous and extremely diversified collection of annotations, which form a kind of running commentary to the entire poem. These notes are printed in double columns, with a type much smaller than the original and translation; and occupying, as they do on the average, more than half of each page, comprise altogether a rich body of entertainment and instruction. They consist of comments on the doctrines of the poem, and of the sect of philosophers whose tenets Lucretius espoused; observations on the peculiarities of other schools of philosophy, Indian, Grecian, Roman, &c.; correct sketches of the discoveries and theories of the moderns, whether devoted to chemistry or physics; developements of striking facts in natural history; and allusions to many extraordinary anticipations of discoveries supposed to be modern. Our annotator also expatiates with taste and feeling upon the beauties of his author, and collects numerous obvious or imagined imitations of him in several poets of earlier and later times. His extensive attainments as a linguist, and that indefatigable industry to which I have more than once adverted, enabled him to enrich this department of his undertaking with an almost boundless profusion; and to present resemblances, parallelisms, allusions, and probable copies of his text, from Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, German, English, and other poets, from various parts of the Holy Scriptures, and from every work of taste or knowledge that could, without unnatural straining, contribute to his purpose. In cases where he could not at once select good English renderings of the authors quoted in these illustrations, he has introduced translations of his own; and these, together with his criticisms, and his reasonings on the utmost diversity of topics, evince a union of learning, taste, feeling, and judgment, such as has very rarely been found. Sometimes, indeed, it must be admitted that his admiration of his author and his theories carry him beyond the limits of sober interpretation; yet on the whole these notes possess a rich and permanent value; and may be generally consulted, by one who guards against this tendency, with the utmost safety,* as well as advantage and pleasure.—To facilitate the reader's application to them, a comprehensive and judicious index of the several subjects treated both in the poem and in the notes, is placed at the end of the second volume."

The following is Dr. Gregory's summary of the literary character of Dr. Good, and it will serve to exhibit the scope and tendency of his writings; and concurring as we do with the estimate of his talents involved in it, it will spare us the necessity of doing that imperfectly which his Biographer has done so well.

"In short—had he published nothing but his 'Translation of Lucretius,' he would have acquired a high character for

* "It is a matter of sincere and deep regret, that the translator did not, by expunging, instead of translating, some very objectionable passages near the end of the fourth book, insure for this his elaborate work an unqualified commendation."

free, varied, and elegant versification, for exalted acquisitions as a philosopher and as a linguist, and for singular felicity in the choice and exhibition of materials in a rich store of critical and tasteful illustration. Had he published nothing but his 'Translation of the Book of Job,' he would have obtained an eminent station amongst Hebrew scholars, and the promoters of biblical criticism. And, had he published nothing but his 'Study of Medicine,' his name would, in the opinion of one of his ablest professional correspondents, have 'gone down to posterity, associated with the science of medicine itself, as one of its most skilful practitioners, and one of its most learned promoters.'

"I know not how to name another individual who has arrived at equal eminence in three such totally distinct departments of mental application."

We now arrive at the third section of Dr. Gregory's work, containing a developement of Dr. Good's religious character, illustrated by extracts from his Letters, and his own unpublished writings. We consider this portion of the book to have been executed with equal judgment and delicacy. Coinciding as we sincerely do in those views which Dr. Good ultimately adopted on deliberate conviction, we cannot but have felt an unspeakable interest in the progress of that change which led him from the dark and chilling atmosphere of Socinianism into the warmth and light of a religion more consonant to the spirit of Christianity, more pregnant with peace and joy to the believer, more exalting in its faith, and more operative on the heart and life. Dr. Good, however "imprisoned his faculties" may have been in the errors of a heart-withering creed, was still a stern lover of truth; and hence "the forced and unnatural criticisms in which his theological friends indulged, and the sceptical spirit which some of them manifested, by shocking his uprightness, contributed to his emancipation." We have no space to follow step by step the process of this enlargement; we would rather refer our readers to the work itself, for the edifying spectacle of a Christian death-bed,—the dying hours of a man who was a beautiful illustration of a too often forgotten truth,—that the highest attainments of the scholar, the deepest acquirements in science, great professional endowments, and manners polished and refined, so far from being incompatible with the character of a Christian, a meek, humble, and self-denying Christian, are in truth those glorious handmaids who minister to religion; they are the pure, classic, and legitimate ornaments of her temple; the offerings on her altar which rise in grateful incense to him who is their author and bestower, for high and ennobling purposes.

Raine's *Saint Cuthbert.*

(Concluded from page 324.)

WHEN a country has been previously civilized by knowledge, then rational piety may be introduced with every prospect of success; but under a state of barbarism, where previous education forms no part of the system, a superstitious aid is indispensable; for nothing is more clear with regard to vulgar minds, than that people who cannot be brought to the fear of God, may yet be easily brought to the fear of ghosts.

If a large Monastery was founded in a desart, it must have artizans to build it, which implies knowledge and cultivation of the useful arts; and as the estate would be worthless, and the monks be starved without cultivation, agriculture followed of course; nor could that be pursued without peaceable possession; and force being foreign to the principles of the sect, superstition was the security. How powerful that principle is, may be estimated by the certain fact, that there are thousands of the present inhabitants of Great Britain who will not knowingly sit down to a dinner of thirteen in company.

The means of influencing uneducated people, where bribery and self-interest were impracticable, was understood by the ancient as well as the modern saints, with this difference, that the diffusion of wealth and knowledge is now perpetually counteracting the once successful influence, and supporting the pure substitutes of moral worth and sound reason. Cuthbert, we sincerely believe, with Mr. Raine, was

"Eminently distinguished for his original simplicity of manners, for his subsequent unfeigned piety, and ultimately, in addition to both these rare qualifications, for his judicious deportment during the short period of his exaltation." P. 37.

But this is not all. We solemnly believe, that had a Glastonbury Abbey

been founded at Dartmoor, and endowed with that estate, it would not have been now a barren waste; because we doubt not that if a body of inhabitants be placed upon a mere common, with no other means of subsistence than such as can be derived from it, it will be cultivated as fast as possible; and if one *hundred* idle fellows gain their subsistence from it, as its first proprietors or their successors, its subsequent holders will, when it is parcelled out, be one *thousand* idle fellows instead. For instance, the estates of Glastonbury Abbey are now valued upon a moderate computation at 200,000*l.* per annum. This princely revenue was, at the Dissolution, devoted only to one hundred idle fellows or monks. How many idle gentlemen the estate now maintains, we know not; but, as we presume that every shareholder of it does not possess 2000*l.* per annum, we think that it must now maintain many more idle gentlemen, than the hundred idle monks; and whether a man is idle in a black coat or a brown one, is of no public moment. Plenty and sufficiency make people idle, whether saints or sinners; and we merely let off these remarks to show, that the founders of our ancient Abbeys laid the first stone of agricultural prosperity, and the pacific habits necessary to counteract a predatory and belligerent state of society.

If we are correct, our old Saints, with their legends and miracles, were real patriots. Old women in intellect they unquestionably were; but when we talk of old women, let us remember our grandmothers, and see if, with all their old saws, and all their "fit pejor ætas" complaints, their hearts are not animated with a divine parental feeling, a holy fire of affection, that give to a wrinkled cheek the celestial smile of an angel.

In genuine historical truth our old Saints were eminent philanthropists. They made the people plough, and they made them pray; and though it was effected by puppet-show machinery and ghost stories, they still virtually promoted the good of man and the glory of God. Let us, therefore, not think lightly of Cuthbert, but estimate him by the good which his character and influence effected in his day.

But they were not so weak as we think. Often a deep and subtle policy, not to be exceeded by any modern diplomacy, also distinguished these old Saints, and they got valuable prizes in lotteries apparently all blanks, and made solid realities out of bare hopes. The following instance is an exemplification. The Danes had established themselves in Northumberland; but Halfdene, their King, being detested by his army for his arbitrary conduct, abdicated the throne. They were thus left without a leader.

"In this state of affairs the Monks of Lindisfarne became politicians, and by a bare-faced stratagem, gained to themselves and their successors a much firmer footing in Northumberland, than had previously been possessed by their church. Eadred, their abbot, soon after their arrival at Craike, asserted that Cuthbert had appeared to him in a dream, and had enjoined him to hasten to the Danish army, with a command from the Saint, that they should point out to him the place of abode of Guthred, the son of Hardacnut, one of their chieftains, whom they had a while before sold as a slave. The abbot was further commanded to pay, upon his discovery, the price of his ransom to the widow whom he was serving, and to raise him to the throne of Northumberland, upon the hill of Oswy, (qu. Tinmouth?) by placing upon his right arm a bracelet, the emblem of royalty. The boy was found at Whittingham, in a state of servitude, and the supposed commands of Cuthbert were implicitly obeyed.

"Hutchinson reasons well upon the policy of this transaction. 'By appointing (says he) the son of a Danish General of fame and of revered memory amongst his countrymen, the minds of that people were conciliated; and, under the influence of their Patron Saint, the old Northumbrians were reconciled to his Government.'

"That Guthred was grateful to St. Cuthbert for his exaltation, is abundantly manifest; for scarcely had the Bishop and his Clergy sojourned four months at Craike, when they, under his auspices, migrated northwards to Cunceastre (Chester-le-street) in the beginning of the year 883, and there took up their abode in a cathedral, built of wood, and munificently endowed by the King.

"Soon after the wanderers had settled at Chester-le-street, Eadred dreamed another dream, attended with still more advantageous consequences to his Church. 'Tell the King (said St. Cuthbert to him, in a vision by night,) to give to me and those who minister in my church, the whole of the land between the Wear and the Tyne, for a perpetual possession. Command him, moreover, to make my Church a place of refuge for fugitives, that every one, for whatever

reason he may flee to my body, may enjoy inviolable protection for thirty-seven days.' This mandate was no sooner conveyed to the King than it was obeyed. Alfred, upon whom Guthred was gradually becoming a dependent prince, confirmed the gift, and the two bestowed upon the Saint the other extensive privileges and immunities, which eventually converted the patrimony of St. Cuthbert into a County Palatine, and exalted its Bishops to the high estate of Temporal Princes." pp. 47, 49.

The singularity of Cuthbert was his *Misogyny*, the cause of which Mr. Raine ascribes to his disgust at the debauchery of the nuns of Coldingham. A chambermaid of Maud, Queen of David I. King of Scotland, who died in 1153, from female curiosity obtruded into the monastery under the disguise of a monk. The saint detected her, and the saint turned her out, with the following untranslateable abuse, which shows the coarseness of the manners of the times:

"Pro dolor! inquiens, tune es illa lacissa pedoris, canicula spurcitiæ putredinis, nubes iniquæ bajulationis, caligo fuliginis, umbra fetoris, discipula iniquitatis, laqueus fœditatis, cloaca corruptionis?" &c. P. 36.

That it partly strengthened his Misogyny is very probable; but we are far from thinking it the leading cause. It appears from Tertullian, that in consequence of the fall of man, the primitive Christians denominated the fair sex Gates of the Devil, resigners of the Tree of Life, and first deserters of the Divine Law.* Add to this the superstitions still existing in the north of England, in which women are deemed harbingers of misfortune, if they first enter a house upon New Year's Day, &c. &c.—superstitions of Druidical and heathen times. To these circumstances we trace the origin of Cuthbert's Misogyny.

There are various curious things in this work. One of the most extraordinary is the figure of an Anglo-Saxon knight, forming part of the pattern of one of the robes found in St. Cuthbert's coffin. In direct contradiction of the opinion, that Edward the First introduced the trappings of horses, the steed is here completely trapped, apparently down to the very hoofs, the tail being in a bag or case to fit it, and the head and ears wholly clothed. The bit is of the form of a horse-shoe, of one piece, with a straight bar in the mouth. The reins being attached to the semicircle, a rich saddle cloth appears of the form of an armorial shield on both sides. He carries a hawk on his fist, and the stirrups are of the modern form, and metallic, not a mere continuation of the leather, as in the Bayeux Tapestry.—Pl. iv.

In plate viii. is a portrait of St. John, very rude, and consisting of double outlines.

If any doubt could be entertained of the authenticity of the celebrated jewel found at Athelney, said to have belonged to King Alfred, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the discovery of these figures would remove it instantly. The portraits are in the same style of drawing, and the excess of ornament in the border of the knight's figure, and the gold setting of the jewel, are precisely of similar character, though of different pattern.

In p. 217 Mr. Raine says, that a *metwand* of gold was placed by the side of the saint, and that he does not know what it was, but thinks that it might have been the staff of a crosier. A *metwand* is a yard, and the expression was very improperly used by Mr. Raine's authority, who could only speak from assimilation.

The eminence of the Anglo-Saxon women in the clothing arts, embroidery and needle-work, is celebrated in the old Chroniclers. We shall give Mr. Raine's account of certain articles found in Cuthbert's coffin, in illustration of this eminence.

"The winding sheet was made of linen of the finest texture, but from the state of decay in which it was found, Reginald's description of it in the 12th century must be substituted, it will appear to have been equal to our best damask table cloths, and somewhat similar. 'Above the dalmatic, there had been put around him a sheet, almost nine cubits in length, and three and a half in breadth. This sheet had a fringe of linen thread of a finger's length on one of its sides, and it was unquestionably a linen sheet. Upon the sides and ends of this sheet there was woven by the ingenuity of its maker a border of the breadth of an inch, bearing upon it a very minute and projecting workmanship, fabricated of the thread itself, and containing upon its extremity the figures of birds and beasts, so arranged, that invariably between every two pairs of birds and beasts, there is interwoven the representation of a branching tree, which distinguishes and divides the figures. This re-

* See Fosbroke's Ross, p. 59.

presentation of the tree so tastefully depicted, appears to be putting forth its leaves, although small on both sides, under which, upon the adjacent compartments, the interwoven figures of animals again appear, and this ornamental border of trees and animals is equally visible upon the extreme parts of the sheet." P. 91.

The stole, girdle, and bracelets, are thus described (the stole contained the figures of the prophet Jonas, &c.):

"In the first place, the ground-work of the whole is woven exclusively with thread of gold. I do not mean by thread of gold, the silver-gilt wire frequently used in such matters, but real gold thread, if I may so term it, not round but flat. This is the character of the whole web, with the exception of the figures, the undulating cloud-shaped pedestal upon which they stand, the inscriptions and the foliage, for all of which, however surprising it may appear, vacant spaces have been left by the loom, and they themselves afterwards inserted with the needle. That there has been no cutting out of spaces for the purpose is plain, from selvaged edge, which every where appears in connection with the above ornamental parts. The figures are of tapestry work, and the prevalent colour of their drapery has been crimson, tinged deeply here and there with green; the more prominent parts of the folds are enlivened with threads of gold, of the same nature as those described above. The clouds, if they be intended for clouds, upon which the figures stand, have been tinged with crimson, blue, and green, in shades, and separated from each other by gold. The letters are occasionally red, but most frequently green; the inner ornamental parts of the nimbus, a reddish scarlet and gold, and the foliage above the figures is of crimson, green, and purple. The border on each side is most evidently of needle-work. The outer edge is a dark brown, approaching almost to black: next adjoining to this runs a line of scarlet, and gold alternately; the scrawled ornament in the middle is scarlet upon a ground of gold. This description is intended to apply to the whole obverse of the stole. The reverse or lining is of thin silk, saving about two inches and a half at each of its ends, hereafter described, exclusive of the fringe; and its colour is a dark red, ornamented with a narrow stripe of gold, running along each side, about the eighth of an inch from its margin." P. 203.

Then follows an account of a girdle and two bracelets of gold tissue, found upon the bones of St. Cuthbert, and the gift of King Athelstan.

"The breadth of the girdle is exactly seven-eighths of an inch. It has evidently proceeded from the loom; and its two component parts are a flattish thread of pure gold, and a thread of scarlet silk, which are not combined in any particular pattern, save that at a very short distance from each selvage there run two or three longitudinal lines, which serve to break the uniformity of the whole. The lining is of silk. The bracelets are made of precisely the same materials and workmanship, only their border is checked; and saving that their scarlet threads are somewhat discoloured by time, they are as perfect as in the day in which they were made. They measure nine inches in circumference, and are of the same breadth as the girdle." P. 209.

From this description it should seem that it was an Anglo-Saxon fashion to have bracelets and girdle to match.

Mr. Raine thus describes a very curious use made by the monks of an antique gem as a privy seal:

"They somewhere procured an antique of an oval shape, an admirably cut head of Jupiter Tonans. This they let into a circular plate of brass, or some such metal, and converted it at once into *the head of Saint Oswald the King*, by means of the following inscription:

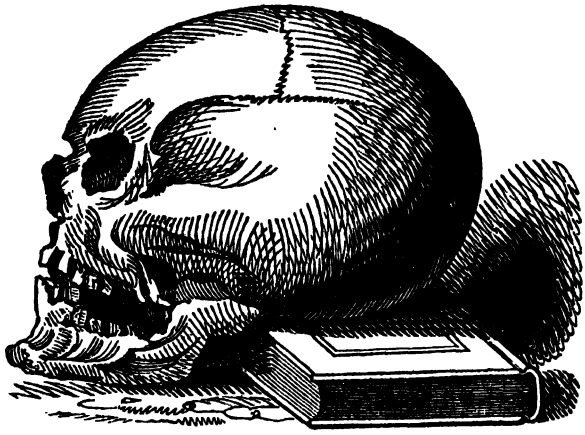
CAPUT SANCTI OSWALDI REGIS." P. 212.

For the gratification of the lovers of craniology, we shall conclude our extracts with Mr. Raine's account of "the naked scull of St. Cuthbert."

"His nose," says Reginald, "who observed it in the year 1104, at its junction with his forehead, seemed to be turning somewhat rapidly outwards, and the top of the lower bone of his chin appeared to be furrowed by a well-defined line of division, which in fact was so deep, that a finger might be almost laid in the cavity. Does not the scull below exactly correspond with this description? There is the *obcurve* nose most distinctly marked, and there is the chin bone much more deeply indented than could well be delineated in the engraving. I subjoin the following further remarks upon this singular scull, made by a medical gentleman: 'Forehead flat and prominent. Parietal bones also very flat. Occipital bone protuberant. Space from the angle of the eye to the base of the scull, measuring over the frontal and occipital bones, unusually long. Very narrow across the forehead. Orbitary processes of the cheek bones very prominent. Orbits deep. Nasal bone *short, and turned upwards in a very singular manner.* Upper jaw very prominent; the chin still more remarkably so. Distance from the top of frontal bone to the insertion of the teeth, remarkably short. Eight teeth remaining

in the upper jaw, and six in the lower, sound and large; one of the canini, or eye-teeth, of the upper jaw, peculiarly large, and projecting outwards. The scull, upon the whole, rather small." P. 215.

By Mr. R.'s favour, "*see here it is.*"



This book is in many places very curious, and, as part of the literature of record, exceedingly valuable. It would have been a misfortune if the recent exhumation of the bones of St. Cuthbert, and the interesting contents of his coffin, had not been recorded in a superior form to that of a newspaper paragraph. The present work and its plates give to the subject an historical dignity, justly its due; and where knowledge is acquired, benefit is conferred; where curiosity is gratified, recollection is sweet.

Tales of the Great St. Bernard. 3 vols. Colburn.

IT is to the varied talents of the author of Salathiel that we owe these volumes. Of this brilliant performance we predicted a few months ago, that having in itself the essential principle of buoyancy, it would be borne triumphantly down the stream of time among the few works of imagination which the world "will not willingly let die." The present Tales are of a less ambitious character, but in each the same master mind is visible, and all partake of the same master hand. The very faults of Mr. Croly arise from the copiousness of his eloquence, and the exuberant richness of his imagination. In his oriental pictures in particular, the glowing hues of his fancy, and the resplendent creations of his genius, almost bewilder with "excess of light," and we could sometimes wish that in compassion to weaker spirits who are unable to cope with his brightness, it could be said of him,

"Deposuit radios propriusque accedere jussit."

Mr. Croly is already distinguished among the most imaginative of our poets; he has given full proof of his elegance, his depth, and his acumen, as a biblical critic, and of his eloquence as an historian; of his works of fiction we have already spoken; and yet even amidst this prodigality of talent, we feel disposed to think that his purest ore is yet to come. We have seen enough in the value of that which he has produced to judge of that which remains, and we are persuaded that a deeper and richer mine of thought will one day be worked, of the pure gold of which, if we may pursue our metaphor, we may see vessels framed and fashioned for the service of true religion, dedicated to the holiest uses of the Christian sanctuary, and more worthy of admiration, than aught that glittered in that temple, whose ceremonies have passed away.

But our immediate business is with the Tales of St. Bernard. By one of those sudden and capricious changes in the weather, which converts the summer beauty of the Alps at once into the horrors of winter, the Hospice of St. Bernard was lying under an immense avalanche, "the gathered snow

of half a century," and travellers of all nations and of both sexes were congregated within its hospitable walls. It is by this slight frame-work that the various tales are connected; but slight as it is, it is very naturally and beautifully got up. In the dearth of occupation during their involuntary imprisonment, some occasional sentiment escapes, which leads to the narration of a story; and as the Tales have been certainly written previously to the slight sketches by which they are introduced, there is considerable ingenuity in the process of dovetailing. Of the first, the Englishman's tale, entitled "The Woes of Wealth," we would say that, ably as it is written, it is a decided caricature; it describes an accumulation of miseries heaped upon one bare head, the unnecessary consequence of an accession of fortune, and provokes the most incontroulable laughter. The exaggeration is that of the broadest farce—there are materials sufficient for twenty farces; and our poor heads are yet aching from the breathless rapidity with which we have been whirled through scenes of such overpowering excitement. We recommend the tale to be read by instalments, if the reader would avoid the convulsions into which we have been thrown, —and yet in the midst of all that is overwrought, there is much just and caustic satire on modern men and modern manners,—much honest exposure of the meanness, hypocrisy, and profligacy, of that life which is called fashionable,—many a keen and biting jest at pretenders of all classes, and at the insincerity, the *humbug* (if we may use so familiar a word), which pervades the whole mass of society; and then the style in which the unfortunate possessor of wealth relates the changes from bad to worse, it is in the happiest vein of pleasantry giving to ordinary occurrences an effect that is irresistibly ludicrous.

But it is in the Wallachian's Tale of "Hebe," that the author has put forth his strength. It occupies one third of the whole, and is a splendid effort, combining the most poetical imagery with the ablest graphic delineations of manners, country, and costume. It describes what has been deemed the most affecting object in nature, the courage of a timid woman, who, from the noble impulse of gratitude, endures and overcomes trials and dangers which might appal the bravest man; and this too by one of the noblest rank, and accustomed to the elegancies of life. Hebe, though a heroine of the highest class, is still within the pale of human sympathies, and no less extorts our love by a gentleness that is feminine, than she commands our admiration by an energy that is heroic. The weapons of her warfare are exactly adapted to the exigencies of the case; she is firm and stedfast and enduring, meek and humble, patient and resigned, looking for strength in the hour of peril to that source from whence the woman's feebleness becomes the armour of safety, and laying hold with Christian firmness on the support of the God in whom she trusts.

The scene of this splendid Tale is laid partly in the city of Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, and partly at Constantinople, supplying ample materials for those splendid panoramic views, of which the author of these volumes knows how to make the best use. We will not attempt to give an outline of the story, which could but weaken its effect on the minds of those into whose hands it shall fall. We will content ourselves with a few specimens of its beauties, by which our readers may judge for themselves; but we will observe, in passing, that this single Tale exhibits a depth of research, an elegance of taste, and habits of just and profound thinking, which redeem the page of fiction from its ordinary grade of literary rank, and place it amongst the historical records by which national habits and manners are preserved. Its beauty as a story of powerful interest is thus wonderfully increased, and the eloquent passages in which the regeneration of Greece is anticipated, contrasted with many scenes of touching pathos and gentle repose, throw a charm around the whole, which is irresistibly attractive.

The following passage exhibits Hebe under the influence of her first sorrow —the uncertain fate of a lover to whom but for a few hours she had been betrothed.

"The mourner rose. The tears still would gush; but higher feelings made them calm; and she thought of hopes before which the reverses of life are mists before the Sun. She withdrew to her chamber, and there in solitude sought on her knees that peace of heart which is nowhere else to be found.

"The troubles of a wavering cabinet, and a disturbed country, day by day still more occupied Cantacuzene's time. But the search for Theodore was unremitted and fruitless. Months passed in alternate hope and disappointment. Hebe shunned society, but her powerful understanding showed her the idleness of intemperate grief.

"She wept and prayed, and was patient. Theodore was in all her thoughts; but she had given up the hope of ever seeing him again. He was to her as the image of the dead; a being of memory that excluded all others from her love. Her passion was profound and melancholy, but sacred; less for one still struggling through the trials of life, than for one of the freed and lofty dwellers in a world where human suffering can intrude no more.

"Woman may be a fickle thing; but it is where the captivation is of her fancy, not of her heart. Where she has formed the image in the play and wandering of her fine sensibilities, the same spell which called up the vision can lay it at its will; as the same breeze which shapes the cloud into fantastic beauty, can sweep it away into nothingness. All that is of gay caprice perishes, and is made to perish. It builds the bower, and rears the altar, and grows weary of both; the course of nature does the rest—strips the bower of its blossoms, and melts away the altar. But woman is capable of an infinitely more profound, solemn, and enduring quality—true passion. Instead of being the birth of the sportive and frivolous, it belongs wholly to the more powerful minds. It is no factitious fire, sparkling and playing before the eye, to pass away in glitter of the hour; but an intense, concentrated, and inextinguishable principle, which, as wisdom or weakness guides, may be the source of all that is noble and vigorous in the human character, or the instrument of utter ruin; a moral volcano, whose fire may be the hidden fount of luxuriance and beauty to all upon the surface, or may display its wild strength in consuming and turning it into barrenness for ever."

The conflagration of a forest is a vivid picture.

"'But by Allah,' he exclaimed, 'what is here?' A cloud of smoke swelled up from the brushwood. "Have they set the forest on fire?' His conjecture was true; the main body of the cavalry had already rode up to the skirts of the wood, and checked by the risk of entering where the continued clamour gave them the idea of a larger force than they had expected to meet, took the summary method of driving the game into the plain, by burning their cover.

"The ground, heaped with fuel, dry from the heat of the weather, soon blazed like a furnace. The oaks and pines, loaded with the creeping plants and unctuous excrescences of unchecked growth, were soon solid pillars of fire; and the roar of fight was buried in the wilder roar of the universal flame.

"The havoc was not the less for the cessation of the sword. Hundreds of horsemen, in their impatience to share the plunder, had dashed into the thickets, and the crowd, now at once entangled by the intricacy of the ground, and blinded by the intense smoke, were being crushed by the trees as they fell, or blasted by the intolerable flame. The fire darted and whirled through the forest on all sides, until the plain began to share the conflagration; where the grass and weeds, as combustible as touchwood, carried it on with fearful rapidity.

"The bodies of cavalry which had hitherto remained on the watch for the fugitives, now found themselves forced to move, and the starting of their unmanageable horses at the scorching heat, and the masses of suffocating smoke that rolled on them, made it equally difficult to advance or retreat. Some broke through the circle of fire, and escaped. But the chief portion were totally enveloped. The smoke, in vast billows, burst over and bewildered them, until their retreat was cut off by flames shooting along the ground with swiftness and breadth of sheets of lightning. The only enemy now was the fire, and it was a tremendous one. All was confusion, shouts, and groans; horses dashing against and overthrowing each other, and soldiers struggling and trampled under their feet; or flying with mantles and turbans on fire through the defiles, until their strength failed, and they lay for the kites, wolves, or some torrent to close their career.

* * * * *

"As they reached the verge of the forest, where danger was to be apprehended again, the Albanian stopped to reconnoitre; and Hebe cast an involuntary glance on the spot where she had so lately expected to be intombed.

"Her eye was fixed by its unspeakable grandeur. The fire had long since devoured the copse and other incumbrances of the ground; the trunks of the trees stood upright, but black, and cleared of every lower branch and weed. Among the matted foliage of the summits, thick enough of old to shut out the light of day, the fire still raged; but it raged as in a solid vault of flame; there were no fantastic quiverings and playings of the blaze; it was the sullen magnificence of an endless roof of red hot iron. Colossal pillars, spreading in a thousand vistas; the ground cleared of all but the burning wreck of the soldier and his steed; and vault on vault above, red with concentrated flame; to her eye, it might have made a matchless temple of the Pagan deity of fire, or the more fearful king of evil."

They enter Constantinople.

"The chaloupe shot out from under a high, wooded promontory, which had for some time concealed the city. 'See,' said he, 'the illumination of the Bairam; Constantinople in its glory!'

"And it was in its glory. Every spot on which a light could be hung was in a blaze. The great central ridge which crosses the city from east to west, showed the mosques on its seven hills, seven gigantic diadems of every coloured fire. Chains of lamps were swinging from the countless minarets. The roofs below were bright with torches, and bursts of fireworks of the most singular brilliancy perpetually rose in the air.

"As the chaloupe ran in from the sea, it swept close under the brow of a cape covered with buildings, mingled with tall cypress-trees. Over the gate which opened from the inclosure to the sea, were hung ranges of immense bones, looking ghastly in the illumination.

"'See those skeletons,' said the caloyer, with a groan of wrath and woe. 'Could the moslemin have chosen a fitter emblem? Within those battlements,—under your glance at this moment, lies the most fearful spot on earth; the seat of the most habitual horrors; the scaffold that has drunk the most blood; the grave that has teemed thickest with regicide; the tribunal that has crushed with the fiercest recklessness the rights, feelings, capacities, and virtues of man; the throne of utter and essential tyranny.'

"Hebe glanced up at the huge mass of buildings that, covered as they were with lights, still looked sullen and wild; and, in the whisper of terror, pronounced 'the seraglio!'"

The little episode of the boatman of the Danube, and the Neapolitan ambassadress, are exquisite sketches, although we feel them to be interruptions to the interest of the story.

(To be continued.)

The Englishman's Almanack for 1829.

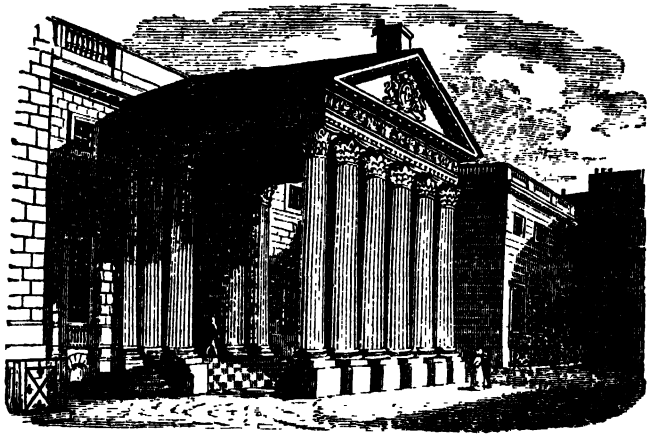
THE Company of Stationers have long enjoyed an almost perfect monopoly of Almanacks; but they have never, as has been unjustly imputed to them, attempted to crush any similar publications that were brought forward with sentiments of liberal rivalry. On the contrary, they have generally united their interests with the fortunate projectors, and thus the various tastes of all ranks and classes have been suited. "Moore's Almanack Improved," "The Clerical Almanack," and "The Clergyman's Almanack," were each adopted by the Company, after the plans on which they are compiled had been approved by the public. About a twelvemonth since, a most unjustifiable attack was made on the Company of Stationers, as introductory to the puff direct of an Almanack, then first published under the recommendation of a powerful party. The Company have wisely answered the call for improvement in a most honourable way, by the compilation of an entirely new Almanack; and we congratulate the editor on having so well accomplished his object, by presenting to the public an annual, containing "in a small compass, much useful, interesting, and diversified information."

The great improvement in the Calendar, is the introduction, under each week, of the Phenomena of Animated Nature, and the Phenomena of Vegetable Nature. For these we conceive the editor to be chiefly indebted to the literary labours of Dr. T. Forster. The work to be done in the "garden and farm," is much more fully detailed than hitherto usual. Among many other useful tables, now for the first time introduced into an Almanack, are "Rules for the Guidance of Friendly Societies," and for "Societies for Widows' Pensions;" and Hackney Coach and Watermen's Fares.

Time's Telescope for 1829; *or, a complete Guide to the Almanack. With numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by eminent Artists.* 12*mo. pp.* 420.

THIS most useful, if not the most ornamental of all the annuals, like Christmas, comes but once a year; yet, like the monthly rose, it will be found in blossom all the year round. Hitherto the editor and publishers, relying on its intrinsic merits, have forborne to decorate it with external and adventitious ornament; and the absence of this *captandum vulgus*, has perhaps rendered the volume less known than it deserved to be. They have at length, however, discovered that in this book-making age, modest merit may be jostled aside, or buried in the crowd of more assuming competitors for public favour, if it boast not some other attraction than what is afforded by intellect, taste, or judgment. The charmer "may charm never so wisely," if he have not some pretty pictures to show,—for these

may be *looked at*, without the trouble of reading or thinking, and that is something in this *poco-curante* age of luxury and indolence;—besides, the world is a great baby, and must have its dolls and rattles in the shape of picture-books. We, as "grave and reverend seniors," do not altogether object to this, and not unfrequently illustrate our numbers with engravings on wood as well as copper. Time's Telescope for 1829 is what the collectors would term an *illustrated book*, and in turning over its pages, we have been much pleased, and not seldom amused at the ingenuity with which the editor has introduced his graphic illustrations; e. g. under the date of 12th of August, we have the following representation of Carlton House.



And a page or two after is this representation of the ancient Font in Stepney Church.



In recording the battle of Waterloo, a representation is given of the cannon taken at Alexandria, and now in St. James's Park; and representations of the Regalia, under the date of the Coronation of his present Majesty. When naming the fire of London, some very curious engravings of old houses are introduced;—under Lord Mayor's Day, we find the City Arms; in the Life of the Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, is a fine view of the west front of Lincoln Cathedral;—and in the biography of Mr. Planta, late principal librarian of the British Museum, is an excellent representation of that national edifice, rendered more valuable by the certainty of its giving place, in a few years, to the more elegant and classical structure planned by Mr. Smirke. From the sketch of Mr. Planta's useful life, we cannot refuse to extract a deserved tribute to his worthy successor at the Museum.

"In the appointment of Mr. Planta's successor (Henry Ellis, esq.) his present Majesty has displayed that tact and discrimination for which he is so justly distinguished in matters of taste and literature; for whom could his Majesty have selected so well qualified to fill the important and highly responsible office of Principal Librarian to the British Museum as the learned Editor of the valuable Series of Letters illustrative of English History, who had devoted five-and-twenty years of his life to the service of that establishment, of which he is now, by his Majesty's favour, the able and efficient president? Long may he continue to fill this honourable post, and to de-

light and instruct the world with fresh excerpts from the 20,000 volumes of those valuable manuscripts, of which he was, for so many years the guardian, an office (it is well known to every literate) he discharged with credit to himself, and with the greatest advantage to those who had occasion to consult these recondite monuments of the intellectual labours of our ancestors!"

To return to the illustrations.—We should exhaust the patience of our readers, were we to enumerate the many neat engravings of *birds* and *fishes*, evidently from original drawings, which adorn the natural history part of the work,—not to mention the numerous fancy pieces that fill up an occasional half page. Suffice it to say that some of these are by *Clennell*, and the others by well-known artists.

We have bestowed so much space on the ornamental, that we have scarcely room left to speak of the useful part of this highly entertaining and miscellaneous volume.

In the account of New Year's Day, there is a curious letter (never before printed) from Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Wm. Cecill. And, under the 13th day of January,

"*Seasons for Marriage.*—In Aubrey's Gentilism, a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, is the following printed advertisement, apparently cut out of an old Almanack: 'Marriage comes in on the 13th day of January, and at Septuagesima Sunday it is out again until Low Sunday, at which time it comes in again, and goes not out until Rogation Sunday; thence it is forbidden until Trinity Sunday, from whence it is unforbidden till Advent Sunday; but then it goes out, and comes not in again till the 13th day of January next following.'"

The 12th of August, 1816, records the abolition of domestic slavery in Ceylon, in the following interesting notice:

"*Domestic Slavery abolished in Ceylon.*—Among various measures which Sir Alexander Johnston, President of his Majesty's Council, adopted with equal ability and integrity, for raising the political, moral, and intellectual character of the inhabitants of Ceylon, he obtained a charter from the Crown to extend the right of sitting upon juries to all the natives of the country; a privilege possessed by no other natives of Asia. In return for this boon, Sir Alexander urged them, for many years, to adopt some means for the gradual, but effectual abolition of domestic slavery. In consequence of his suggestion upon this point, and the anxiety of the inhabitants to show themselves worthy of the privilege which had been granted them, the proprietors of domestic slaves came to a resolution, that all children born of their slaves after the 12th of August, 1816, should be *free*; thereby putting an end to domestic slavery, which had prevailed in Ceylon for three centuries.

"The 12th of August was the day fixed upon by Sir Alexander for the commencement of the æra of liberty; that being the birth-day of the then Prince Regent, our present most gracious Sovereign, in order that the slaves might associate the more indissolubly the idea of the freedom of their descendants with that of reverence for the Crown, under the protection of which that blessing was received.

"To commemorate that event, Mrs. H. More wrote a little lyric drama, entitled 'The Feast of Freedom; or, the Abolition of Domestic Slavery in Ceylon.' This has already been rendered into many of the Indian languages: its first translation was made into the Cingalese by the Buddoo priests, who were brought to this country by Sir Alexander Johnston. One of these priests was a physician and a painter, and both are elegant poets, and considerable linguists.

"Mr. Charles Wesley, organist in ordinary to his Majesty, set this to music, and performed it before his Majesty at Windsor, on his birth-day, Aug. 12, 1827. This led to the publication of the piece with the music, to which Mrs. H. More added a few unpublished trifles, which were printed in a very thin volume, and the profits given to the appointed Irish Scripture readers, and the Irish Tract Society.

"It seems from the preface to Miss Baillie's drama of 'The Bride,' just published, that the drama is an entertainment much admired by the people of Ceylon; and frequently made use of as the most effectual mode of imparting instruction. With this view some of the sacred dramas of Mrs. H. More have been translated into Cingalese, under the auspices of Sir Alexander Johnston, and likewise Miss Baillie's drama of 'The Martyrs;' and that lady has now written The Bride, with an express view of meeting the taste and passions of that interesting people. The profits arising from its publication in England are to be devoted towards procuring translations of other works into the Cingalese language; so that the purchasers of the work, besides the high gratification which they will receive from the perusal of it, will contribute to the moral and religious improvement of the people of Ceylon."

In the Naturalist's Diary for April are some eloquent and pleasing reflections, by a gentleman who is about to make his literary *debut*, as the author

of a highly interesting work, entitled "The Journal of a Naturalist."

From the "fresh-blowing garland" of poesy with which this year's Telescope is enwreathed, we could cull many a charming flower. We must content ourselves, however, with the following "Sapphics" for Christmas Day, by Delta:

"Give me but thy love.

Give me but thy love, and I
Envy none beneath the sky;
Pains and perils I defy,
If thy presence cheer me.
Give me but thy love, my sweet,
Joy shall bless us when we meet;
Pleasures come, and cares retreat,
When thou smilest near me.

Happy 't were, beloved one,
When the toils of day were done,
Ever with the set of Sun
To thy fond arms retiring,—
There to feel, and there to know
A balm that baffles every woe,
While hearts that beat and eyes that glow
Are sweetest thoughts inspiring.

What are all the joys of earth?
What are revelry and mirth?
Vacant blessings—nothing worth—
To hearts that ever knew love.
What is all the pomp of state,
What the grandeur of the great,
To the raptures that await
On the path of true love.

Should joy our days and years illume,
How sweet with thee to share such doom!
Nor, oh! less sweet, should sorrows come,
To cherish and caress thee;
Then while I live, then till I die,
Oh, be thou only smiling by,
And, while I breathe, I'll fondly try
With all my heart to bless thee!"

The astronomical portion of Time's Telescope is particularly interesting, and contains some very curious information respecting the portentous comet, which, it is predicted, will in 1832, 3, or 4, either destroy or materially change the face of our globe.

To conclude. We have for *fifteen* years given our sincere and hearty commendations to Time's Telescope, and we never discharged this critical duty with more pleasure than on the present occasion. This annual volume is really and truly a most delightful melange of philosophy, antiquities, biography, natural history, and poetry, and deserves to lie in the parlour window of every house in the kingdom. It is a book of every day use and reference, and should never be allowed to take its place on the library shelf till the revolving year has presented its owner with a successor,—which that it may continue to do, in *sæcula sæculorum*, is the honest wish of the writer of this brief notice.

We had almost forgotten to mention the *frontispiece*, which is a perfect gem of its kind, and does infinite credit to the talents of Mr. Hawksworth, the engraver.

The Juvenile Keepsake. Edited by Thos. Roscoe. Hurst and Co.

THIS interesting little Annual is intended for juvenile readers, and we consider it equally deserving of commendation as those on a larger and more expensive scale. It is embellished with eight neatly executed engravings. Zoe and Muriotti, by Heath, and the Albanian Shepherds, by Bacon, are unquestionably the best in the collection. The prose compositions are judiciously adapted to the taste and capacities of youth, being calculated both to amuse and instruct the mind. The poetical contributions are from the pens of some of the most celebrated writers of the day, and the talented editor has contributed a due proportion. We give the following as specimens. The first is from the pen of Miss E. Taylor; the second is anonymous.

SONNET.

The Orphan Child retiring to Rest.

Sleep, blessed being! child of promise, sleep!
Thine infant cares, thy baby griefs lay by;
Fruit of the blameless day thou now may'st reap,
Nor things unhallow'd meet thy slumbering eye.
Thou art an orphan child;—yet do not weep,
God shall inspire some hearts with love to thee;
Some eye a wakeful ministry shall keep,
Though lonely in the world thou seem'st to be,
Fear not—a thousand spirits long to plead
The cause of heav'n within thy gentle breast;
Thy parents are earth's noblest ones, her best;
Immortal feelings, helpers of thy need.
To strike out music from the hardest heart,
To aid our holiest musings—is thy part.

SONG.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour!

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past
To love and call its own.

The Literary Souvenir. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. Longman and Co.

AMONG the numerous attractive Annuals of the present season, all of which have been greatly instrumental in calling forth a host of talent both in literature and art, it would be difficult, and indeed an invidious task, to assign the palm of superiority to any one in particular; but we may confidently assert that the Literary Souvenir, for the beauty and interest of its contributions, both in prose and verse, will claim a most prominent place. Indeed the deserved celebrity of its Editor, as a lyric poet, would lead us to expect a decided superiority in the poetical department; and we consequently calculated on his pages being chiefly devoted to his favourite muse; but we find that he has very judiciously devoted the major part to prose contributions of uncommon interest,—a practice which we should earnestly recommend to some of his contemporaries, who are in the habit of overloading their pages with poetic effusions, without rhyme or reason.

In addition to his own contributions, the Editor has enlisted into his service the most distinguished writers of the day; as Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford; Hervey, Malcolm, Barnard, Coleridge, &c. &c. Our prescribed limits will not allow of extracts, but we copy the following melodious strains from the pen of the Editor:

MEET ME AT SUNSET.

Meet me at sunset—the hour we love best,
Ere day's last crimson blushes have died in the west,—
When the shadowless ether is blue as thine eye,
And the breeze is as balmy and soft as thy sigh;
When giant-like forms lengthen fast o'er the ground
From the motionless mill and the linden trees round;
When the stillness below—the mild radiance above,
Softly sink on the heart, and attune it to love.
Meet me at sunset—oh! meet me once more,
'Neath the wide-spreading thorn where you met me of yore,
When our hearts were as calm as the broad summer sea
That lay gleaming before us, bright, boundless, and free;
And, with hand clasped in hand, we sat trance-bound, and deemed
That life would be ever the thing it then seemed.—
The tree we then planted, green record!
The tree we then planted, green record! lives on,
But the hopes that grew with it are faded and gone.

Meet me at sunset, beloved! as of old,—
When the boughs of the chestnut are waving in gold;
When the starry clematis bends down with its bloom,
And the jasmine exhales a more witching perfume.
That sweet hour shall atone for the anguish through
That sweet hour shall atone for the anguish of years, our tears;
And though fortune still frown, bid us smile
Through the storms of the future shall sooth and sustain;
Then, meet me at sunset—oh, meet me again!

Of the exquisite sweetness and surpassing beauty of some of the embellishments which adorn this little volume, we scarcely know how to speak in adequate terms. The names of the painters and artists we have already enumerated in p. 159. 'The Sisters,' engraved by Robinson, which forms the frontispiece, is a happy effort of the pencil and burin: the playful archness of the one, as contrasted with the love-lorn melancholy of the other, presents an admirable portraiture of female feeling. 'Cupid taught by the Graces,' engraved by Edwards; 'the departure of Mary Queen of Scots for France,' by Goodyear; 'the Proposal,' by Rolls; 'the young Novice,' by Greatbatch; and 'Feramorz relating the Story of the Peri,' are of the most pleasing and bewitching character, which at once speak to the heart and feelings of all. Minny O'Donnell at her toilet, by Portbury, does not equally please us. The half-length portrait of Sir Walter Scott, by Danforth, reflects great credit on the artist, who, we understand, is a young American but little known in this country. The view of Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, by Pye, is executed with very great judgment and effect. But 'Zadig and Astarte,' or 'the Agreeable Surprise' (the original of which is in the Marquis of Stafford's collection), for expression, for exquisite softness, and for the delightful effect of light and shade, equals, if it does not surpass, every contemporary production of the pencil or burin.

Amongst the collection of graphic talent and beauty which the Literary Souvenir displays, we regret to observe

two which we consider as failures. The one is Cleopatra embarking in the Cydnus, by Goodhall; and the other, 'She never told her Love.' The former is a mass of indistinctness; not a single object can be clearly defined; and the effect of light and shade is utterly lost. The latter, by Rolls, presents an awkward looking broadfaced country girl, with no expression but that of stupidity or absolute idiotcy, instead of the melancholy softness of disappointed love. Moreover, she appears to be leaning on nothing but her wrist; and instead of being represented in an easy recumbent attitude, she seems to be falling on her side from her own clumsiness. We regret to speak thus harshly; but our critical duties require candour and impartiality, which it is our object at all times faithfully to exercise.

The British Almanack of the Society for the diffusion of useful Knowledge, for the year 1829.

THIS is the second Almanack published by the Society. It excludes all the prophecies hitherto inserted in Almanacks, professing to foretell the weather, and future political events; and embraces a large mass of valuable information. The tables cannot fail of being highly useful. In the monthly columns, that explanatory of the Moon's duration is a happy idea. The hints on health are judicious; and the directions relative to the garden and farm very full.

The *Saints*, like the officious Paul Pry, obtrude themselves every where, and we find Deuteronomy and Ecclesiastes quoted in a work of political economy, entitled *A Call upon the People for immediate Attention to the state of their Public Affairs, Debts, and Taxes.* The plan proposed is to substitute an income tax in lieu of all others; but it is plain, from Capt. Pettman's Political Economy, Part ii. p. 82, that *direct* taxation is the very worst form in which it can exist, because, unlike *indirect* taxation, "it does not cause an increase in the amount of the circulating property, nor create any considerable increase of demand for the labour of the people." Our Saint speaks with more success when he derides the abolition of lotteries (p. 23), while cards, dice, gaming houses, and race-courses, still exist. We join with him in thinking, that of two evils it was the least, to let lotteries make a voluntary return of 400,000*l.* per annum to the State, rather than to make the sum up by compulsory taxes.

The Book of Health, or a Compendium of Domestic Medicine, published by Vizetelly and Co. of Fleet-street, is a judicious selection of the simplest, most efficacious, and most generally adopted means of restoring the system to a healthy tone. The treatment of children, the *materia medica*, and the symptoms of disease, are all accurate and desirable to know.

FINE ARTS.

HAYDON'S CHAIRING OF THE MEMBERS.

Mr. Haydon is a clever, and has been a very unfortunate artist His embarassments, and it is difficult for an unencouraged artist to be free from them, may we hope be productive of considerable and numerous advantages. Circumstances placed him in that crude mixture of unexpected and unavoidable misfortune and roguish misery which is to be met with in the walls of the King's Bench; and during the time he was compelled to breathe that tainted atmosphere, and come in contact with the vicious society there found, occurred a "remarkable frolic," which has furnished him with materials for two very curious and novel historical pictures. One of them was exhibited last year, and has since been purchased by his Majesty for the sum of five hundred guineas. That displayed the ceremony of the election for two members to represent the borough of Tenterden. The companion picture now exhibiting at the Bond Street Bazaar, represents the subsequent ceremony of chairing the successful candidates, and upon the whole may be considered the superior production. "The scene of the chairing was acted on a water-butt one evening, but was to have been again performed in more magnificent costume the next day. Just, however, as all the actors in this eccentric masquerade, High Sheriff, Lord Mayor, Head Constable, Assessor, Poll Clerks, and Members, were ready dressed, and preparing to start, the Marshal interfered, and stopped the procession!" A guard of six grenadiers and a serjeant was called in to his assistance, and confusion soon reigned. This is the event depicted in the present painting, and some of its materials are invented, though the characters are all identifiable. We cannot be expected to give a detail of the hundred figures here introduced, as Mr. Haydon has expressed his intentions and ideas so fully in his descriptive catalogue, and because it would occupy too much of our columns. But we would wish particularly to solicit the public notice to the group on the right, which is painted with

amazing truth and force. It is the picture of an unfortunate family, reduced from affluence and respectability to poverty and wretchedness. The husband and father, a gay and fashionable man, whose attachment to hunting and drinking has caused the heart-rending wreck, has just drawn a cork, and is apostrophizing the bottle, which his daughter is endeavouring to remove by filial earnestness and persuasion. Behind this careless, reckless remain of something noble, appears a too fond wife, with cheeks pale with care and distress, and eyes exhibiting the sorrowful hue of weeping, whose love for her husband induces her to request her child to desist, and allow him his only consolation in his wretchedness. Before him is his little shoeless boy, looking with innocent wonder at the "unaccountable alteration in the features and expression that takes place under the effects of intoxication." To heighten the distress, three pawnbroker's duplicates, one for the child's shoes, *1s. 6d.* one for the wedding-ring, *5s.* and one for the wife's necklace, *7l.*—lie at the feet of the father; but Mr. Haydon has decreased the bitterness of the feeling by placing *one* wedding ring on the wife's hand. The Head Constable screening himself from observation in the folds of his bed-curtain robe is a good knavish portraiture; and the countenances of the Lord Mayor, the two Members particularly the late Mr. Meredith,* and the saucepan-helmeted specimen of what Mr. Haydon calls "Voluptuous Gaiety," are very good, and full of characteristic humour and expression. There is one more object which most forcibly arrests the attention of the mind; it is the remains of what was once a gentleman. Mr. Haydon thus describes him—"First rendered reckless by imprisonment—then hopeless—then suttish—and, last of all, from utter despair of freedom, insane! Round his withered temples is a blue ribbon, with 'Dulce est pro patria mori;' for he is baring his breast to rush on the bayonets of the Guards, a willing sacrifice as he believes, poor fellow! for a great public principle. In his pocket he has three pamphlets—'On Water Drinking, or the Blessings of Imprisonment for Debt,' and Adam Smith's 'Moral Essays.' Ruffles hang from his wrists, the relics of former days, rags cover his feeble legs, one foot is naked, and his appearance is that of a being sinking in mind and body!"

Considering Mr. Haydon's previous devotion to a severer style of painting, it is surprising that he has produced so excellent and perfect a picture. But humour is not his forte, as every one must allow who compares his efforts in the grand style with these representations of low life. If the reader only turn his eyes to his other productions in the same room, he will bear us out in the assertion. We are not complaining of these efforts in a different style, as efforts; but however pleasing and popular they may become on account of their local interest, and the general preference that exists for low caricature, they never will be so creditable to him as his works of more elevated sentiment and more refined feeling. We are only fearful that the pecuniary circumstances of the artist will induce him to flatter the vitiated taste of the unintellectual, instead of, by more exalted efforts, tend to its correction.

His "Christ's entry into Jerusalem," and the "Judgment of Solomon," are both good pictures; but unfortunately the principal figures are the most inferiorly executed. In the former are introduced several portraits—Hazlitt, Newton, Voltaire, &c.; and in the latter, the figure of the real mother throwing herself anxiously and piteously forward to save the child's life, is admirably contrasted with the unwomanly grin of her whose child was a mass of hideous inanimation. "Alexander taming the horse Bucephalus," is a splendid picture; the noble figure of the horse, the easy, graceful attitude of the young and daring prince, the consternation of the courtiers, and the congratulations of Philip and his Queen, are very excellently pourtrayed. "Venus visiting Anchises on Mount Ida" is a sweet picture. The goddess is a lovely figure, blushing with a sense of her own beauty, the magnitude of the favour, and the knowledge of her guilty intentions. Anchises views her with a vacant admiration:—he forgets himself in his astonishment, and remains rivetted to his seat. Here too is the original of "The Parting," engraved in the "Friendship's Offering for 1829;" another scene from the same play, one or two portraits, and many studies.

Light's Views of Pompeii.—Carpenter and Son.

The interesting letters of the younger Pliny, detailing the particulars of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which effectually destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, are familiar to every classical student. That event occurred under the reign of the Emperor Titus, in the year 79 of the Christian æra, and is the first memorable eruption we have any particular account of. Some ascribe the date of the destruction of Pompeii to the eruption which occurred on the 5th of February, A. D. 63, and which greatly injured the city of Herculaneum. These two cities were, previous to this dreadful inundation of liquid fire, of very great celebrity and antiquity, boasting an origin from the great Hercules; and the period assigned by the best chronology for their foundation, is the 3476th of the Julian period. Their situation one from the other

* See the first part of the present volume, pp. 379, 648.

was at a distance of nine or ten miles, and the town of Pompeii is five miles from the mountain. With Herculaneum, or its history, though very interesting and curious, we have now no immediate concern, Mr. Light's views being confined to the sister city of Pompeii. The first discovery of the existence of this subterranean city was made in the year 1750, by some peasants, but it did not become an object of consideration till the year 1756; and even from that time to 1764 but few hands were employed, and those with very little zeal and exertion. Sir William Hamilton published in 1777 a memoir on the discoveries that had then been made of this elegant city; and since his time the notices of it have been both numerous and voluminous. The views now before us are confined to an illustration of its architectural remains, which are curious and valuable. The plates, drawn on stone by J. D. Harding and other artists, are twenty-four in number, and in point of execution are very creditable. The architectural remains displayed by Mr. Light consist of temples, theatres, villas, streets, tombs, &c., and each subject is accompanied by a page of descriptive letter-press, which is scarcely sufficient for the uninitiated. The first in the order of this series is the villa of Diomede, whose family tombs are discernible in the street of tombs engraved in the second plate. The apartments of the villas and the houses, are many of them adorned with paintings rather elegant than otherwise in their taste and design, and useful as furnishing in many cases a clue to the appropriation of apartments to their proper use. In the baths we find Tritons and Naiads; in the chambers of rest Morpheus and his drowsy flowers; in the triclinia (we use this term as applied to the rooms themselves, instead of the luxuriant seats which adorned them,) sacrifices to Æsculapius, &c. The formation of the temples enables us to discover their use, and in some cases, from statues discovered, or paintings remaining, the deity to whom they were inscribed has been ascertained. Those here delineated are appropriated to Fortune, Jupiter, Venus, Hercules, Isis, and Æsculapius. The temple of Fortune is very small, unless, as is extremely probable, the whole of it has not yet been cleared out; but it is remarkable for its exhibition of the remains of iron rails before the portico. The temple of Jupiter must have been magnificent, from the remains which Mr. Light has represented. In the temple of Venus the remains of columns are very interesting, and appear to have been altered from the Doric to the Corinthian by *plaster*. The cella is very clearly distinguishable, but is not so perfect as that in the temple of Isis, which preserves some of its surrounding pillars. The articles of use and furniture discovered here have been very numerous. Of the magnificent temple of Hercules we have several views:—in front of one of the pillars of the portico appears a fountain. This is the most curious remain in the city, Mr. Light says, from the supposition that its destruction took place anterior to the general burial of the city. The basilica is easily discernible from its general outline and its interesting series of columns. Two of the gates of the city are preserved, the Herculaneum Gate and the Nola Gate; and the remains of the domestic edifices, the bakehouse with the handmills and the oven, the streets, fountains, &c. are extremely curious. Mr. Light has been judicious in his choice of subjects, and successful with his pencil. We hope that he will complete his undertaking by favouring us with a series of delineations of all the curious fragments and household and domestic articles, and articles of luxury, &c. which have been discovered, and which are now preserved in the various Museums.

Rev. Rowland Hill.—Smith and Co. Bond Street.

This is an excellently well-engraved portrait of the venerable hierarch of story-telling and eccentric evangelicals, executed by that excellent artist Lupton, from a painting by S. Mountjoy Smith. It is a fine, stern, dignified countenance, by no means indicative of that ludicrous appearance which accompanies his oratorical displays; but on the contrary conveys strongly those benevolent and strictly moral feelings which have secured for him the respect of all who differ from his principles. This portrait of so worthy and eccentric a character cannot fail of being very popular among his numerous admirers.

Gothic Ornaments, No. I. and II.—Griffiths, Wellington Street, Strand.

These ornaments have been selected from our cathedral and other churches by the Messrs. Atkinsons, Architects, by whom they are drawn as large as the original bosses, finials, &c. They are highly useful, and from their accuracy in size and detail will be of great assistance to the working mason. The present numbers exhibit two finials and a head from Minster in Kent, a boss from Lincoln, a crocket and foliated capital from Lichfield, and an ornament from a cornice at Boston Church.

Illustrations of Virginia Water, No. II. Bulcock.

With great satisfaction we notice the publication of the second part of this very interesting series of views. The utter impossibility of the public having any idea of the singular embellishments of this romantic spot—all access being denied by the strictest orders—otherwise than by pictures, must render these charming illustrations very popular. Independently of their regal and local

attractions, as works of art, they are very beautiful. Mr. Delamotte's pencil has been used judiciously and masterly, and Mr. Gauci has very successfully transferred the beauty and spirit of his sketches to the stone. The four illustrations forming the present number are —1. The Fishing Temple and the frigate Victorine, taken from the Bath road; a very pleasing view. 2. Ruins from Ivybridge, very picturesque. 3. The Keeper's Royal Lodge, from the summit of the Waterfall; and 4. The Stone Grotto on the side of the Waterfall; a very romantic scene.

Select Illustrations of the County of Surrey. By G. F. Prosser. Nichols and Son.

These picturesque views of some of the most interesting seats in the county of Surrey are cleverly executed in lithography, and are accompanied with concise letter-press descriptions, which are also embellished by very neat vignettes representing a lodge, or a gate, &c. There are five plates in each number, and eight parts will complete the whole.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. Huggins, who has published numerous marine subjects, has been engaged in painting a large view of the *Opening of St. Katherine's Docks;* and an engraving of it is in progress, which will be highly coloured. Mr. Edward Duncan is aquatinting it; and he is also engaged in engraving from a painting by the same artist, a representation of H. M. S. *Indefatigable,* 44 guns, in company with the *Amazon* of 36, attacking the French ship *Les Droits de l'Homme,* in Jan. 13, 1797, off Audierne Bay near Ushant, coast of France. Another subject, which will be published soon, the production of the same artist, is the *Opening of Sheerness Docks.*

Messrs. Moon and Co. have announced a splendid national print, now engraving by Mr. John Burnet, from Wilkie's picture of *The Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo.*

NEW MUSIC.

The Muleteer, by Alfred Pellet, is very well done, but there is a passage or two in the fourth variation, containing some consecutive octaves, which have a grating effect on the ear.

The Spring and the Morning.—This pleasing ballad, the words of which, written by Sir Lumley Skeffington, bart. originally appeared in our Miscellany, has been set to music by Mr. Evans of the Strand in a very pleasing manner. It is inscribed to Miss Foote, of whom there is a lithographic likeness prefixed.

The Last Green Leaf.—Willis, Piccadilly. —Mr. T. H. Bayly, the author of the words, and the selector of a part of the melody of this ballad, is known as the successful author and composer of many very pretty and popular songs, among which are '*The Lover's Mistake,*' '*I'd be a Butterfly,*' &c. The former has reached the fifth, and the latter the ninth edition. The symphonies and accompaniment to '*The Last Green Leaf,*' are by B. G. H. Gibsone.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, *Nov.* 7. The Seatonian Prize, for the present year, is adjudged to the Rev. E. Smedley, of Sidney College, for his poem on *Saul at Endor.* The subject for the Norrisian Prize Essay for the ensuing year is, *The Doctrine of Types, and its Influence on the Interpretation of the New Testament.*

Ready for Publication.

Friendly and seasonable advice to the Roman Catholics of England; with an Appendix and Notes. By the Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, M. A. Chaplain in ordinary to the King.

Mahometanism Unveiled; being an attempt to explain on new but strictly Scriptural principles, the growth and permanence of this Arch-heresy. By the Rev. CHARLES FOSTER.

An account of the late Emperor Alexander's Journey to and from Cajana, a remote province in the north-east of Finland, in the Russian, Swedish, French, and German languages. By Capt. GUIPENBERG. It contains statistical and historical notices of the city Cajana, and the ancient fortress Cajaneborg.

Observations upon the several Sunday Services prescribed by the Liturgy throughout the year. By the Right Rev. ALEX. JOLLY, D. D. one of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Communion in Scotland.

A new edition of Thucydides, printed at the Clarendon Press, illustrated with Maps drawn from actual surveys, and accompanied with Notes. By the Rev. T. ARNOLD, Head Master of Rugby School.

The Medea of Euripides, from the text and with a translation of Porson's Notes. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, editor of the Hecuba of Euripides.

A Latin Delectus, with copious English Notes at the end, intended as a sequel to Dr. Valpy's Latin Delectus. By the Rev. F. VALPY.

Hoogeveen on the Greek Particles; trans-

lated into English. By the Rev. J. Seager.

Letters from Cambridge, illustrative of the studies, habits, and peculiarities of the University.

The Gift of an Uncle; being descriptive Notices of the Animal and Vegetable World.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1829, containing Memoirs of Archbishop Sutton, Dugald Stewart, esq. Sir James E. Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Bishop Tomline, the Margravine of Anspach, Sir Rich. Strahan, Dean Hook, Capt. Clapperton, &c.

The Circle of the Seasons for the year 1829.

Thoms' Early Prose Romances, Part Thirteen, containing the Second Part of Tom a Lincolne.

Preparing for Publication.

An Account of the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions attached to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Public and Endowed Grammar Schools, Chartered Companies, and Corporate Bodies; giving the Names of the Founders, and a Statement of the Qualifications requisite for the respective Candidates.

A Topographical and Genealogical History of the Hundred of Carhampton, in the Western Division of the County of Somerset. By James Savage, Librarian to the Somerset and Taunton Institution.

Ecclesiastical Annals from the Commencement of Scripture History to the 16th Century. Translated and abridged from the Latin of Professor Spanheim, of Leyden. By the Rev. G. Wright.

Sabbath Meditations, in Prose and Verse. By the late Rev. James Pitt Vernon, A.M. To which will be added, A Biographical Memoir of the Author, by Charles James Mansfield, A.M. Also, a third edition of Vernon's Sermons.

Sermons. By the Rev. T. Arnold, Head Master of Rugby School.

The second Volume of Mr. Sharon Turner's Modern History of England, containing the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

A new collection of Mémoirs Historiques sur la Cour de France péndant le Dixhuitième Siècle, at Brussels, to be chronologically arranged, and illustrated with Notes.

M. Burger, of Heidelberg, proposes to publish a Plan of Universal Language, by which the people of every nation may, in the course of two days, acquire the method of understanding the contributions of foreigners, without an acquaintance with the mother tongue.

A History of the University of Leyden. By Professor Siegerbeck.

The grand Atlas of Denmark, consisting of forty-eight sheets, under the direction of the Chevalier d'Abrahamson.

The Society for Instructing the Natives of Bombay, have lately announced a Mahratta Grammar and Dictionary for Indians, and the same in the Guyrata dialect; and English and Mahratta Lexicon and Grammar; also a Guyrata Grammar and Dictionary for Englishmen.

A new Cyclopedia, under the editorship of Dr. Lardner, has been announced, in which some of the first men of the age are said to have united their labours. One of the peculiarities of this work is, that it professes to produce treatises on the most abstruse departments of science and art, divested altogether of their technical language and symbols.

The Principles of Natural Philosophy developed and applied in explaining the Phenomena of Chemistry, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism. By Thomas Exley, A.M. Associate of the Bristol Phil. and Lit. Society.

The Yule Log; being a Christmas Eve's Entertainment after the ancient custom. By Thos. Wilson.

The Tower Menagerie, comprising the Natural History of the Animals contained in that Establishment. By Mr. Jennings.

Narrative of a Tour from the Bank to Barnes, by way of Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Brentford, and the Countries west of London.

On the Origin and Treatment of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, and on the Intermittent Fevers common in the County of Essex. By Dr. Forster, of Chelmsford.

An Essay on the Deaf and Dumb, shewing the advantages of Medical Treatment in early Infancy, with observations on Congenital Deafness. By J. Harrison Curtis, Esq. Surgeon Aurist to the King.

Book of Jasher.

A translation from the original Hebrew manuscript of the book of Jasher, referred to as a work of credit and reputation in Joshua x. 13, has lately been discovered. This book was kept as a memorial of the great events which had happened from the beginning of time, especially to the family and descendants of Abraham, by the Kings of Judah. After the Babylonish captivity it fell into the possession of the Persian Kings, and was preserved with great care in the city of Gazna; from whence a translation was procured by the great Alcuin, who flourished in the 8th century, at the cost of several bars of gold, presented to those who had the custody of it. He brought this translation to his own country, having employed, with his companions, seven years in pilgrimage, three of which were spent in Gazna, in order to his obtaining this important and interesting work. After his return to England, he was made Abbot of Canterbury, and having lived in the highest honor, died in the year 804, leaving this, with other manuscripts, to his friend, a clergyman in Yorkshire. It appears to have been preserved with religious

care for many centuries, until about 100 years since it fell into the hands of a gentleman who certifies that on its cover was the following testimony of our great reformer Wickliffe: "I have read the book of Jasher twice over, and I much approve of it, as a piece of great antiquity and curiosity, but I cannot consent that it should be made a part of the canon of Scripture." This invaluable work has long lain concealed, until by an accident it fell into the hands of the present possessor, who proposes to publish it.

Since the above has been communicated to the public, a person by the name of Samuels, who resides at Liverpool, states that he is at present engaged in preparing the book of Jasher, a copy of which has long been in his possession, and which, together with the original text, he intends shortly to publish.

Linnean Society.

Nov. 5. The first meeting of the 45th session of this society took place at the society's house, Soho-square, A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P. in the chair. Among the presents to the society was a drawing of a new species of pheasant, brought to this country by Lady Campbell from India, the bird having been given to her ladyship by the King of Ava, and caught in the mountains of Cochin China. Mr. Bicheno, the secretary, delivered the annual address on the meeting of the society. The paper showed the advantages that would result to the science of natural history by the employment of terms suitable to the conception of general readers.—A marble bust of Sir J. E. Smith, the late lamented President, was placed in the room, and excited much attention.

The Comet.

The Comet, about which there has been so much cavilling, and so many contradictory statements, has at length re-appeared, and was seen on Monday night, the 3d of Nov. by a gentleman at a private Observatory, in R. A. 22 hours 58 minutes, and decl. North 24 degrees 30 minutes. Accounts have also been received of its appearance in distant parts. It is one of those very rare Comets whose orbit, an ellipse of no very great eccentricity, lies within the orbit of Jupiter, and it has a short period of little more than three years and five months. It first appeared about forty-two years ago, and not in 1795, as stated in one of the London Papers. Its period however has been determined only of late years, by Professor Encke, a Prussian Astronomer. It was predicted and seen in 1795, 1799, and must have returned Nov. 7, 1802, 1805, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1822, and 1825, in which latter year it was twice seen.

Theological Speculation.

Among the numerous quackeries of the age, the attempt now making to form what is ludicrously and inconsistently called a free and independent Episcopal Chapel, is the most bare-faced and presuming. The originator is an obscure individual whose prospects in the Church have been baffled, and he is now endeavouring to establish an *episcopal* chapel, which is to be *independent* of episcopal authority! "It is proposed (says the prospectus) to open a Chapel in London for the restoration of the mode of worship, which is required by the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," and "to revive her ancient form of worship." After thus expressing his determination to adhere to the strict letter of the holy ritual, the writer, with the utmost self-complacency, and the most illogical stupidity, informs us that it is intended "to alter such expressions in the Book of Common Prayer, as seem to favour some of the erroneous notions of the Catholics, and to revise and correct it triennially, if two-thirds of the seat-holders see it necessary!"

The Abbé Demazures, one of the Latin Fathers in the Holy Land, who has lately arrived at Paris, has brought with him, from Jerusalem, drawings, geographical documents, and armour, which belonged to the companions of Godferoi de Bouillon and Tancred. These objects were intended as a present to the Duke de Riviere; but that nobleman being dead, the Abbé proposes to offer them to his illustrious pupil, the Duke of Bordeaux.

There has been recently discovered, in an old monastery in Western Friesland, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Franc Floris, the Flemish Raphael, *The Multiplication of the Five Loaves*. This magnificent picture is to be cleaned and sent to Antwerp, which was the birth-place of the painter.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

Nov. 20. This evening the Society of Antiquaries held its first meeting for the session, Thomas Amyot, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

The collection of ancient paintings bequeathed to the Society by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, were exhibited to the meeting; and a descriptive Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Ellis, was read. They are twenty-six in number, and are chiefly portraits. The largest is a portrait of Queen Mary; there are two of Richard the Third, neither exhibiting any signs of a deformed person, and several of foreign Princes. One of the largest frames contains four paintings, commemorative of the foundation of the church of Ely.

A letter was read from a Danish professor, giving an account of the origin and history of the learned societies of Denmark.

Nov. 27. Henry Hallam, Esq. V. P. who occupied the chair, opened the proceedings of the evening with informing the Society, that His Majesty was pleased to resume, for the Royal Gallery at Windsor, the four historical pictures intrusted to the Society's care by King George the Third, and then in the meeting-room. He also announced from the Chair, that His Majesty had most graciously made known his intention of presenting annually two gold medals of fifty guineas each, to be disposed of in such manner as the Society should think fit.

An Essay by A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. was then read, containing an account of the recent discoveries at the War-bank, near Holwood-hill, in Kent. A satisfactory report of these researches, as far as they had then proceeded, was inserted in our Magazine for September, p. 255. Mr. Kempe has since cut a section across the circular building (which he presumes to be a temple), by which it has been ascertained that no floor exists, and only fragments of pottery were found, as in the adjoining ground. —His most important additional discovery is that of a wall at some distance in the field, two feet and a half thick, and thirty feet in length. There is reason to believe, from the account of the occupier of the farm, that similar foundations exist throughout the field. Mr. Kempe's description was satisfactorily elucidated by plans, and delineations of an ear-ring, and several relics of various descriptions, the result of his excavations.

Ancient Well.

On the shores of the Moray Firth, in the parish of Duffus, stands the small but neat and thriving fishing station of Burghead. The town is of no very ancient standing; but the promontory is said by antiquaries to have formed a station for the Romans, when that wonderful people colonized our rugged strands. To the north is a perpendicular rock, which the Danes surrounded with a rampart of oaken logs, or stakes, portions of which have been frequently dug up, together with hatchets, and quantities of burned grain. In digging at the time of the erection of the harbour, the worthy proprietor informed us, his men found about 30 small figures of bulls cut in stone, that are supposed to have been trophies carved by the Romans, as we strike medals in commemoration of any signal victory. Another scrap of Roman antiquity was dug up by the workmen—a small brass coin, which an eminent antiquary, Sir T. Dick Lauder, said was one of the tokens in common use among the Roman soldiers to note their allowances of wine. But by far the most curious and antique object at Burghead is a large well, cut out of the solid rock, like a chamber, to the depth of about twenty feet, and twelve feet square. You descend to the spring by a flight of twenty-six steps, cut also out of the rock, which have been much worn by footsteps, supposed to be those of the Roman soldiers, and their successors, the Danes; for it is plausibly conjectured that this gigantic well must have been the one used in days of yore by the soldiers of the garrison. Ten times the present population of Burghead, daily frequenting the spring, would scarcely perhaps in centuries have made such an impression on these steps of massive rock. The well was discovered about fifteen years ago, when some improvements on the pier were in progress. A want of water was severely felt by the labourers, and as they were one day lamenting their scarcity of this cheap but invaluable element of nature, an old man suggested that they should dig in a certain spot, where, according to immemorial tradition, a well would be found. They resolved to try, and immediately commenced operations; but after excavating a depth of ten or twelve feet on the side of the hill, they got tired of the project and desisted. The late Duke of Gordon, who was one of the proprietors of the harbour, and who happened at the time to be visiting, hearing the story of the well, told the men to dig away, and not to mind a day or two's labour. They accordingly set to again, and at length succeeded, at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet from the surface, in finding the long-hidden well, and verifying the truth of the old tradition.

The Manor Shore, York.

Nov. 14. The labours of the workmen in the employment of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, to excavate the Manor Shore, are now fast drawing to a conclusion. Walls have been traced of an apartment beyond the large room in which stand the large Saxon pillars, described by us at the time of their discovery last year (xcvii. ii. 457.) It is about 60 feet long, and 25 wide. As there are no pillars found, this building is thought to have had a wooden roof, and it is supposed to have been the chapter-house, which has been so long and so anxiously looked for, the room adjoining it, containing the pillars, being conjectured to have formed the entrance. The walls run directly across the vaults commonly called the King's cellars, and are but a few inches below the floor. The walls of these vaults are composed of moulded stones taken from the Abbey. This fact places it beyond doubt, that they have belonged to the Palace and not to the Abbey. On clearing away some rubbish on the north transept of the Church, an old buttress, in the Norman style, presented itself. It is composed of grit stone, and has been part of the old Church. Its preservation is owing to its being completely inclosed in the wall of the Church. Near it are some steps, apparently leading to an entrance.

SELECT POETRY.

STANZAS

On the Statue of Milo and the Group of Sampson and the Philistines, modelled by Mr. Lough, Sculptor.

By JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq.*

LOUGH, had thy work been form'd in ancient time,
At Portici, or at Pompeii found,
The world would then have own'd that work sublime,
And with due praise thy merit been renown'd.

Nor less thy group of Sampson mid his foes,
Who deals destruction with a simple bone,
That work alike superior genius shews,
And candid critics will its beauties own.

Yet there are some who, with a jealous spleen,
Attempt thy native genius to decry;
Who say that thou hast noblest models seen,
And thus admit the merit they deny.

WEARIE'S WELL.

From "The Amulet."—Reviewed in p. 850.

By WILLIAM MOTHERWELL,

Author of "Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern."

IN a saft simmer gloamin,
In yon dowie dell,
It was there we twa first met
By Wearie's cauld well.
We sat on the brume bank
And looked in the burn,
But sidelang we looked on
Ilk ither in turn.

The corn-craik was chirming
His sad eerie cry,
And the wee stars were dreaming
Their path through the sky.
The burn babbled freely
Its luve to each flower,
But we heard and we saw nought
In that blessed hour.

We heard and we saw nought
Above or around:
We felt that our luve lived,
And loathed idle sound.
I gazed on your sweet face
Till tears filled mine e'e,
And they drapt on your wee loof—
A warld's wealth to me!

Now the winter snaw 's fa'ing
On bare holm and lea;
And the cauld wind is strippin'
Ilk leaf aff the tree.
But the snaw fa's not faster,
The leaf disna part
Sae sune frae the bough, as
Faith fades in your heart.

Ye've waled out anither
Your bridegroom to be;
But can his heart luve sae
As mine luvit thee?
Ye 'll get biggings and mailins,
And monie braw claes;
But they a' winna buy back
The peace o' past days.

Fareweel, and for ever!
My first luve and last;
May thy joys be to come,
Mine live in the past.
In sorrow and sadness,
This hour fa's on me;
But light, as thy love, may
It fleet over thee.

BAGATELLE.—*By Mrs.* CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.

On a young man of the name of Henry Heaven *robbing his master, and going off with his books to New South Wales.*

OLD fashion'd folk—who well define
The diff'rence between mine and thine—
And think (good souls!) the murd'rer's doom
Were better veil'd in fearful gloom,
Than made (as is the rage of late)
A sort of enviable fate—
By theories, which—strange to tell!—
Award Heaven's joys to deeds of Hell!
How will such folk, with wonder, stare,
To learn how thieves are like to fare,
When convicts quit our English jails,
To find a *Heaven* in New South Wales!

West Square.

LINES TO J. F. PENNIE,

Author of the "Royal Minstrel," &c.

BARD of the sacred Lyre! though now,
Unfading bays should deck thy brow;
How few, in this voluptuous age,
Have souls to feel thy gifted page!
Yet—in the rolls of after-time,
Shall shine inscrib'd thy strains sublime.—
Then shall the sons of genius mourn
Thy blighted hopes, thy "laurels torn;"
And give to Milton and to thee,
A tear of kindred sympathy. D. CABANEL.

On a Clergyman, who went round his Parish to collect contributions after a Charity Sermon.

IN the Bible, first Ecclesiastes you find,
While the Books of the Prophets come lagging behind;
Then no wonder our orthodox friends make a fuss,
Since *the Preacher comes after the Prophets* (profits) with us. Q. J.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The surrender of Varna, which we mentioned in our last Number, is attributed, it is said, to the treachery of Youssouf Pacha, the second in command, the Captain Pacha being no party to it. All the troops under Youssouf Pacha laid down their arms, and during the night of the 10th Oct. they came in troops, with their commanders, out of the town, to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers. After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, had fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed permission to retire unmolested, with 300 men, to the corps under Omer Vrione, which was granted.

Omer Vrione, it appears, having ascertained the fate of the above fortresses, fled with great precipitation towards the right bank of the Kamtschik, abandoning in the flight his ammunition waggons and baggage. He was pursued by Prince Eugene; and on the 15th ult. a detachment of the Russians, under General Dillingshausen, who had approached the left bank of the river, was attacked by a body of Turkish cavalry and infantry, who had repassed the Kamtschik, for the purpose of raising intrenchments. According to the bulletin, the Turks were discomfited with considerable loss. No movements of consequence between the respective armies had taken place.

GREECE.

The Count Capo d'Istrias, the President of Greece, has issued a circular from Egina, to the different departments on the 27th of August, in which he announces that Mr. Stratford Canning, the Count Guilleminot, and the Marquess Ribeaupierre, have arranged the formation at Corfu of a Congress for their respective Courts, to contribute to the fulfilment of the treaty of the 6th of July, and requiring the departments to furnish forthwith statements of their internal condition; for instance, the number of Greek citizens and property, of settled Turks and Turkish property, and amount of devastations by Ibrahim Pacha, since the 6th of July.

AFRICA.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 1st of August, state that King Chacka, a powerful chief, had made an attack upon several of our Chiefs, on the frontiers of the Colony. Chacka had sent some of his people as spies, who had arrived in the Colony, but the Government would not allow them to come to Cape Town.—In the new Courts of Justice, Trial by Jury, in criminal cases, had given great satisfaction.—A free press had been granted to this Colony.

Timbuctoo has, at last, been visited by an European. A Frenchman of the name of Caillier, who had no other reason than public charity, set out from Senegal in April, 1827, and ascended the Rio Mumez with a caravan, and at last attained the mountains of Fonta-Dialon, where he was detained in a village five months by an attack of fever. He continued his route to Bambara, and descended the Niger in a vessel which conducted him in a month to the port of Timbuctoo. He continued in that town fifteen days, and took advantage of an occasion which was offered to him of passing the great desert and attaining the sea shore through Morocco. He succeeded in his attempt, but he underwent the most horrible privations; he reached Tafiliz, then Fez, Mequinez, and Tangiers, where the Consul-General of France, M. Delaporte, embarked him in a vessel which was bound for Toulon.

CHINA.

The *Chinese Chronicle* of the 15th of Jan. contains a curious account of a battle fought with a large body of insurgents, or "robbers," as they are called, in Western Tartary. Yang-fung, the Chinese leader, led his cavalry to meet the enemy; whilst he sent a division secretly round the north sand-hill, to come upon their rear, and attack them on all sides. At this moment was seen, holding in his hand a red flag, and clad in a garment of variegated colours, riding on horseback, a robber leader. He wound the flag, and pointed to his followers to advance and die fighting. Our troops (says the report) flew boldly forward and slew the thieves, who began to give way; when suddenly from behind, by the south-east of the sand-hill, there dashed out a rebel leader, holding a flag, and heading 500 or 600 horse, who flew forthwith into the battle, till musketry and arrows blended, swords and spears met each other. Our troops from Kirin (in eastern Tartary) now dashed into the rebel ranks; one of our men was cut down, but two of our officers seized the rebel leader, clad in the variegated or flowery garment, and brought him off. The imperial troops took advantage of the circumstance, and pressed upon the rebels so vigorously as to drive them into confusion; after which they fled in disorder. The government troops pursued, cutting down the fugitives, to the distance of 20 leagues. There were upwards of 4,300 of the enemy slain, and 1000 taken prisoners. The Emperor praises highly the commander of this division of the grand army for his generalship, by which he surrounded and caught the leader in gay clothing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Catholic Associations and Brunswick Clubs.

The violent agitations in Ireland have in some degree subsided, owing, in a great measure, to the government proclamation, prohibiting illegal assemblies. The Catholic Association, however, still meets; and a vote of thanks was lately passed to Mr. Shiel for his speech at the Penenden heath meeting; the fallacy of which we have exposed in page 387. At the same meeting, Mr. Cobbett, who, twelve months ago, was flattered and praised almost to idolatry, was abused, in language almost equal to that which he himself is frequently in the habit of using; because he has exposed the objects of the Association, and ridiculed the political dinner given to Mr. Shiel at the City of London tavern.* Mr. O'Connell professed himself to be quite delighted with the result of the Penenden heath meeting. The Protestants of England were challenged to try their strength in the other counties; and the Association is to be called on to send a deputation to England, at the close of the term, when Mr. O'Connell himself will be at liberty. We are also threatened with an addition of some Roman Catholic Clergymen to the deputation. Mr. O'Connell also states that the Irish members of Parliament are to be summoned before the Association, to receive their instructions, one month before the meeting of Parliament, whither Mr. O'Connell proposes he shall be attended by two gentlemen from every city and large town in Ireland! At the meeting of the Association on the 14th of Nov. a letter was read from Mr. Eneas M'Donnell, their agent in London, requesting their opinion of his conduct at the late meeting of the British Catholic Association, when he deprecated the countenance given on that occasion to securities.† Mr. O'Connell denounced those members of the English Catholic Association, who had evinced a disposition to entertain the question of securities, as being the worst enemies of the Catholic cause. He was of opinion that the Irish Catholics must make arrangements to separate themselves from the English Association, and they would get up an honest Catholic Association in England!

On the 4th of Nov. the Catholic mobs presented a most alarming scene of confusion in the city of Dublin. During the night numerous large and detached parties, apparently, however, acting in concert, paraded the street, shouting and yelling. In some cases they broke the windows in the shops and fronts of houses. A mob, consisting of the lowest persons, O'Connellites, rushed in a body, from the Coal-quays along Westmorland-street, into College-green, and attacked some gentlemen who were standing near the statue of King William, and whom they thought must of course be Brunswickers. Detachments of the O'Connellites appeared at occasional intervals in Dame-st. Nassau-street, Dawson-street, Grafton-st., and along the quays;—they were armed with short sticks and stones, which they flung at every well-dressed person they met. They continued these assaults until some party of the Scots Greys, or horse police, approached and dispersed them.

The spirit of Protestantism is evidently roused throughout the empire, to counteract the encroachments of Popery. Associations under the name of *Brunswick Clubs* have been instituted in every part of Ireland. Since the Brunswick Constitutional Club was established in Dublin, nearly 200 branch societies have been established for similar objects. The following counties have formed county clubs; viz. Limerick, Clare, Cork, Meath, Westmeath, Donegal, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Wexford, Galway, Sligo, Armagh, Louth, Roscommon, Tyrone, Londonderry, Down, Cavan, Antrim, Leitrim, Longford, Tipperary, Wicklow, and Dublin. The total number of members admitted to the clubs exceeds 140,000.

In England and Wales a similar spirit has also manifested itself. Brunswick Clubs are formed, or about to form, in the counties of Essex, Kent, Buckingham, Devon, Derby, Lancashire, Leicester, Northampton, Not-

* Mr. Henry Hunt published an account of this dinner given to Mr. Shiel, which he says was got up by Mr. Galloway, and that those who attended it, consisted of Irish Catholics, Unitarians, Free-thinking Christians, and the friends of the landlord!

† The British Catholic Association met on the 10th Nov. at Freemasons-hall, (see p. 387) for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for an unconditional repeal of the laws affecting Roman Catholics. The Duke of Norfolk was in the chair, and stated that he was favorable to firm language in their petition, but trusted that no language would be made use of that would imply the rejection of any measure proposed by Government for their relief, because accompanied by securities, which might not be inconsistent with their rights as citizens, nor interfere with their religion. This opinion was received with mingled expressions of approbation and disapprobation. During the riotous proceedings which took place, Mr. French, the Catholic Barrister, was ejected. A petition for unconditional emancipation was at length agreed to; an amendment for adding the word "unqualified," being negatived as unnecessary.

tingham, Suffolk, Salop, Worcester, Cheshire, Northumberland, Anglesea, Caernarvon, Merioneth, &c. &c.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 11, 12. During two days the metropolis was enveloped in one of the most dense fogs that has appeared for several years. Many very serious accidents happened to persons, cattle, and carriages. The Bishop of London was going to his seat at Fulham, but owing to the darkness of the night the coachman lost all trace of the road; links were procured and carried by men before the horses, at which, being young spirited animals, they took fright, and set off at a furious rate, to the imminent danger of his Lordship and coachman; fortunately they were stopped without accident, and hacks being procured, his Lordship was taken home in safety.—The Birmingham coach was upset at Notting-hill; and the Kidderminster mail at Kilburn.—The horses of a hackney coach ran against the iron rails of St. George's Hospital with such violence that the stone fence was broken, and an iron spike ran into the chest of one of the horses, and killed it on the spot.—A young woman was run over by a hackney coach in the street and killed on the spot. A coach was overturned near the Mansion-house, by which three persons were severely hurt. The fog was so dense down the river that all business in loading and unloading shipping was nearly suspended. A great number of vessels coming up the river were detained. The demand for links was so great, that in some of the villages round London, they sold for a guinea each.

Nov. 18. An accident, accompanied by the loss of three lives, and the serious injury of two individuals, took place in Covent-garden Theatre, owing to the explosion of one of the gasometers, which a number of workmen were employed in removing. Several fire-engines were shortly in attendance; and it having been ascertained that the gas-room, which is situated immediately under the stage, was on fire, the firemen, assisted by a plentiful supply of water, directed their pipes to that quarter of the building, and in a few moments succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Two of the sufferers are Mr. Douglas, the steward and store-keeper, and Mr. Fennell, the gas-master.

A new coinage of crown pieces is in great forwardness at the Mint, and will shortly be issued. The number directed to be struck in the first instance is one million of pieces, of the value of 250,000*l.* sterling. They are intended, it is said, principally for the country circulation, where it is conceived they may be of some utility, as an aid to the circulation, when the small notes come to be withdrawn. The new coinage will not differ in weight from the crowns already in use.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Oct. 24. *The Youthful Queen*, Christine of Sweden, an adaptation from the French, was produced. The plot is amusing, the dialogue good, and the acting very spirited. It was universally applauded.

Nov. 11. *Rhyme and Reason*, a farce.

Nov. 22. A new comedy in five acts, by James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "William Tell," &c. was produced, under the title of *The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green*. The Beggar's daughter obtains the love and admiration of all who see her, apprentices, citizens, gentlemen, and nobles. One of the latter carries her off with no honourable views; she escapes, and in the midst of a number of aspirants for her hand she discovers a peasant who has a great resemblance to her father's portrait. Her blind father, on losing Bess, makes his complaint to the Queen, Elizabeth, in one of her progresses, who declares that the nobleman who desired her as a paramour shall have her as wife. This is to take place, when the beggar girl refuses her hand, and vows her heart to the peasant, who, it appears, is Lord Wilford and her own cousin, being son of her father's brother and enemy. The bye-plot is amusing. It is the disappointed hope of a fortune-hunting citizen. There are some good scenes in this comedy; but much that might be very judiciously curtailed. The play is withdrawn, we believe, for that purpose.

Covent Garden.

Nov. 5. *The Soldier's Stratagem*, a comedy in three acts, translated from the French, as we have heard, by Mr. Lacey. The plot is uninteresting, and the piece met with very great disapprobation.

Adelphi.

Oct. 30. *A Day's Fun; or All's Fair in Fair time*, a broad farcical burletta.

The Messrs. Maffey, of Paris, have introduced their celebrated puppet company, under the title of *Theatre du Petit Lazary*, to the notice of the British public at the Argyle Rooms, which they have fitted up and designated as above. The performances are wonderfully clever and varied, and the puppet dramas and operas in which they exhibit are exceedingly well sustained. The action of the characters is very good and less constrained than might have been expected; but the changes, multiplications, and metamorphoses are the triumph of pantomimical and automatical talent. Many an excellent trick may be borrowed from these metamorphoses of Messrs. Maffey's to enrich our Christmas pantomimes.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

Nov. 20. 3d Drag. Guards: Capt. Maunsell to be Major.—8th Light Drag.: Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. B. Molyneux to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. Morgell to be Major.—12th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Bayly to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. A. Cruise to be Major. 69th ditto, Major Lord E. Hay to be Major.—81st ditto, Capt. E. Scoones to be Major.—92d ditto, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donald to be Lieut.-Col.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry: Major L. B. Badcock, 8th Light Drag.; Capt. H. Armytage, Coldstream Foot Guards; Capt. H. E. Boates, Royal Horse Guards; Major Hon. G. R. Abercromby, 3d Drag. Guards.

Staff.—Major R. R. Loring to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet Major W. G. Eliot to be Lieut.-Col.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. R. Boteler to be Lieut.-Col.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. Webber, to be Dean of Rippon.
Rev. A. Power, Archdeacon of Lismore.
Rev. W. Birkett, Preb. in Wolverhampton Collegiate Church.
Rev. W. Bowe, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. W. Spooner, Preb. Lichfield Cath.
Rev. S. H. Banks, Dullingham V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. C. B. Bruce, St. James's R. Southelmham, Suffolk.
Rev. F. H. Brickenden, Hoggeston R. Bucks.
Rev. G. Butland, Ringmore R. Devon.
Rev. W. Colvile Baylham, St. Peter's R. Suffolk, with Brome R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Connor, Sudburn R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. J. G. Dowland, Brodwindsor V. Dorset.
Rev. W. H. Edmeades, Nursted and Ifield RR. Kent.
Rev. G. Freer, Yaxley R. Hants.
Rev. J. C. Gooch, Toppesfield R. Essex.
Rev. P. Gurdon, Southbergh R.
Rev. W. Hildyard, Market Deeping R. c Lincoln.
Rev. G. Lavington, Wrockwardine V. Salop.
Rev. F. Leighton, Cardiston R. co. Salop.
Rev. E. Marsham, Stratton Strawless R. Norfolk.
Rev. E. J. Moor, Hengrave R. co. Suffolk.
Rev. E. Palling, Cuckney V. Notts.
Rev. W. H. Parry, Holt R. Norfolk.
Rev. S. Revell, Wingerworth R. co. Derby.
Rev. G. P. Richards, Kew and Petersham V. Surrey.
Rev. T. Salwey, St. Florence R. Pembrokeshire.
Rev. J. Topham, St. Andrew Droitwich R. co. Worcester.
Rev. R. Wilde, Claverdon V. co. Warwick.
Rev. W. Young, Aller R. co. Somerset.

Chaplains.

Rev. J. Monson, Chap. to the King.
Rev. J. Nelson, Chap. to the Dow. Lady Suffield.

Civil Preferments.

James Parke, esq. to be Judge of the King's Bench, *vice* Holroyd, resigned.
Henry Goulburn, esq. barrister-at-law, a Welsh Judge.
Adam Rolland, esq. to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.
Rev. Edw. Bouverie Pusey, to be Hebrew Professor in the University of Oxford, with the Canonry of Christ Church thereunto annexed.
Rev. T. Harrison, Head Master of Maidstone Grammar School.
Rev. T. Nayler, Master of Marlborough Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13. At Florence, the lady of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. a son.——14. At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Gardiner, a son.——19. At Howth Castle, near Dublin, the Right Hon. the March. of Clanricarde, a dau.——25. At the Vicarage, Ealing, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Oakley, a son.

Lately. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of the Hon. Tho. Erskine, a son.

Nov. 3. At Bloxworth Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Pickard, jun. a son.——At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Mr. Sheriff Copeland, a son.——8. At Newby Park, near Thirsk, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, a dau.——9. The Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, a son and heir.——At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Sir Gregory A. Lewin, a dau.——10. Lady Harriet Baring, a son and heir.——11. At Brighton, Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a dau.——At Hastingleigh Rectory, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Dushie, a son.——18. In Great Russell-street, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Jones, a dau.——19. The wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. Parke, a dau.——In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Ashby Smith, M.D. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Paris, George Chapman, jun. esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Dieppe, to Miss Marianne Fitz Edward, late of Woodford, Wilts.

Oct. 6. At Munich, Yeats Brown, esq. to the Hon. Steuarta, fifth dau. of Lord Erskine, Minister Plen. to the King of Bavaria.—16. At Hereford, the Rev. H. Allen to Anne Caroline, sister of Lord Southampton.—H. Hordern. esq. of Dunstall Hall, near Wolverhampton, to Frances Eliz. dau. of Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall.——20. At New Church, Isle of Wight, Geo. Johnston, esq. to Mary Stuart, second dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Augustus Courtenay, R.N.—21. At Leadenham, near Grantham, Lieut.-Col. Chaplin, Coldstream Guards, M.P. to Millicent, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Reeve, esq.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Henry Cock, E.I.C. to Mary, third dau. of the late John Deane, esq. of the Rectory, Great Marlow, Bucks.—21. At Heighington, the Rev. Cha. Pasley Vivian, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to Grace Anna, second dau. of Lt.-Gen. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, co. Durham.——23. At All Souls, Henry T. Jones, esq. of Chatham, to Caroline Munster, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Wulff, R.A. and widow of the late Sir Rich. Hardinge, Bart.——24. At Thames Ditton, John Broadhurst, esq. of Foster Hall, Derbyshire, to the Hon. Henrietta Mabel, dau. to Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Baroness de Ros.——25. At Oxford, Siguor Cardi, teacher of the Italian languages in the University, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Mr. Weller.—At Florence, the Earl of Dartmouth, to the Hon. Frances Barrington, second dau. of Visc. Barrington.—29. At Northampton, Edgcumbe Daniel, esq. of Flore, Assist. Commissary-gen. to Sarah Ann, dau. of late M. Taylor, esq. of Liverpool.——30. At Pontefract, the Rev. Edw. Walter, of Horncastle, to Ann, dau. of Geo. Pyemont, esq. of Tanshelf, near Pontefract.—At Bath, the Rev. Robert James Serjeantson, Vicar of Snaith, to Maria, eldest dau. of Admiral Ballard, of Park-street, Bath.—At Litcham, Norfolk, Derick Hoste, esq. of Barwick House, to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Dixon Hoste.——31. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Mattlebury, C. B. to Mrs. Brown, late of Cavendish-place, Bath.

Lately. The Rev. G. Mumford, of Lynn, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Edwards, M.A.—At Hereford, Rev. H. Allen, to the Hon. Anne Caroline Fitzroy, sister of Lord Southampton.—At Brixton, the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, to Caroline, dau. of John Blades, esq. of Brockwell Hall, Surrey.——At Bath, Capt. Sampson Jervois, R.N. to Mary Eliz. dau. of John M'Clary, esq.——At Minchinhampton, the Rev. J. Rathbone, of Rumford, Essex, to Arabella Colston, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall, Oxon.

Nov. 5. At Great Stanmore, Capt. Franklin, R.N. to Jane, second dau. of John Griffin, esq. of Bedford-place.—6. At the New Church, Marylebone, W. Henry Simpson, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late John Strachey, esq. E.I.C.——At Northwood, Isle of Wight, John Leigh Beckford, esq. Commander R.N. to Harriet, fourth dau. of Geo. Ward, esq. of Northwood Park.——At Great Haseley, Samuel Pole Shawe, esq. Cliff Hall, Warwickshire, to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. C. Ballard, Vicar of Chalgrove, Oxon.——At Elmswell, Suffolk, Chas. Harsant, esq. of Wickham-Market, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. J. T. Lawton.—7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. John, second son of W. Manning, esq. M.P. of Combe Bank, Kent, to Cath. Sophia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Rich. Downes Jackson, K.C.B. and niece to the Countess Mulgrave.—8. At All Souls, Marylebone, Chas. Aug. Lord Howard de Walden, to Lady Lucy Cavendish Bentinck, third dau. of the Duke of Portland.——Lord Visc. Ingestrie to Lady Sarah Beresford.—10. The Hon. W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, to Mrs. Helena Bligh, third dau. of Col. Thos. Paterson, of Upper Seymour-street.—11. At Somerton, John James Smith, esq. eldest son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of Down House, Dorset, Bart. to Frances, eldest dau. of John Fred. Pinney, esq. of Somerton House, Somerset.——At Iver, the Rev. Fred. Edw. Pegus, to Julia, eldest dau. of Carrier Tompson, esq. of Round Coppice, Bucks.——At Islington, the Rev. A. S. Thelwall to Georgiana Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Tahourdin, of Islington.——At Rochester, Thomas Rawlings, esq. 40th Reg. to Charlotte Currie, youngest dau. of W. Hillier, esq.——At Dublin, by the Rev. Frederick Bridge, John Ker, esq Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Goole, to Elizabeth Matilda, dau. of Wm. Palgrave, esq. of Dublin.——12. At Binfield, Berks, the Rev. Thos. Morres, Perpetual Curate of Wokingham, and Chaplain to Lucas's Hospital, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Furley Forster, esq. of Walthamstow.——At Chelsea, Fred. third son of the late Rev. Francis Roper, to Catharine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Roberts.

OBITUARY.

The Queen of Wirtemberg.

Oct. 6. At Stuttgard, aged 62, her Majesty Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, and Queen of Wirtemberg.

Her Majesty was the eldest daughter of the late King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, and was born at Buckingham House, Sept. 29, 1766. She was christened on the 27th of the following month by Archbishop Secker, her godmothers being her aunts the Queen of Denmark, who was represented by the Countess of Effingham, and the Princess Louisa, who attended in person; and her godfather the King of Denmark (then just married to the Princess Caroline), who was represented by the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain.

On the 18th of May, 1797, she was married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Frederick-Charles-William, Prince, and afterwards King of Wirtemberg, to whom she was second wife. When the alliance was announced to the House of Commons, it was triumphantly stated to be with "a Protestant Prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." That the King of Wirtemberg was doubly descended from the mother of George the First, is shown by a pedigree in our vol. LXVII. p. 392.—By the Princess now deceased the King of Wirtemberg had no issue; and he left her his widow in 1816 (see a memoir of him in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 471).

Her Majesty had been afflicted with dropsy for many years past, which was the cause of her extraordinary size. Her afflicting malady was one principal inducement for her Majesty visiting her native country last year, being of opinion that the English faculty could give her relief. Sir Astley Cooper and others were called in to attend the Queen, and, by Sir Astley Cooper's advice, her Majesty underwent the operation of tapping, while residing in St. James's Palace, which was performed by Sir Astley with great privacy. There were flattering hopes that the operation would lead ultimately to a perfect cure. Her Majesty frequently experienced great difficulty in breathing, was obliged to be carried up stairs in a chair, and when she entered a carriage, to be assisted by two domestics. So far, however, was her Majesty from exhibiting any serious idea of her approaching dissolution, that she entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at her palace of Louisberg, only three days previously to her death; and having withdrawn with them in the course of the evening to her private apartments, kept up for nearly two hours a most interesting and affable conversation, on a variety of topics.

Her Majesty's obsequies were solemnized at Stuttgard on the 12th Oct. the body being deposited in the Royal vault beneath the chapel of the Louisberg palace. They were attended to their last home by the King of Wirtemberg as chief mourner, and several other members of the Royal Family.

Her Majesty's death is sincerely lamented at Stuttgard, on account of her extensive private charities, and her numerous endearing and amiable qualities.

Lord Rivers.

Oct. 10. In Grosvenor place, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. George Pitt, second Lord Rivers of Strathfield Saye in Hampshire, and of Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

The family of Pitt, of which one male branch has thus become extinct, was founded by John Pitt, esq. who was Clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From his eldest and his third sons the titled branches of Rivers and Chatham derive their descents. Each of them was principally established by a great-grandson of John,—the former by George Pitt, esq. of Strathfield Saye, who formed an advantageous alliance with the heiress of Savage Earl Rivers; and the latter by Thomas Pitt, esq. Governor of Fort St. George, who purchased the famous Pitt diamond.* This latter branch divided itself into three houses, which were all elevated to Peerages. The eldest son, Thomas, married the heiress of the Ridgways Earl of Londonderry, and was consequently honoured with that title; but it expired with his younger son the third Earl. The Governor's second son Robert was grandfather of Thomas Pitt, esq. of Boconnoc, who was created Lord Camelford in 1784, but who left one only son, who was slain in a duel, unmarried, in 1804. First cousin to the first Lord Camelford is the present venerable Earl of Chatham. His father, the illustrious William Earl of Chatham, was the younger son of Robert above-mentioned. He is now the only male descendant of Governor Pitt; as we believe William Morton Pitt, Esq. the late Knight in Parlia-

* The interesting history of which, from his own relation, was printed in our vol. XCV. ii. 107.

ment for Dorsetshire (and first cousin to the first Lord Rivers), to be the only male descendant of the elder branch, to which we must presently return. Both are advanced in years and childless.

To revert to the eldest branch. It was elevated to the Peerage only in the person of the deceased Nobleman's father, the great-grandson of Lady Jane Savage. The deceased was born at Angiers in France, Sept. 19, 1751, the only son of George Pitt, Esq. afterwards Lord Rivers, by Penelope, heiress of the family of Atkins, Baronets, of Clapham in Surrey. After receiving the benefit of a public education, he repaired abroad, and resided some time on the Continent, visiting France, Italy, and Switzerland. Having spent some time at Naples during the embassy of Sir William Hamilton, he became a member of the Neapolitan Club.

At the general election of 1774 his father made room for him to represent the county of Dorset in Parliament; for which he sat also in the two following Parliaments which met in 1780 and 1784, and the last of which was dissolved in 1790. He then resigned the post to his cousin William Morton Pitt, Esq.

On the death of his father, May 7, 1803, he succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers; and in 1804 he was elevated to an office which also his father had enjoyed, that of a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber. His visits to the late King at Windsor were for some years frequent.

In his early days Lord Rivers was considered a shining member of the fashionable world. He was also much addicted to field sports, for which predilection the circumstance of his being the Lord of the vast forest of Cranborne Chace seems to afford a reasonable apology. He was allowed to possess the best breed of greyhounds in the kingdom; and they insured him the victory in almost every match he made. During his coursing career he was the winner of fourteen cups; and he was the only member since the establishment of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting in 1779, who has won five cups at Swaffham, and this during eleven years, his Lordship first entering as a member in 1813. His advanced age and infirm state of health having obliged him to relinquish his favourite pursuits, his greyhounds were sold by Messrs. Tattersall, May 12, 1825. They amounted to 25 dogs, nine brood bitches, and about forty puppies; and produced the large sum of 1029 guineas. This his Lordship generously presented to his servants. One dog, Rex, who had never been beaten, and also a bitch, as a companion to this nonpareil, were retained by Lord Rivers as a memento of this celebrated kennel, all of whose names, like his own, commenced with the letter R.—This whim, it appears probable, is of as early a date as the time of the silvan monarch King James the First; for the only two names of his Majesty's hounds which appear to have been preserved, are Jowler and Jewell.*

Lord Rivers was never married. The barony of Rivers of Stratfield Saye dies with him; but his nephew Horace-William Beckford, Esq. has succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers of Sudeley Castle, it having been granted to the first Lord in 1802, with remainder first to

* Of the former has been recorded this "reasonable preaty jest which happened at Royston. Theare was one of the King's speciall hounds called Jowler, missing one day. The King was much displeased that he was wanted; notwithstanding went a hunting. The next day, when they weare in the field, Jowler came in amongst the hounds; the King was told of him, and was very glad, and looking on him, spied a paper about his neck, and in the paper was written, 'Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speake to the King (for he hears you every day, and so doth he not us), that it will please his Majestie to go back to London; for els the country wilbe undoon; all our provition is spent already, and we are not able to intertayne him longer!' It was taken for a jeast, and so pas'd over, for his Majestie entends to ly thear yet a fortnet." This is from a contemporary letter of a private courtier; and in another of the Earl of Worcester's to Robert Cecil, whom James complimented with the soubriquet of his "Beagle," the favourite hound is again alluded to, the King having declared that he was so well pleased with his keen-scented minister, that he should leave off "cappyng Jowler, and cap the Beagle." These "reasonable preaty jeasts," the insertion of which in this generally serious quarter of our Miscellany, Lord Rivers would never have blamed, are quoted from Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. i. pp. 464, 498; and the story of the hapless but honourable fate of Jewel, who appears to have been Jowler's successor, shall now be added from the same storehouse of Jacobean anecdote. "At Theobalds the Queen, shooting a deer, mistook her mark, and killed Jewel, the King's most special and favourite hound; at which he stormed exceedingly awhile; but, after he knew who did it, he was soon pacified, and with

the Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir Wm. Aug. Pitt, K. B. his Lordship's only brother, who died without issue in 1809; and then to the male issue of his Lordship's daughter Louisa, by Peter Beckford, of Stapleton in Dorsetshire, Esq.

A miniature of Lord Rivers by Haughton, was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1808; and a whole-length portrait of him has recently been engraved and published.

SIR WILLIAM FORBES, BART.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, of ossification of the heart, Sir William Forbes, seventh Baronet of his family, F. S. A. Edinb. and head of the important banking-house of Forbes, Hunter, and Co.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Forbes, the sixth Baronet, also a banker in Edinburgh, and a highly distinguished literary character,—the author of the Life of Beattie, and the individual of whom Sir Walter Scott has said in his notes to "Marmion," that "he was unequalled, perhaps, in the degree of individual affection entertained for him by his friends, as well as in the general esteem and respect of Scotland at large." There is a memoir of this amiable and accomplished character in our volume LXXVI. p. 1249. The mother of the Baronet now deceased was a daughter of Sir James Hay, of Hayston, co. Peebles, M. D. and sister to the present Sir John Hay, Bart. of that place.

Sir William succeeded his father Nov. 10, 1806; and, having married in 1797 Miss Stuart, daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Fettercairn, has left a numerous family. The recent death of his eldest son is thought to have preyed on his spirits, and hastened his own decease. He inherited the virtues and affability of his father, and was equally attentive to the business of his extensive banking establishment.

GOVERNOR CLINTON.

Feb. . At New York, aged 88, George de Witt Clinton, Governor of that State.

He was born at New York in 1740, the youngest son of Samuel Clinton, who was British Governor there; and, having been educated for the bar, continued in that profession until the commencement of the Revolution in 1775, when he entered into the military service of America, in which he soon attained the rank of Colonel and Major-General. He acquired much reputation in the two first campaigns. When the independence of America had been declared, he took an active part in forming a constitution for the State of New York; and, in 1787, after the completion of its code of laws, he was elected Governor. The estimation in which he was held by his countrymen could not be better attested than by the fact that, with only two exceptions, he has been always re-elected to the same high and honourable office. In 1795, having expressed his wish to retire on account of ill-health, Mr. Gay was elected as his successor; but, in 1801, that gentleman's health having also declined, and Mr. Clinton's being restored, he was again elected. Since that period he has been elected Vice-President of the Union.

Governor Clinton's efforts were uniformly directed towards the benefit of the State over which he presided, by promoting education and every description of internal improvement. The great canal which is to join the Western waters with Hudson's river was undertaken and prosecuted chiefly through his influence. His collection in natural history, &c. amounting to upwards of 1100 specimens, has been presented to the Albany Institution.

ALEXANDER NICOLL, D. C. L.

Sept. 25. At his lodgings in Christ Church, the Rev. Alexander Nicoll, D. C. L. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Nicoll was born in 1793, in or near Aberdeen, in which town he received the early part of his education. By extraordinary diligence in his studies, and a thirst for knowledge unusual at his age, he soon attracted the notice of the most eminent literary characters in his neighbourhood, and among the rest the late Bishop Skinner, by whose influence he is said to have ob-

much kindness wished her not to be troubled with it, for he should love her never the worse, and the next day sent her a diamond worth 2000*l.* as a legacy from his dead dog." The poor King, however, never forgot his faithful Jewel, for it was eight years after when, on occasion of Archbishop Abbot's shooting Lord Zouch's keeper, he comforted the unfortunate Primate with a gracious answer, "that such an accident might befall any man; that himself had the ill-luck once to kill the keeper's horse under him; and that his Queen in like sort killed him the best broche that ever he had; and therefore he willed him not to discomfort himself." Prog. of James I, vol. II. p. 671; vol. III. p. 789.

tained an appointment to one of Snell's Exhibitions for Natives of Scotland. In consequence of this appointment he was of course removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he became equally remarkable for studious habits, as well as for a regular compliance with all the forms of academical discipline. He took the degree of B. A. in 1811; and if on that occasion we find his name only in the 2d class, it was because the variety of his pursuits would not allow him to dedicate a larger portion of time to the technicalities of a scholastic examination. In fact he was then deeply immerged in the study of languages both ancient and modern, the Oriental languages in particular, to which he became devotedly attached, and in which his progress was proportionably rapid. Soon after commencing M. A. he was nominated one of the Sub-librarians of the Bodleian, where the noble collection of Oriental MSS. gave him an opportunity of pursuing his favourite study to the greatest advantage. Of these MSS. it appeared that a considerable portion had been either not described at all, or at least imperfectly so; many having been brought into the library from time to time, in addition to the original collection of which a catalogue was printed in 1787, by Dr. John Uri, a learned Hungarian. Mr. Nicoll therefore, having made an offer to the Delegates of the University Press to continue Uri's catalogue, under the name of a second part, but in reality on a plan much more extensive and complete, published the first part of this 2d volume in 1821, a work so well received by all judges of Oriental literature as to secure him a high reputation not only in his own country, but also on the Continent; many of the most eminent foreigners ranking themselves among his correspondents, of whom it is sufficient to name Dr. Gesenius of Halle, and the Baron de Lacy. In 1822 he succeeded the present amiable Primate of Cashel in the Hebrew Professorship and the Canonry of Christ Church annexed; a preferment most unexpected by him, and for which he was indebted entirely to his merits. This change in his fortunes did not produce any relaxation in the pursuit of his studies; he still went on with his catalogue, of which he had finished the Arabic department, and was preparing an index to the whole, when death put an end to his useful labours. Had he lived to a more advanced age there is reason to believe that his name would have become as celebrated among Orientalists as those of Pocock and Hyde, and he would probably have caused that species of literature to be as much cultivated in Oxford as it is at present in foreign Universities. For it should not be omitted that in fulfilling the duties of his Professorship Dr Nicoll was scrupulously exact. He regularly gave a course of lectures each year, continuing them through the several terms, and dividing his pupils into two classes, according to their proficiency. But the exertion required in delivering these lectures was probably too much for a constitution naturally delicate, and rendered more feeble by sedentary habits and intense study. The first appearance of disease was an affection of the trachea; but it seems clear that the mischief was more deeply seated, as he was suddenly carried off by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

Dr. Nicoll was twice married; first, to a Danish lady, who died suddenly in 1815; and several years after to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, the learned editor of the Oxford Septuagint. This lady and two children survive to lament their irreparable loss.

DR. O'CONOR.

July 29. At Belanagare, the seat of his brother the O'Conor Don, Dr. Charles O'Conor, author of the Letters of Columbanus, editor and translator of the Irish Chronicles, and librarian to the Duke of Buckingham.

Being educated for the priesthood, this learned Irishman spent his early years in Italy, and passed much of his time at Rome, of which he always spoke with enthusiasm. He passed through Paris on his return to Ireland just after the downfall of Robespierre.

His first introduction to the late Marquess of Buckingham, was for the purpose of arranging and translating the MSS. purchased by the Marquess from his grandfather, Charles O'Conor, the historian of Ireland. He afterwards became Domestic Chaplain to the Marchioness of Buckingham, and after her death in 1813, remained at Stowe as librarian.

The first appearance of Dr. O'Conor in print was in "Columbanus's Letters," with an Historical Address on the Calamities occasioned by Foreign Influence in the nomination of Bishops to Irish Sees," 2 vols. 1810, 1813. His next publication was a "Narrative of the most interesting Events in Modern Irish History," 8vo. 1812. In 1818 and 1819 was privately printed at Buckingham, in two quarto volumes, the result of his official labours at Stowe, entitled, "Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis;" a work abounding in valuable information and acute criticism, and forming a respectable monument of Dr. O'Conor's extensive

reading. His most important labour is comprised in four thick quarto volumes, also privately printed at Buckingham at the expense of the Duke, and entitled, "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres." Copies of this book have, with the greatest liberality, been sent to all the principal public libraries in the kingdom, as well as to many extensive private collections, and to the encouragers and patrons of the knowledge of ancient literature. The first volume appeared in 1814; the second, ten years after, in 1824, is partly printed in some of the most beautiful Irish type ever cast; which was followed in 1825 and 1826, by the third and fourth volumes. The whole of this extensive work is (except the Irish originals) in Latin. It contains an account of the MSS. written in Irish characters prior to the Danish settlements in Ireland, with fac-similes; of the antiquity of letters in Ireland, and of the Irish pagan year and Rathras; of ancient Irish poems quoted by Tigernach in the 11th century; of eclipses recorded in the Irish chronicles, by which the years and succession of the Irish kings of Scotia and Albania are ascertained; Gildas Colman's Irish metrical list of Irish kings, down to the year 1072; an Irish metrical list of the Irish kings of Scotland, written about the year 1053, from the Maguire collection at Stowe, &c. The second volume is occupied with the Annals of Tigernach of Innisfallen, and those of the Monastery of Buellius; the third with the Annals of the four Masters—so called from their having been compiled by four Monks of Donegal who were great masters of Irish literature. They extend from about two hundred years before the Christian æra, to A.D. 1171;—and the fourth with the Ulster Annals, and a copious general Index.

Dr. O'Conor's apartments at Stowe were some of the most delightful in that magnificent mansion, and he was always treated there with the utmost kindness and consideration. Dr. Dibdin, in his Bibliographical Decameron, treating of Stowe, notices "a small, square, gothic-built apartment, for the reception of the MS. Library of the late Mr. Astle," and adds—"Within that same beautifully and curiously decorated apartment usually sits the amiable and erudite Dr. O'Conor, the worthy and competent Librarian. He has just turned his sixtieth year,—as alert, keen, and indefatigable as ever in the pursuit of the antiquities of his native country. He uniformly evinces a kindness and readiness of communication, together with a soundness of judgment upon points of the greatest interest and delicacy, respecting which too many of his precursors and contemporaries have betrayed a surliness, or indifference, or acrimony, equally subversive of reason and of truth."

Dr. O'Conor was a man of mild and almost timid disposition, liked by every one who knew him, and possessing the most extensive historical and bookish information; which, however, he only imparted by much of what is commonly called "drawing out," and to those who industriously sought after it by dint of assiduous conversation and interrogation. His manners were a curious compound of Italian and Irish. He was fond of good living and his bottle of port, but never entered into excess. Claret and fish he abhorred, and a fast day was to him a day of real penance. Although personally a strict Roman Catholic, he was extremely tolerant on all religious questions; and in consequence of his letters under the signature of Columbanus, (from which he obtained the *soubriquet* of Columbanus O'Conor,) he drew upon himself the virulent persecution of the more bigotted members of his communion. In 1812, if the advice of Columbanus had been followed, such terms might have been made with the Pope as would have secured the nomination of Bishops by Dean and Chapter in Ireland, subject to the approval of the King. In other words, the Veto would have been conceded; and it was the object of the writings of Dr. O'Conor to prove that such a security is not incompatible with the tenets of Catholics.

In person Dr. O'Conor was short and slight, of sallow complexion and prominent features; but of a venerable appearance, and possessing much the air characteristic of his real profession—that of the superior class of Catholic priests. He was for many years almost daily to be seen between Stowe and Buckingham, with his book and gold-headed cane, reading as he walked. Latterly, although by no means of a very advanced age, he became extremely infirm, lost his memory, and nearly his sight, was paralytic, and imagined constantly that people came by night into his room.

It was necessary at last to have a person continually with him; and when Stowe was shut up, on the Duke repairing to the Continent, he removed to his brother's seat at Belanagare, where he died, in about the 67th or 68th year of his age.

GEORGE ALLAN, ESQ.

July 21. At St. Omer, in France, aged 60, George Allan, Esq. of Blackwell Grange, in the county of Durham, M. A. F. S. A. a Justice of the Peace, and

Deputy for the County, and formerly M. P. for the City of Durham.

This gentleman was the only surviving son of George Allan, Esq. F.S.A. the colleague of Mr. Hutchinson in his History of Durham. With the estate of his father Mr. Allan inherited also his taste for polite literature, and his communicative spirit. Of the father an interesting memoir, written by his son now deceased, is printed in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. VIII. pp. 351—368. To the same volume also Mr. Allan communicated Memoirs, with correspondence, of his schoolmaster Dr. John Carr; Mr. John Cade; Mr. Robert Harrison; Rev. Daniel Watson; the Rev. John Noble; the Rev. Tobias Heyrick; and Joseph Ritson, Esq.; and numerous Letters of Mr. Grose, Mr. Gough, Mr. Bigland, Mr. Pennant, Mr. Tunstall, and Mr. Wallis, addressed to his father, with his father's replies.

Mr. Allan was educated at Hertford, under John Carr, LL.D. the translator of Lucian; entered a Fellow Commoner of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1784; and of the Middle Temple in 1785. He took the degree of B. A. in 1788; in Hilary Term 1790 was called to the Bar, and at the Commencement at Cambridge in 1792 took the degree of M. A. At the death of the father in 1800, his large collection of books and prints, and a valuable museum, once the property of his friend Mr. Tunstall, were sold under his will, and were purchased by his eldest son, the subject of this article. In 1818 the collections continued at the Grange, Mr. Allan's seat near Darlington; but the whole, we believe, have since been sold. The books were dispersed by Mr. Sotheby in 1822.

In 1813 Mr. Allan was a candidate for the City of Durham, on the resignation of R. J. Lambton, Esq. and after a severe, lengthened, and expensive struggle, he was returned by a considerable majority. During the short period that he sat in Parliament, his votes were consistent, and marked with a strict sense of independence. Indeed, on one or two occasions he differed from a large portion of his constituents; but he was always ready to explain his motives, and he would rather refrain from voting at all than give a vote contrary to his conscience. On the dissolution of 1818 he was again a candidate, and it was confidently asserted, that if he had persevered in his intentions he would have been again returned; but the heavy pecuniary sacrifices of the first election did not warrant his perseverance in a second contest, and he manfully declared his "inability to command such pecuniary resources as would be necessary to secure his election." When this determination was communicated to the freemen, it was received with sentiments of universal regret, highly honourable to all parties. Since that period he continued to reside at St. Omer, with limited means, yet without repining, and devoting his leisure to the pursuits of literature. Mr. Allan was a gentleman not more distinguished for his literary talents than for an elegant, accomplished, and generous mind, and the most bland and conciliatory manners and demeanour. His hearse was followed out of St. Omer by the principal English gentlemen resident there, and the corpse brought to England for interment in the family vault. He died childless, and his estates have consequently devolved on William Allan, Esq. eldest son of the late Robert Allan, Esq. of Newbottle.

RICHARD WHARTON, ESQ. F.R.S.

Oct. 21. In Grafton-st. Richard Wharton, Esq. F.R.S. of Old Park, co Durham.

He was the third son of Thomas Wharton, of Old Park, M. D.; was a Barrister-at-law; and was elected M.P. for the city of Durham 1802—6, 1807—12. He was some time Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and afterwards Joint Secretary of the Treasury. He was the author of "Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia," 1800, 4to.; "Fables from the Italian Poets," 1805, two vols. 8vo.; "Remarks on the Jacobinical tendency of the Edinburgh Review," 1809, 8vo.; "Ronscevalles," a Poem, dedicated to the Princess Elizabeth, 1812, 4to. He married, June 7, 1792, Henrietta, dau. of —— Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.; but we believe has left no issue.

W. H. BURTON, ESQ. M.A.

Aug. 25. At the house of his friend, Mr. Lewis, surgeon, at Sudbury in Suffolk, of a rapid decline, in his 33d year, Walter Henry Burton, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

He was the only son of the late Michael Burton, Esq. of Mildenham, in that county; and received his academical education at Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained in 1816 the Chancellor's prize for Latin Verse, the subject of which was "Druidæ;" and the composition deserves very high regard. After having acquitted himself with the greatest credit in the public schools, and obtained the distinguished honour of being ranked in the first class, both *in Literis Humanioribus*, and *in Disciplinis Math. et Phys.* he took the degree of B. A. in 1818, having been previously

elected a Fellow of his Society. On the 16th of Oct. in that year he was elected a Vinerian Scholar; and on the 1st of Dec. 1825, a Fellow. On the 7th July, 1821, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.

SAMUEL OLDKNOW, ESQ

Sept. 18. At Mellor, Derbyshire, in his 72d year, Samuel Oldknow, Esq.

Few men who have of late quitted this transitory scene have led a life of greater industry and more active benevolence, or died more universally lamented, than this individual. In the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural world he has been known for nearly half a century as a man of enterprise and skill, coupled with the most unremitting industry and honourable integrity. He was born at Anderton near Bolton, in Lancashire, on the 5th Oct. 1756, of respectable parents; and at an early age apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Thomas Oldknow, a draper at Nottingham. When his apprenticeship expired he returned to his native place, and began to manufacture muslin handkerchiefs, a branch of manufacture then unknown in that part of the country. In this he was successful; but his enterprising mind sought a place for greater scope, and about 1784 he removed to Stockport, where he erected a most extensive muslin manufactory; and to him the country is in a great measure indebted for the introduction of that branch of manufacture. So assiduous was he in business, that (to use his own language) he seldom observed a muslin dress on any lady, of a pattern differing from his own, but he had an improved piece in the loom the following day. About 1790, he removed to Mellor, and erected an extensive establishment for spinning cotton on the banks of the Goyt. He became an extensive landed proprietor, both in that place and in the adjoining township of Marple; and a great practical and experimental agriculturist. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent, and that tenant must have been a hopeless character indeed whom he distressed. As an agriculturist he was surpassed by none for care and judgment in the selection of stock, or for the zeal with which he improved the soil and surface of his land, which was naturally sterile. He thought it patriotism to convert one blade of grass into two; and so well were his labours approved, that he was appointed the President of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society for the present year.

To his public spirit the country in general is much indebted, but more especially the two townships abovenamed, which at the time he removed from Stockport, were thinly peopled and without manufacture, or nearly so. His establishment there gave birth to many others; the result whereof has been a great increase of population, and improvement in the value of real property. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the Peak Forest canal, and of the turnpike road leading from Stockport through Marple and New Mills to Chapel-en-le-Firth; by means whereof a direct and easy land and water communication is obtained to all parts of the kingdom. Whilst thus encouraging and supporting works of general utility, he was not unmindful of the improvement of his own neighbourhood. The chapel of All Saints in Marple, had become ruinous, and for its re-erection a sum of about 1000*l.* was raised. He undertook the building, but his liberal mind so enlarged upon the scale laid down, as to expend nearly 4000*l.* above the sum subscribed; and to his latest moment, he delighted to adorn and improve that building. It was usual with him to stamp his mark upon the buildings erected on his private property;—not so the church, for no mark whatever appears to tell succeeding generations who was the builder:

"He built a house to God and not to fame."

He was a great advocate for good roads, many of which he made at his own expence, and probably the only instance of his reminding the inhabitants of any thing he had done for their good occurred in 1819, when a meeting was held in the church to determine a question between him and the then surveyor of the highways; which being determined in his favour, drew from him the following observation, delivered with peculiar energy: "Gentlemen, I have made you excellent roads upon earth, and (pointing to the church) I have made you an excellent road to Heaven."

In steady attachment to his Sovereign and to the Constitution of his country, through the worst of times, he was almost unrivalled. In 1802, he was appointed Major in the North High Peak Volunteers, and subsequently Lieutenant-colonel, on the resignation of the late Samuel Frith, esq. In the year 1824, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Derby; and perhaps no one ever filled it with greater dignity.

For the last 30 years, he had an establishment for about 70 or 80 female apprentices, which he obtained principally from the Foundling Hospital, and the

Royal Military Asylum for the orphans of soldiers dying in the service, of which his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was patron. These he regarded as a part of his family; and whilst habits of industry were strongly enforced, the most scrupulous care and attention was paid to their health and comforts, and to their religious and moral habits. Of this the Governors of the Institution before alluded to, were so well satisfied, that at any time he had a preference; and on one occasion, his late Royal Highness expressed a wish that in all the places to which the children were sent, there were such Masters as Mr. Oldknow.

In private life, he had not an equal in the courteous urbanity of his manners. An unvarying, cheerful, and benevolent countenance, with which the heart kept pace, accompanied and supported him through every vicissitude of life. The voice of slander never passed his lips, for he was guided by that charity which "envieth not," and "thinketh no evil." He was a steady (not a bigotted) friend to the Established Church; regular with his whole establishment, in his attendance in the house which he had built, and exemplary in the performance of every religious duty. To the poor he was charitable in the most extensive sense of the word, and a very "father to the fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

He was interred at Marple September 24, and how he was loved and honoured, is perhaps best told by the spontaneous feeling of all classes of society on that occasion. From an early hour the people began to assemble, and lined the way from his house to the church, closing as the procession moved along. On its arrival at the gateway, a line was formed by the children from the Military Asylum, each dressed in a scarlet spencer, and a black band round the arm. As the procession approached the church, the organ commenced the dead march in Saul, and continued playing till the place was filled and order restored, when the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Litler. The Reverend Gentleman himself was much affected, and hundreds gave free vent to feelings of real sorrow, for the loss of so great and good a man. Probably the number assembled was not less than 3000; and so it was the general wish to see where the body was deposited, that wish was gratified, and a period of several hours elapsed before the vault was clear. A mourning peal closed the melancholy proceedings. His death has occasioned a great void, and the present generation will have passed away ere it will be filled up. So spontaneous a mark of public feeling, speaks more than volumes; and though "his body is buried in peace, yet his name liveth evermore."

CAPT. SALMOND, R. N.

Sept. 16. At sea, in the Mediterranean, Commander Peter Salmond, second captain of His Majesty's ship Asia, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K. C. B.

This most excellent and promising young officer began the world almost without friends, but he made them for himself as he advanced. Early and long a first lieutenant, his conduct in that capacity was rewarded by promotion in 1821, since which time remaining unemployed, he was so eager to return to active service, that when, in June last, the warm recommendation of Sir Pulteney Malcolm procured for him the appointment which he held at his death, he left home the very day the intimation reached him. He proceeded to the Mediterranean with his distinguished chief, and there, in full vigour of life and health, singularly athletic in person, daring in temper, "every inch a seaman," and serving with one who had long known and fully appreciated these qualities, every thing which the service can bestow on talent and exertion seemed within his reach, and in fact had he died a violent death in the pursuit of its glittering rewards, the catastrophe would have seemed but natural. It was otherwise decreed however. He was cut down by a bilious fever, after only three days' illnes, scarcely less to the astonishment than the grief of all who knew him; and has left a widowed mother and two sisters to lament a loss for which they were altogether unprepared, and the more irreparable to them that much of their dependence in life was placed on his success.

SAMUEL HANBURY, ESQ.

August 7. In King-street, Westminster, in his 79th year, Samuel Hanbury, Esq. a native of Kidderminster, and grandson of the late Mr. Joseph Williams, a carpet manufacturer of that place, and formerly well known in the religious world, who died Dec. 1, 1775, aged 63.

Mr. Hanbury was, when a young man, an assistant surgeon in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. He was for nearly 40 years the medical officer of Tothill-fields Bridewell, and had for upwards of 50 years conducted with great reputation in the house in which he died, the profession of apothecary and accoucheur. He was for above 30 years a member of the Select Vestry of Saint Margaret, Westminster, and one

of the Commissioners of Taxes, and for many years a director of the Amicable Society, Serjeant's Inn.

About eight years since he underwent the operation of couching in both eyes, which partially succeeded, but after four years he was seized with rheumatic inflammation, which nearly deprived him of sight; as a last resource he had the operation performed for an artificial pupil, which did not succeed, and he ultimately became quite blind.

In March 1827 he had a paralytic attack that obliged him to keep his room, and at last his bed; in this state he lingered for a period of 17 months.

He possessed great spirits, with an exceedingly ingenious mind; and in the midst of his many afflictions and privations he was never without amusement or employment, and during the last illness he was constantly inventing something to engage him. His fortitude and equanimity of mind never forsook him; he conversed with his friends with cheerfulness, and spoke of his own dissolution with the utmost calmness and resignation.

On the 13th of *March* died at Brighton, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Corrie; this venerable maiden lady was the sister of Mr. Hanbury's second wife, and had resided for the most part with Mr. H. for the last 40 years. She was a very pious woman and member of Dr. Winter's Church, assembled at New Court; she died sincerely regretted by her friends and several poor pensioners.

MISS TOMLINS.

Aug. 8. At the Firs, Cheltenham, aged 65, Miss Elizabeth-Sophia Tomlins, a lady of talent and an authoress.

She was daughter of Thomas Tomlins, esq. a solicitor in the city of London, upwards of fifty years clerk of the Company of Painter Stainers, and well known in political circles at the close of the last century. Her vivacity and tenderness of disposition—distinguishing features of her character—were fostered by the correct taste of an excellent mother. The poetical talent, which entitles her to notice here, manifested itself at an early age, in several "Tributes of Affection," published under that title, by her brother, Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins.

Without any particular advantages of situation, she soon became acquainted with many persons of talent of that period, who, through their intercourse with her father professionally, were introduced to her society, and attracted by her intellectual superiority. In the warm and generous feeling of youth, she, with many others, hailed the dawn, as it was then regarded, of a better and more refined age; and, subsequently, she mourned the demolition of her hopes, by the mock champions of liberty, in numerous miscellaneous effusions, yet extant in the periodical publications of the time. Turning her attention to the composition of tales and novels, she gave successively several volumes to the press. The most popular of these performances was, "The Victim of Fancy," founded on the model of Goëthe's "Werther." It evinced much of the pathos of the original, without the objectionable tendency of its moral. Her original productions consist, further, of "The Baroness D'Alunton;" two other novels; "Connell and Mary," a ballad, in Dr. Langhorne's selection; and many fugitive pieces, contributed to nearly every respectable periodical work, from the year 1780 to the present time. Miss Tomlins was also the translator of the first History of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country; part of the works of Anquetil, &c.

In the noble spirit of devotion to a father, whose severe notions of duty led him to receive the sacrifice only as a right, Miss Tomlins resigned the advantages attendant on beauty and talent. To educate his numerous family, and to perform the labours of his desk, she overcame the fascinations of literature; and, amidst the scoffs of the vulgar, and the high regards of the noble-minded, she actually superintended his professional concerns for seven years previously to his death, in 1815. Though anxiously and almost incessantly employed, her poetical talent was occasionally exercised in the production of slight pieces, contributed to the periodical press. On her father's decease, she retired to an isolated cottage, which, for forty years, had been in the occupation of the family; and there, in the society of her revered mother and three beloved sisters, she continued to pursue "the peaceful tenor of her way." At the time of her premature death, she is understood to have had a poem of considerable length in preparation. On the 7th of August, Miss Tomlins had the misfortune to be thrown from a pony. By this accident she received bruises, which, though not perceptibly mortal, proved unexpectedly so on the following morning, when, in an apparent fainting fit, she expired without a struggle, in the 66th year of her age.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

March .. At Norfolk in Virginia, St. George Tucker, esq. who has been known in North America for the last

thirty-five years, under the appellation of "the American Blackstone." Mr. Tucker was Judge of the province of Virginia for nearly fifty years, and administered justice with the purest principles; he was father-in-law to the American patriot and orator, John Randolph, esq. whom he loved as one of his own sons, and brother to the present Treasurer of the United States, Thomas Tudor Tucker, esq. the favorite and friend of the immortal Washington, who had often declared "Mr. St. George Tucker's poem on liberty was equal to a reinforcement of 10,000 disciplined troops." He had the command of a regiment, and was severely wounded in a charge of infantry, when a soldier's bayonet was driven through his kneepan, which gave him a stiff knee for life. He was brother to the late Dr. Tucker of Hull, and uncle of his namesake the East India Director, and has left a considerable American property to his nearest of kin.

ROBERT GOODDEN, ESQ.

Lately. At Over Compton House, Dors. aged 77, Robert Goodden, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset and Somerset.

He was the second son of Robert Goodden, of Over Compton, esq. by Abigail, daughter of Wyndham Harbin, esq. of Newton Surmaville, in Somersetshire. His father died as early as 1764, and his elder brother surviving only two years, Mr. Goodden entered on his estate immediately on attaining his majority. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Dorset 1779. He was a very wealthy land-owner, and possessed, among other considerable property, nearly the whole village in which he resided.

Mr. Goodden's habits were extremely eccentric; one of the exhibitions of which was displayed in the erection of a large marble monument in his parish church, in which he is represented as the chief subject of it, attired in his accustomed homely dress, and with every peculiarity of incident which the infirmity of the gout conferred on his appearance. Insisting on being thus elaborated from the sculptor's chisel, the task was declined by a celebrated artist, but another respectable hand undertook the performance. On the monument is an inscription penned by the deceased, and a blank was left in it to be inserted with the date of his death when it should happen. The whole erection was kept closely boarded up, and a particular injunction in his will restrains his executors from revealing the monument to the public eye until a year after his decease. The monumental aisle, with a family vault below, in which a stone coffin was prepared for his own remains, Mr. Goodden erected in 1776. In the following year he placed there a magnificent monument to his parents. In 1801 he presented to the church a handsome chandelier; and a deep silver dish bears the following inscription, "The gift of Robert Goodden, esq. for the use of the baptismal font, 1809."

Mr. Goodden was never married; and his estates descend to the family of his brother, Wyndham Goodden, esq. of Bath, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Axbridge. A pedigree, with an excellent plate of the family mansion, will be found in the History of Dorsetshire, new edition, vol. IV. p. 43.

GEORGE BINGHAM.

Aug. 3. In his 72d year, George Bingham, well known for his harmless eccentricities in the neighbourhood of Sherborne.

George prided himself on the antiquity of his family, and claimed no less than a ducal rank. He was a frequent attendant on the fox-hounds, his hat bound with laurel and ribbons; and, notwithstanding his great age, contrived to enjoy much of the pleasures of the chase, clearing, by means of a leaping-pole, the most formidable fences, and making the "welkin ring" with vociferous acclamations at the death. In his calmer moments George's speculations ran chiefly on the increase of his imaginary estates, and the improvement of his visionary flocks—all lands and farming-stock advertised for sale finding in him a promised purchaser. George boasted a confidential intercourse with the neighbouring nobility and gentry, at whose houses he was received with kindness and compassion. The wandering chronicler of the district, he detailed his melancholy and important intelligence with a solemnity of aspect and an ominous shake of the head, not to be forgotten by those who have witnessed it, and related the sly scandal or the merry jest with "the loud laugh" that indeed "spoke the vacant mind." Known and pitied by all, this record of poor George will not be read without interest, especially by those who, accustomed to his innocent fancies, "could have better spared a wiser man."

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. *George Booth*, Vicar of Elksley and West Markham, Notts. He was of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. B. A. 1780, M. A. 1790; was presented to Elksley in 1787 by the Duke of Newcastle, and to West Markham in 1806 by the Abp. of York, Dr. Markham.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *A. A. Bruce*, of Bath, and Rector of St. John's, Ilketshall, in Suffolk, to which church he was recently presented by the Crown.

At Hereford, regretted by all who knew him, the Rev. *Cudworth Bruch*. He was of Univ. Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1793.

At Kensington, the Rev. *Mark Cantis*, Fellow of Emanuel Coll. Camb. He proceeded B. A. 1817, M. A. 1820.

The Rev. *Peter Monamy Cornwall*, Vicar of Westbourne, Sussex, and for forty years Curate of Wooton-under-Edge. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1804.

At Wenvoe Rectory, Glam. aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Davies*, for fifty-one years the resident and zealous minister of that parish, and a Justice of the Peace for the county.

The Rev. *B. C. Ebdell*, Vicar of Chilvers Cotton, Warw. to which he was presented by the Crown in 1786.

At Canterbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. *John Francis*, Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints in that city, and one of the six Preachers in the Cathedral. He was of Pemb. Coll. Camb. B. A. 1771, M.A. 1774; was appointed to his Preachership at Canterbury in 1802; and was presented to his livings in that city by the King in 1818.

Aged 35, the Rev. *Gooch Fowell*, Rector of St. Mary's, Thetford, to which he was presented in 1825 (the patronage is in the Duke of Norfolk), and Curate of Weeting, Suffolk. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. B. A. 1814, M. A. 1817.

The Rev. *William Hole*, Perpetual Curate of Belston, Devonshire; to which he was instituted on his own petition in 1803.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 62, the Rev. *Samuel Hemming*, Rector of East Lavant, Sussex. He was of All Souls Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1778, B. and D. D. 1789; and was presented to his living by Lord Willoughby de Broke in 1805.

At Streatham Rectory, Surrey, the Rev. *Herbert Hill*, Rector of this parish, and Chancellor of the Choir of Hereford Cathedral. He was of Christ-church Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1774; and was presented to Streatham by the Duke of Bedford in 1810.

The Rev. *William Jackson*, Master of the Free Grammar School at Rye during thirty-six years.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Jones*, Rector of Rudford, and Vicar of Corse, in Gloucestershire, for many years a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and a magistrate for the county. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1780, was presented to Corse in 1795 by the King; and to Rudford in 1804 by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

At West Malling, Kent, the Rev. *Aug. Davies Jones*, B. A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. and late Curate of Olney, Bucks.

At Stickford, Linc. the Rev. *Robert Loxham*, Rector of Stickney cum Stickford, and Minister of Hagnaby. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1779, being the 15th Wrangler of that year; M. A. 1782; was presented to Hagnaby in the latter year by Thomas Coltman, esq.; and was instituted to his other livings in 1786, Stickney being in his own patronage, and Stickford in that of the Bishop.

The Rev. *Samuel Maddock*, Rector of Abdon, Salop, to which he was presented within these few years by the Earl of Pembroke.

At Torryburn, co. Fife, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Millar*, seventeen years Minister of that parish.

Rev. *Matthew Parrington*, Rector of Birkby, Yorkshire, to which church he was presented in 1791 by the Bishop of Durham. Mr. Parrington became a widower June 9, 1818.

At Tetbury Vicarage, Glouc. aged 47, the Rev. *Samuel Paul Paul*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1825.

At Chertsey, the Rev *Charles Pembroke*, LL. B. Rector of Weybridge, to which church he was presented by the Crown only in 1827.

At Totnes, aged 23, the Rev. *Walter Thos. Prideaux*, only son of W. Prideaux, esq. solicitor of that town.

At Rotterdam, of apoplexy, the Rev. *Herbert Randolph*, Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks, and Vicar of Chute, Wilts. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxf. where he proceeded M. A. 1794, B. D. 1802; was presented by that society to Letcombe Bassett in 1805; and by Mr. Marsh, the Prebendary of Chute, to the Vicarage of that church in 182... We believe this gentleman to have been a son of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, first cousin to Dr. John Randolph, Bishop of Oxford.

At Guernsey, whither he went for the recovery of health, the Rev. *Alex. Robertson*, Master of the endowed Grammar School at Bampton, in Oxfordshire.

The Rev. *Philip Ryan*, Archdeacon of Lismore. The death of his last surviving brother is recorded in part i. of our present volume, p. 574.

At Horbling, Linc. aged 72, the Rev. *John Shinglar*, Vicar of Swayton cum Spanby, and of Walcot. He had been for forty-three years the resident Curate of Horbling; was presented to Walcot in 1793 by Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. and to Swayton in 1813 by J. W. Knapp, esq.

Aged 82, the Rev. *John Simmons*, Vicar of St Feocke, Cornwall, to which parish he was presented in 1799 by Dr. Courtenay, Bp. of Exeter.

At Alberbury, Salop, the Rev. *William Thornes*, Rector of Cardiston, and fifty years Vicar of Alberbury. He was presented to that church in 1778 by All Souls Coll. Oxf. and to Cardiston in 1807 by Sir R. Leighton, Bart.

At his residence in Abingdon, aged 70,

the Rev. *James Tyrrell*, M. A. Vicar of Beedon, Berks, to which church he was presented in 1788 by Sir J. Reade, Bart.

Aged 76, the Rev. *John Valentine*, of Oadby, Leic. Perpetual Curate of Tintinhull, Som. He was of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1775; and was presented to Tintinhull in 1816 by the Right Hon. H. Arbuthnot.

At La Fleche, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Sedgwick Whalley*, D. D. late of Mendip Lodge, Som. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. John Whalley, D. D. Master of Peter House, and Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. The gentleman now deceased was of St. John's Coll. in that University, B. A. 1767, M. A. 1774; and was presented to the Rectory of Hagworthingham, in Lincolnshire, in 1772, by Dr. Keene, then Bishop of Ely. He published in 1778, 8vo. "Edwy and Edilda, a tale," a 2d edition, with plates, 1794; "The Fatal Kiss, a poem, written in the last stage of an atrophy, by a beautiful young Lady," 1781, 4to.; "Verses addressed to Mrs. Siddons," 1782, 4to.; "Mont Blanc, a poem," 1788, 4to.; "The Castle of Montval, a tragedy," 1781, 8vo. 2d edit. 1799; "Poems and Translations," 8vo.: "Kennet and Finelia, a legendary tale," 1809, 8vo.

At Pantycollyn, near Llandovery, the Rev. *J. Williams*, son of the late Rev. W. Williams, the celebrated Welsh poet.

July 5. At Margate, the Rev. *William Lloyd*, late of Southgate.

July 9. At Bartlow, Camb. aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Hall*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Dullingham. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B. A. 1775, being the tenth Wrangler of that year, and obtaining the first Chancellor's medal; M. A. 1778. He was presented to Dullingham in 1778 by C. Jefferson, esq. and to Bartlow in 1782 by W. Hall, esq.

July 21. In Sackville-st. the Rev. *Thomas Lloyd*, Vicar of Lewisden, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1786, M. A. 1789, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1807.

July 29. At his house in Bladud's Buildings, Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Neve*, Vicar of Old Sodbury, Glouc. and of Whitelady Aston, Worc. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Timothy Neve, D. D. Rector of Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordshire, and Margaret Professor of Divinity; and grandson of Timothy Neve, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon (see some biographical notices of the family in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 99, 134). The deceased was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1787, B. D. 1792. On the 25th of June in the last named year, being then Vicar of Cleve Prior, in Worcestershire, he married Miss Lunn, of Gower-street. He was presented to Sodbury in 1808 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and to Whitelady Aston in the same year by T. Ebrington, esq.

Aug. 14. At Brancepath, co. Durham, aged 69, the Rev. *William Nesfield*, Rector of that place and Witton Gilbert, and Perpetual Curate of Chester-le-Street, and senior Magistrate of the county of Durham. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B. A. 1781, being the 15th Wrangler of that year, M. A. 1784; was presented to Chester-le-Street in 1789 by Lord Darlington, to Brancepath in 1800, and to Witton Gilbert in 18..., by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Aug. 16. At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Prichard, surgeon, at Bristol, aged 54, the Rev. *Bartholomew Deeke Smith*, of Timsbury, Glouc. He was of Balliol College, Oxford, M. A. 1799.

Aug. 19. The Rev. *Joseph Mends*, Rector of Aller, Somerset, to which Church he was presented by the King in 1809.

Aug. 26. At Sutton Courtenay Vicarage, Berks, the Rev. *John Russell*, incumbent of that parish, to which he was presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor in 182...

Aug. 27. At Frome Vauchurch Rectory, co. Dorset, of apoplexy, most deeply and deservedly lamented, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Daniel Trollope*. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M. A. 1786; and was presented to Frome Vauchurch by the King in 1814.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 16. In Wimpole-street, Thomas Divett, esq. M. P. for Lymington.

Oct. 21. At Camberwell, aged 35, John Wrench, esq.

Oct. 22. At Brixton, aged 61, J. H Shickle, esq. late of Laugharne.

Oct. 27. At Hackney, Capt. T. H. Bruen, 89th reg. brother to Lieut.-Col. Henry Bruen, M.P. of Oak Park, co. Carlow.

While walking in Norfolk-street, Mr. Geo. Wilson, the artist. He was the inventor of embossing glass; and in his youth was a great favourite of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At the Royal Gardens, Hampton-court, Wm. Padley, esq.

Oct. 29. At Homerton, Jane, widow of Joseph Calrow, esq. late of St. Mary-hill, wine-merchant.

Oct. ... Lieut.-Col. Charles Newton, on half-pay of the late 134th foot. He was appointed a Lieut. in the 52d in 1775; Captain 1778; Captain half-pay 90th foot; Captain in 134th, 1795; Major the same year; and Lieut-Col. 1800.

Lately. At Hammersmith, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Rudverd, late of the Royal Invalid Engineers. He was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign 1770; Sub-Engineer

and Lieut. 1774; Capt.-Lieut. 1781; Captain 1784; Major in the army 1795; Lt.-Colonel in the Royal Invalid Engineers 1797; Colonel in the army 1805; Major-General 1811; and Lieut.-General 1819.

Nov. 1. In Weymouth-street, aged 11 months, Stanley, son of Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N.

Nov. 4. At her son's, East India-buildings, aged 68, Mrs. Eleanor Leslie.

At Wandsworth, Eliz. wife of Thomas Ives, esq. of Chertsey.

Nov. 5. In Manchester-st. aged 99, Mrs. Eliz. Dalrymple, surviving sister of the late Admiral Dalrymple.

Nov. 6. At Hammersmith, aged 58, Lockyer Sharp, esq.

Nov. 6. At Lavender-hill, Corbyn Lloyd, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Nov. 7. Isabella-Charlton, aged 70, wife of T. Hill, esq. of Belmont-place, Vauxhall.

Nov. 8. In Great Marylebone-st. aged 56, Benj. Pereira, esq. of Shortwood and Eaglesnest, Jamaica, the eldest nephew of Sir Manaseh Lopez, Bart. M.P.

Nov. 9. In Princes-st. Upper Stamford-st. aged 95, Major Chas. Stewart, R. M.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 28, Marianne, wife of W. H. B. Rowley, esq.

Nov. 10. Aged 34, Caroline-Frances, wife of Rich. Paterson, esq. of Blackheath.

Nov. 12. In Alfred-place, aged 45, the Hon. Edward Rodney, Capt. R. N. uncle to Lord Rodney. He was the fourth and youngest son of Adm. the first Lord, by his 2d wife Henrietta, dau. of John Clias, esq. He was married, and has left at least one daughter, Henrietta, born in 1822.

Nov. 13. In Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, John Collitch, esq.

Nov. 15. In Russell-square, aged 67, S. Marryat, esq one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Middle-Temple.

Nov. 21. Aged 43, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Frid, hop-factor, Southwark, and sister to Sir Wm. Salstonstall Wiseman, Bart. Captain R.N.

BERKS.—At Eton, aged 81, Edw. Ragueneau, esq. formerly a merchant at Exeter, and Member of the Chamber, having served the office of Chief Magistrate in 1790.

Nov. 21. At Windsor, aged 36, Margaret-Frances, only child of the late Richard Tannadine, esq. of Manchester, by his wife, Margaret, the third and youngest dau. of the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, Lancashire, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Holwood, the seat of John Rogers, esq. John Daw, aged 113. For upwards of 100 years he resided in the same house, the faithful and attached servant to the family, having been, when very young, bound an apprentice to an ancestor of Mr. Rogers, by the parish of Quethiock, and having lived to see the estate in the possession of four generations.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Nov.* 11. At the Rectory, Morley, Julia D'Aranda, wife of the Rev. Edw. Luard.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Devonport, aged 80, Vaughan May, M.D. for thirty-six years surgeon to the Ordnance at that place.

At Woodbrook Glen, the seat of Major-Gen. Baynes, Mrs. Cator, mother of Mrs. Baynes.

Oct. 24. Sarah, wife of Chas. Bowring, esq. of Larkbear, Exeter, and eldest dau. of late Rev. Thos. Lane, St. Ives.

Nov. 2. At Stonehouse, aged 83, Major Archdall, many years Inspector-general of Barracks in the Western District.

Nov. 15. At Sidmouth, (where he had been engaged in his profession 38 years) aged 62, Wm. Stocker, esq. surgeon.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Sept.* ... At Frome St. Quintin, the widow of Simon Cleves, esq. of North Perrott.

Oct. 22. At Bradpole, aged 67, Anna, wife of Edm. Henning, esq. of Weymouth, and relict of Thos. Fowell Buxton, esq. of Earl's Colne, Essex.

Nov. 2. At Weymouth, aged 47, Capt. James De Rippé, R. N.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* ... At Stratford, Robt. Stark Mackmurdo, esq.

Oct. 24. At Watford, the widow of Denham Barons, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept.* ... At Gloucester, the widow of J. T. Morin, esq. of Hanover-sq. and of Weedon Lodge, Bucks.

At Eastington, Ann, wife of W. Fryer, esq.

At the Grange, near Stroud, the widow of Peter Leversage, esq. of Middle Lyppiat.

Oct. 18. At Bristol, the wife of George Jones, esq. of Portland-square.

Oct. 19. At Winterborne, in his 24th year, Mr. R. Fisher, of Queen's Coll. Oxford.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, William Hassell, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov.* 3. At Portsea, in his 61st year, Joseph Henry Cooke, esq. M.D.

Nov. 16. Miss Lowther, third dau. of Georgius Lowther, esq. of Woollvesley Palace, near Winchester.

HEREFORD.—*Oct.* 19. At Bollingham, aged 72, Eliz. relict of John Kennedy, of Cultra, co. Down, esq. She was daughter of the late Rev. Henry Cole, the brother of Lord Mountflorence, afterwards Earl of Enniskillen.

HERTS.—*July* 30. At Broxbournbury, Jacob Bosanquet, esq. senior trustee of Morden college.

KENT.—*Nov.* 1. At Tunbridge Wells, Tho. Moore Foskett, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov.* 9. At his seat, Rawcliffe hall, Thos. Wilson France, esq.

Nov. 19. At the Hazles, the seat of his brother-in-law, Joseph Birch, esq. M.P. Benjamin Arthur Heywood, esq. of Claremont, near Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Nov.* 10. At Thrussington Grange, aged 17, Eliz. 2nd dau. of Jas. Beardoe, esq. of Manchester.

Nov. 11. At Leicester, aged 75, Mr. Alderman F. Burgess.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug.* .. At Bedfont Lodge, the Most Noble Susan Duchess of Manchester, sister to the Duke of Gordon, the Duchesses of Richmond and Bedford, the Marchioness Cornwallis, and Lady Madelina Palmer. Her Grace was the third dau. of Alexander, 4th and late Duke of Gordon, K.T. by Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart.; and was married to William 5th and present Duke of Manchester, Nov. 8, 1793. By his Grace she had issue Susan, now Marchioness of Tweeddale, five other daughters, and two sons. Her remains were interred at Kimbolton, attended by her son Viscount Mandeville, and son-in-law Colonel Steele.

Oct. 18. At Kingston-house, in her 52d year, the Right Honourable Catherine Bridget, Viscountess Ennismore. She was the eldest dau. of Robert first Lord Clonbrock, by Letitia, dau. and heir of John Green, esq. and niece to the Earl of Norbury; and was marr. June 10, 1797, to the late Richard Viscount Ennismore, M. P. for the county of Cork. By that nobleman, whom she survived more than a year, her ladyship has left four sons and two daughters, (see the memoir of the Viscount in our last volume, part II. p. 366.) Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault in Cork cathedral, attended by two of her sons, the present Viscount and Capt. the Hon. Richard Hare, of the 58th regt.; by her son-in-law Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq.; by Mr. Wm. Hare, Mr. B. Wrixon, the Mayor, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Sampson French, Mr. W. E. Penrose, Mr. Clear, &c.

Oct. 22. At Wembly Park, aged 82, John Gray, esq.

Nov. 2. At Teddington House, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Jervis, eldest son of Viscount St. Vincent's. She was Sophia, dau. of Geo. Norborne Vincent, esq. was mar. July 28, 1815, and has left several children.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov.* 1. At Great Whittingham, aged 93, Mr. Wm. Newton, who had been blind the last 16 years.

OXON.—*Sept.* ... At Oxford, Geor[illegible], only son of the Rev. Dr. Rowley, master of University college.

Oct. 16. George, son of James Henry Tilson, esq. of the Rectory, Goring.

Lately.—In her 13th year, Eliz. Anne, second dau. of the Rev. W. Turner, of Fritwell.

Nov. 7. At Hethe House, aged 57, W. Fermor, esq. of Tusmore, the pedigree of whose family was printed at length in our vol. XCVII. i. 114, 580.

Nov. 18. At Oxford, aged 19, Mr. John Bowle, a Commoner of Queen's College. He had taken out his gun for the purpose of shooting on the banks of the river Isis, and by an accident the whole contents were discharged through his body. He was the only son of the Rev. Mr. Bowle, of the Close, Salisbury.

SOMERSET.—*July* ... At Bath, Elizabeth, only dau of the late Joseph Le Fanu, esq. of Dublin, niece to the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and sister of the very Rev. the Dean of Emly.

Sept. .. At Taunton, Maria, widow of Robt. Leigh, esq. of Bardon.

At Mills Park, Louisa Mary, youngest dau. of T. S. Horner, esq.

Oct. 21. At Bath, Cecilia, wife of Rich. Nantes, esq. late of Exeter and Plymouth.

Oct. 22. Lætitia, second dau. of the late James Sparrow, esq. of Bourton.

Lately.—At Bath, aged 84, John Basnett, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

At Bath, the wife of J. S. Soden, esq. surgeon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Nov.* 12. At Ivy House, near Newcastle, in her 80th year, Sarah, relict of Thos. Whieldon, esq. of Fenton.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept.* ... At Tostock rectory, Eliz. wife of Rev. Jas. Oakes.

Oct. 18. At Halesworth, in his 62d year, Mr. R. G. White, upwards of forty years a solicitor of that place.

SUSSEX.—At Hastings, Robert Sutherland, esq. late of St. Vincent's.

Oct 27. At Brighton, John Knightley Musgrave, esq. brother to Sir James Musgrave, Bart. He was the youngest son of Sir James, the eighth and late Baronet, by Miss Clarissa Blackall.

Nov. 4. At Arundel, aged one month, Isabella Keith, infant dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. J. Turnour.

Nov. 12. At Brighton, Joseph Charles Clarke, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, Stephen Rolleston, esq. many years Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Foreign-office. His many amiable qualities, and his kind and conciliatory disposition, gained him the esteem and attachment of every one during a long course of public life.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 29. At Richmond-hill, Arabella, relict of Adm. Barthol. Rowley.

Nov 3. At Chelsham Lodge, aged 83, the widow of Alderman Sir Wm. Leighton. Knt. Sir William died in April, 1826.

WILTS.—*Nov.* 1. Edw. Nicholas, esq. F. S. A. of Ashton Keynes.

Nov. 11. In his 25th year, Edw. John Ambrose Goddard, Capt. in the Wiltshire Militia, and eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Goddard, of Clyffe Pypard.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Nov.* 6. At Worcester, Lieut. Henry Thos Edridge, Royal Engineers, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Edridge.

YORKSHIRE.—*Oct.* 10. Chris. Scott, esq. of Middleham, formerly of Littlethorpe, near Ripon.

Oct. 22. At Frickley-Hall, near Doncaster, the seat of his son-in-law, R. K. Dawson, esq. aged 57, Samuel Were, esq.

Oct. 26. Aged 65, Sarah, wife of the Rev. James Franks, incumbent of Sowerby Bridge, and mother of the Rev. J. C. Franks, Vicar of Huddersfield.

Nov. 3. At Sutton, aged 59, Margaret, relict of Rev. Jonas Lindow, of Church Coniston, Lanc.

At Methley Park, aged 65, the Hon. Henry Saville, only surviving brother of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough. He was the second son of John the first Earl by Sarah sister of John Lord Delaval.

Nov. 4. Aged 74, John Dudding[illegible]nt. many years agent to the Earl of H[illegible]owby and Edmund Turner, esq.

Nov. 7. At his farm, in Norton, aged 86, Thos. Ewbank, esq. an eminent solicitor, in New Malton.

Nov. 14. At Beverley, aged 24, Chas. Poyphy Percy Stewart, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, and eldest son of Chas. Stewart, esq. formerly 28th foot.

Nov. 15. At Scarbro', aged 65, Robert Tindall, esq. ship-owner, and one of the senior members of the Corporation of that borough.

Nov. 17. At Scarborough, aged 71, Wm. Belcombe, M.D. for many years a physician of considerable eminence in York.

WALES.—*Sept.* ... Maria, wife of Samuel Beaven, esq. of Glascomb, Radnorshire.

Oct. 4. At Bettisfield Park, aged 81, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Steward of the Lordship of Englefield, co. Flint, F.R.S. and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was born April 5, 1747, and was sixth Baronet of this house, being eldest son of Sir Walden Hanmer, of Sympson, Bucks, in whom the title was revived. He succeeded to the title in 1783, and is succeeded by his grandson now Sir John Hanmer, born Dec. 1809.

Nov. 2. Aged 79, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, John Jones, esq. of St. Helena, near Swansea, Capt. R.N.

Nov. 3. At Neath, in her 50th year, Felicia, wife of R. P. Leyson, esq. surgeon.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct.* 27. At Edinburgh, aged 28, Alfred Shewell, Capt. 3d Drag. Guards, fourth son of Edw. Shewell, esq. of Bryanstone-square.

IRELAND.—At Gort, Capt. G. Lloyd, 3d reg. light drag. youngest son of late Sampson Lloyd, esq. banker, Birmingham, and grandson of Charles Lloyd, esq. of whom a long memoir was given in our Number for last March, p. 279.

At Dublin, Christmas Weeks, esq. late Commissary in his Majesty's service.

At Mallard View, Kingston, aged 40, Capt. Henry Fisher Barry, eldest son of late Rev. Dr. Barry, of Rathmines Castle, co. Dublin.

At Dublin Castle, Sarah, wife of Thomas Keck, esq.

At Stranraer, Lt.-Col. Hobbs, R. Eng.

ABROAD.—*April* 15. At Chatham, North America, highly respected, aged 88, Robert Reid, esq. formerly High Sheriff and Register of the county of Northumberland. He held the Sheriffalty 21 years, and kept the Registry till 1823. In early life Mr. R. acted 10 years as amanuensis to Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations. He was well known to several people who are still alive in Scotland, and various anecdotes are still current of him and his illustrious employer. The apartment is yet to be seen at Kirkaldy, where the one dictated and the other transcribed that celebrated work. The positions can still be pointed out where the amanuensis sat at his little table, and where the philosopher sat in his chair by the fire, leaning his head to the wall.

At Kirkam, near Sydney, N. S. Wales, John Oxley, esq. Surveyor-gen. of Crown Lands, and a Lieut. in the Navy. He was a native of Yorkshire, and brother to the Rev. H. L. Oxley, a Roman Catholic clergyman, of Leeds.

June 26. At Ceylon, Major R. Haddock, of his Majesty's 97th reg. and Agent of Government for the Kandyan Provinces of the three Korles, killed by an elephant, which he was engaged in shooting in a jungle. He was not less esteemed for his gentlemanlike deportment in society than as being a gallant officer and a good soldier. He had seen a great deal of service abroad, and, in the course of the Peninsular war, received three medals, as honourable testimonials of his distinguished services in the field. His loss will be deeply felt by his brother officers, but above all by a widow with three infant children.

July 6. On his passage to India, aged 15, George, third surviving son of the late Hon. Geo. Winn, M.P. of Warley Lodge, Essex.

Sept. 20. At Toulon, Rear-Adm. Collet.

Oct. 7, O. S. At St Petersburg, aged 76, Robert Glen, esq. who had resided in that city for 57 years.

Oct. 8. At Poros, of fever, aged 24, Brudenell James Bruce, Ensign in the 3d reg. of Guards, and nephew to the Earl of Elgin. He was the second son of the late Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, by his 2d wife Charlotte-Sophia Dashwood. By uniting the love of knowledge with a taste for his profession, a sweet disposition with a pleasing form, and an intelligent with an ingenuous mind, this amiable young man was an object at once of personal affection and the fond hope of future distinction.

Oct. 13. At Milan, Vincent Monti, the Italian poet.

Oct. 25. At Funchal, Isle of Madeira, the Hon. Wm. Pitt Canning, Capt. R.N. of his Majesty's ship Alligator, and eldest son of the late Minister, by Joan now Viscountess Canning. He was appointed a Lieutenant in Feb. 1823, a Commander April 1825, and a Post-Captain Dec. 1826,

—thus being raised from a Midshipman to Post-Captain in less than four years. Capt. Canning had been engaged to dine with Mr. Gordon. He passed the morning in the exercise of rackets, with which he became excessively heated. He walked out for the purpose of bathing in a large reservoir near to the house of his host. It is supposed that on plunging into the water he was seized either with the cramp or an apoplectic fit, as he rose no more alive.—Captain Canning was a young officer of the greatest promise. His ship, the Alligator, had arrived at Madeira at the very crisis of the late disturbances at that island, and the discretion, firmness, and ability, with which Captain Canning acted in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, showed a judgment beyond his years, and an acquaintance with international law hardly to be expected from his profession.

Oct. 27. At Geneva, aged 36, Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham Common, son of the late Joseph Butterworth, esq. formerly M. P. for Coventry, and for Dovor.

Oct. 28. At Pau, Sarah Campbell, wife of Alex. Scott Broomfield, esq.

Lately. At Paris, Dr. Chaussier, Member of the Academy of Sciences, honorary Professor of Medicine at Paris, and to whom medical science is indebted for many important physiological and anatomical discoveries.

At Dieppe, Miss Georgiana Drewe, dau. of the late Lady Susan Douglas, by her 2d husband John Drewe, esq. and niece to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Falaise, in France, Lieut.-Col. Chas. de Menard, on the half-pay of the Royal Foreign Artillery. He was appointed a Captain in that body in 1796, brevet Major 1808, Lieut.-Col. 1814, and placed on half-pay in 1817.

Nov. 5. In her 70th year, the Dowager Empress of Russia, widow of the Emperor Paul. She was Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stuttgard; sister to the late King of Wirtemberg, and to Elizabeth Empress of Austria, who died in 1780. By Paul she was mother of the late and present Emperors of Russia, the Archduke Constantine, and five daughters. Paul died in 1800; and for some years after she is supposed to have exercised considerable influence in affairs of state. The anniversary of her birth-day had been celebrated but a few days before her death, the Emperor having hastened his journey from Odessa for the purpose of being present at it.

Nov. 6. At Lausanne, in Switzerland, Cath. wife of John W. Fane, esq. (eldest son of the Member for Oxfordshire), and dau. of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. He was married Nov. 30, 1826.

Nov. 7. At Paris, Agnes, wife of Henry Harvey, esq. of St. Audrey's, Somerset.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 22, to Nov. 18, 1828.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 1200	2332	Males - 960	1840	Between	2 and 5	197	50 and 60 159
Females - 1132		Females - 880			5 and 10	82	60 and 70 150
Whereof have died under two years old			538		10 and 20	78	70 and 80 133
					20 and 30	124	80 and 90 47
					30 and 40	139	90 and 100 18
					40 and 50	175	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
86	0	41	0	33	0	40	0	44	0	42	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 14.

Kent Bags.....	3*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*
Essex.....	4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*	Sussex.....	3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Essex	4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 21.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* Clover 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*
St. James's, Hay 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb.....	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 24:	
Veal	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts	2,894 Calves 144
Pork.....	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep	18,780 Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Nov. 24, 29*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 74*s.* Mottled, 80*s.* Curd, 84*s.*——CANDLES, 7*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, November 24, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135 0	£. 4 0
Barnsley	315 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	294	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	110	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	102	5 0
Coventry	080	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	59	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	109 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	610	25 0
Glamorganshire	250	3 12 8d.
Grand Junction	302	13 0
Grand Surrey	50	2 10
Grand Union	25	1 0
Grand Western	6	—
Grantham	215	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	
Kennet and Avon	27⅞	1 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	455	18 0
Leicester	330	17 0
Leic. and North'n	88	4 0
Loughborough	1700	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	800	35 0
Monmouthshire	232	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	35	0 10
Neath		20 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	111 0	4 0
Regent's	25¾	
Rochdale	102 0	
Severn and Wye	27 0	1
Shrewsbury	270 0	10
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40
Stourbridge	220 0	12
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10
Stroudwater	450 0	23
Swansea	270	15
Thames and Medway	4	
Thames & Severn, Red	38	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24	1 1
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	810	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	255	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210	12
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0
Worc. and Birming.	59½	2
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	91 0	p ct.
London (Stock)	88	10 do.
West India (Stock)	217 0	0 do.
East India (Stock)	78½ 0	0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	78 0	0 do.
Bristol	90 0	3½ do
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10
Southwark	2¾	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30½ 0	
Vauxhall	22 0	
Waterloo	3 0	
—— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 4
—— Ann. of 7l.	21½	18 8

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Forest of Dean	—	£ 2 12
Manchester & Liverp.	240 pm.	—
Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	118 0	5 0
Graud Junction	56 0	3 0
Kent	31½	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	89 0	—
West Middlesex	69 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9¼	4 p.ct.
Atlas	9½	0 10
British Commercial	4⅛	5½ p.ct
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4⅛	0 5
Globe	158 0	7 0
Guardian	22 0	—
Hope Life	5⅛	0 6
Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Ditto Life	8¼	0 8
Protector Fire	1 2	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	3 1	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	7⅜ dis.	—
Bolanos	110 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	45 pm.	—
British Iron	39½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	11½ dis.	—
General	8 pm.	—
Real Del Monte	235 dis.	—
Tlalpuxahua	22½	—
United Mexican	22 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	53 0	3 0
Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	10 dis.	—
Phœnix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.
British	11 dis.	—
Bath	16½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	77½ 0	4 0
Birmingham & Stafford	18 pm.	2 0
Brighton	12 dis.	—
Bristol	27½	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	5 p.ct
Liverpool	292 0	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	28 0	1 5
Sheffield	37 0	1 12 6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	8½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	3½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat, Stock, 1st class	93½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	84¼	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°			*Nov.*	°	°	°		
26	50	53	49	30, 23	rain	11	30	35	26	29, 56	fog
27	51	55	42	, 17	cloudy	12	24	38	32	, 60	fog
28	52	52	43	, 37	fair	13	47	54	45	, 65	fine
29	48	49	46	, 35	fair	14	46	48	50	, 46	misty
30	45	49	36	, 28	fair	15	50	53	54	, 36	rain
31	45	50	48	, 26	cloudy	16	51	54	52	, 21	rain
*N.*1	49	53	48	, 23	cloudy	17	50	50	45	, 74	cloudy
2	49	55	52	, 23	fair	18	46	50	44	, 90	fair
3	49	54	46	, 30	fair	19	46	47	44	30, 10	fair
4	47	54	43	, 20	cloudy	20	50	54	51	, 09	fair
5	45	49	39	, 16	cloudy	21	55	56	52	29, 90	fair
6	43	50	50	, 09	cloudy	22	52	54	50	, 80	fair
7	44	49	49	29, 98	fair	23	50	51	51	, 90	fair
8	35	37	36	, 90	cloudy	24	51	52	49	, 70	cloudy
9	41	46	36	, 68	fair	25	50	55	51	, 90	cloudy
10	38	40	35	, 50	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1828, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S.S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
28	Hol.											
29	208½	85½	86¼	95	95	102¼	103⅜	19⅜	235¾	85 86 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
30	209	85⅞	86⅛	95	94⅞	102½	103½	19½	——	87 88 pm.	——	74 75 pm.
31	209¾	85⅞	86⅛	94⅞	94½	102⅝	103⅝	19⅜	237	87 88 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
1	Hol.											
3	209	85⅝	86⅜	——	94¼	102¼	——	19⅜	237	87 86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	——	85⅜	86⅛	94⅝	94½	102¼	103⅜	19⅜	——	86 85 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
7	209	85½	86⅜	94⅝	94½	102¾	103⅝	19¼	——	86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
8	——	85¾	86½	——	94⅝	102½	——	19⅜	238	86 pm.	——	76 75 pm.
10	Hol.											
11	208½	86	86⅞	94¾	94⅞	102⅝	103⅞	19½	——	85 86 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
12	208¼	85⅞	86⅛	95	95	102½	103¾	19½	238½	86 85 pm.	——	75 76 pm.
13	208¾	86⅛	86⅞	95¼	95¼	102⅝	——	19½	——	——	——	75 76 pm.
14	209½	86¼	87⅛	95¼	95¼	102¾	104	19½	——	——	——	75 76 pm.
15	——	86	86¾	95	95	102⅞	104	19½	——	87 88 pm.	——	75 77 pm.
17	——	86⅜	87	——	95½	102⅞	103⅞	19½	242¼	86 88 pm.	——	76 77 pm.
18	——	86½	87¼	95¼	95¼	102⅝	104¼	19½	242	87 88 pm.	——	76 77 pm.
19	209½	86½	87¼	95¼	95¼	102⅞	104⅛	19½	——	87 84 pm.	——	76 74 pm.
20	208½	86¼	87	95	94⅞	102⅝	103⅞	19½	242½	84 pm.	——	74 72 pm.
21	209	86	86¾	95	94⅝	102⅝	103⅝	19⅜	242	77 75 pm.	——	70 65 pm.
22	208¼	85⅝	86⅜	——	94⅜	102¼	——	19⅜	241	74 75 pm.	——	66 64 pm.
24	207	85⅜	86¼	95⅞	93⅞	102⅛	103⅛	19⅜	240	70 pm.	——	58 48 pm.
25	208	85⅜	86	94¾	94⅜	102	103½	19⅜	——	48 52 pm.	86⅛	45 55 pm.
26	——	85⅝	86⅜	94⅝	94⅝	102¼	103¾	19⅜	——	63 66 pm.	——	60 66 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Nov. 17, 86⅜.—21, 85⅛.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2.--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchest.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 3



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2..Hull 3
Hants 2..Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield..Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales..Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man 2...Jersey 3
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And TEWKESBURY ABBEY, co. GLOUCESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Mr. URBAN,—In reference to Dr. Carey's suggestion respecting the pronunciation of Latin in the London University, agreeably to the continental mode, p. 392, I can venture to affirm that, however commendable the plan might be, there is at present no probability of its general adoption. The Professor of Roman language and literature, Mr. Key, is a rigid Cantab.; and how strongly the early prejudices of scholastic life prevail over common sense, the worthy Doctor must be well aware. It is certainly true that the Winchester and Charter-house scholars are taught to enounce the vowels a, e, i, according to the continental method; but an alumnus of Cambridge, amongst the literati of France, Italy, or Spain, might with propriety exclaim, in the language of Ovid, as quoted by Dr. Carey,

"*Barbarus* hic ego sum;"—

to which, I apprehend, the natural response must be et Barbarus ille manebit.

The subject has not escaped the attention of the Council; and probably, if the Rev. Mr. Williams, late Rector of the Edinburgh Academy had retained the Roman professorship to which he was elected, the plan of modifying the pronunciation of Latin to that of the Continent would have been adopted. The Council, however, in some measure leave it to the option of the Professors: for instance, Mr. Pattison, the anatomical lecturer, pronounces the vowels agreeably to the Scotch accent, which strongly assimilates to that of the Continent. But however difficult it may appear to reconcile an English ear to the foreign pronunciation of the long vowels in amare, favere, and audire,—still, I think, when the vowels are naturally short, it ought to be a standing rule, which would be very easy of adoption, to pronounce them according to the common system pursued in the English language, as valor, rigor, vigor, &c.: but unfortunately, both quantity and accent, arising from inattention to this simple rule, are frequently violated; as in the first syllables of ămā, făvē, vălē, tĕnē, vīdē, vălor, fĕmur, tĭmor, vĭgor, rĭgor, &c., which are usually pronounced with a long quantity and circumflex accent, instead of a short quantity and acute accent. We have certainly as much right to pronounce the *i* in vide, short and close, as in its compound divide, or in the words sibi, tibi, &c.; and we are even justified by the pronunciation of the Anglicized Latin words, valor, vigor, rigor, &c., to put in practice the rules prescribed by the Latins, which are simply to pronounce all short syllables short. Inattention to this point is one cause of the rhythmus of Latin versification being invariably destroyed wherever pyrrhics or iambics occur, as I have clearly demonstrated in my introductory treatises to the editions of Virgil's Bucolics, and Odes of Horace; and I do sincerely hope that the Council will endeavour to correct so glaring a defect. It is said that the French literati are turning their attention to the subject of Latin quantity. "At present, as is well known," says the Editor of the Literary Gazette, "the rhythm of Greek and Latin verse is wholly neglected in that country; and the ears of an Eton boy, of the lowest form, would be shocked at the false quantities in the recitation of the most profound French classical scholar." Perhaps it may not be "well known" to the Editor that not only an Eton boy but an Eton master, owing to the false pronunciation I have just noticed, can scarcely read a single verse in Horace or Virgil, without committing one or more false quantities! and what is worse, destroying the sense at the same time, by confounding the pronunciation of cănō with cānō, sĕdĕ with sēdĕ, vĭri with vīri, &c.

I observe, in the last New Monthly Magazine, that Mr. Campbell has copied your description of the London University entire; but I am rather surprised that he, as one of the Council, should not have considered it worth his while to give a single line of additional information. P. A. NUTTALL.

DR. MEYRICK writes, "I must beg your Reviewer to change his flattering opinion as to the extent of my antiquarian knowledge. It is far more limited than he is pleased to imagine. Mindful of the adage *ne sutor*, all I shall say respecting the inscription on the jasper ring (p. 431) is, that it most decidedly is *not* Welsh:—that the 3d, 8th, and 24th characters are unknown in the ancient British alphabet, or Bardic lots:—and that all other Welsh letters are merely corruptions of the Roman, introduced with the Christian religion, equally among the Anglo-Saxons, Irish, and inhabitants of Scotland."

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES informs us, that he is employed in writing a life of that distinguished prelate, Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells. If any of our correspondents have any documents or letters, he will be much obliged to them to communicate, either to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine or to himself.

Our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, published February 1829, will be embellished with views of the Moravian Chapel and World's End Tavern at Chelsea, Egyptian Harp and Harper, &c. with numerous interesting articles:—on Comets, Peasantry of France, Agriculture in England, Winchester Cathedral, Treatment of the Insane, Family of Macnaghten, Gunpowder Plot, Collar of SS., Junius and Charles Lloyd; Coinage of Scotland, &c. With Title, Index, &c.

ERRATA.—P. 46, a. l. 26, *read* Rev. *James* Webber, Dean of Ripon.—P. 448, a. l. 8, *for* "Sapphics for Christmas Day," *read* "Song for Christmas Festivities."—P. 457, b. l. 21, *for* "books" *read* "booty."—P. 461, a. l. 37, *read* "Rev W. Colvile, Baylham St. Peter's R." &c.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Evils of Evangelical Preaching.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 1.

A LETTER having appeared in the Suffolk Chronicle of Nov. 8, 1828, in which certain articles, written by myself in the Theological department of your Review, have been flippantly treated as the mere *products of imagination*. I beg to lay before you the following authorities. They are more than sufficient for my purpose.

First, then, with regard to Evangelical Preaching, its principles and consequences:

I affirm, upon the authority of Archbishop Sharp, that though Clergymen are directed to adopt all charitable and neighbourly conduct towards Dissenters, they are not to compromise the principles of the Church of England, by *religious* union with them (see our Magazine, vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 605, and the Life of Archbishop Sharp, p. 177).

I affirm, that it is the established rule of the regular *Episcopal* Clergy, not to support *Religious* Societies, which the Bishop of the Diocese does not patronize; and that recommendations to that effect have been given, *e. g.* in the primary charge of the present Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

I affirm, that in a fanatical work, *entitled* the Christian Magazine, No. I. there is a long account of a controversy in a Liverpool paper, in which the Oath of Canonical Obedience is frittered down to nothing by Evangelicals.

I affirm, that in the Primary Charge of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, is the following paragraph, as a note, sanctioned by his Lordship:

"Sure I am, that *Evangelical Religion* is in many places wholly verging to Antinomianism, the vilest heresy that Satan ever invented. A tendency to *Antinomianism* is the bane of Evangelical preaching."

I affirm, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells (a most judicious Prelate) sanctions in his Charge the same opinion. [See our September Magazine, p. 232.]

I affirm, that the eminent W. Lisle Bowles, in his recent beautiful poem, entitled, "Days departed, or Banwell-Hill," writes the following passages:

1. "I trust, no possible objection can be made to the manly avowal of my opinion on the injurious effects of antinomian, immoral, anti-scriptural doctrines, be they preached by whom they may." Pref. xii.

2. "St. Paul says, 'A Man is justified by Faith, without the Deeds of the Law*.' In a Sermon, before the municipal authorities of Bristol, a Reverend *theological* Doctor adds, as I see by an extract in the papers, without 'good' works! thus altering the fundamental position of the Apostle; and in direct contradiction to what the same Apostle says in the same Epistle to the Romans, and in the Epistle to Titus, Timothy, Colossians, Corinthians, &c." Pref. vii.

3. "The text, which no Christian can misunderstand, 'God is *not* willing (2 Pet. iii. 9) that any should perish,' is turned by elaborate Jesuistical sophistry, to God is willing, by one 'Master in Israel.' So that in fact, the Almighty saying 'No,' when he should have said 'Yes,' did not know what he meant, till such a *sophistical* blasphemer set him right. To such length does an adherence to preconceived Calvinism lead the mind." P. 31.

4. "In the black catalogue of crimes, with those
Who oft assume that awful name, — the crimes
That shake the Earth from its propriety
Are Moral Virtues.—Spare the Prodigal,
He may awake when God shall call, but strike— [above,
Strike, preacher, as with lightning from
The Son, who never left his father's house—
Lest he should trust to Morals when he dies!
Let him not lay the unction to his soul,
That his upbraiding conscience tells no tale.

* "Glory, honour, and peace, to Every Man worketh Good." Rom. ii. 19.

At that dread hour—bid him confess his sin,
The greatest that, with humble hope, he looks
Back on a well-spent life! Bid him confess
He was the veriest monster of mankind;
That his foul heart was black, e'en to the core.
But CHRIST hath clean'd it with a sudden call;
And chiefly, let him stand, puff'd up in faith,
For sure he never sought to SAVE HIS SOUL
By 'Filthy works.'
Let Tabernacles ring,
And Churches too, with sanctimonious strains
Baneful as these; and let such strains be heard
Through half the land; and can we shut our eyes,
And sadly wondering, ask the cause of crimes,
When Infidelity stands lowering here,
With open scorn, and such a code as this,
So baneful, withers half the charities
Of human hearts." Pp. 33, 34.

"I can vouch for the following fact:—A young woman of most respectable character, taught the children in a Clergyman's village school, to read. Having been visited with the *new light*, she told the lady of the Clergyman she should no longer superintend the school, as she had found, *too late*, she had been bred up herself in a *sad moral way!!* She was soon put out of this 'sad MORAL way' by the new minister she *sat under!* And when she was brought before the magistrate to affiliate a bouncing *babe of grace* to this instructor, who had put her out of her 'moral way,' she told the magistrate she knew she was not less a CHILD of grace."

"*I could produce a hundred similar cases.* (p. 100). I could mention dreadful examples of depravity among those attending nightly *prayer-meetings*. I have known a father and mother, with a representation of the vice of 'damnation,' and other pious pictures, stuck in the window of their cottage, become panders to the abandoned profligacy of their daughter, PREACHED out of *tract-grace*." P. 102.

"The BATH-MURDERER, the night before the horrible deed was perpetrated, attended a PRAYER-MEETING." P. 103.

"Every day brings accounts of the union of *professed piety*, and the most *hideous depravity*. One example of *nominal* Christianity is *shown* up in all the papers. A *pious* villain seduced, in Devonshire, the wife of his friend, who '*sat under*' him, and in powerful and indignant language, he has been described as *actually administering* to the unhappy victim of his crime the meat and drink of the damnation, into which he had hurried her—administering the holy sacrament to her.

"I never entered this Reverend Gentleman's Church; but of the nature of his *pulpit-doctrines* I have very little doubt; namely, that *good* works, according to the vocabulary—the *Shibboleth* of the day, among *nominal* Christians, are 'all *filthy rags*.'

"But my reason for noticing this exquisite villain is to call your attention*; and that of your readers, to what is far more important—the *increase* of crimes, and the deterioration of the high tone of national morals, through town and country, in proportion, I verily believe, as the OLD CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRISTIANITY declines."

"In one paper of last week, *two* instances were brought forward of our intellectual and moral march.

"One fellow was taken up for vagrancy. It appeared he had been transported, and was well acquainted with the tread-wheel. After the most blasphemous execrations, he altered his tone, and gravely and solemnly asserted his acceptance with heaven! Another miscreant was convicted of an offence too horrible to be named; and being condemned to a twelve-months confinement, said, 'thus it was that the *righteous* were persecuted!! by those who went to wicked *stage-plays*.'

"These, Sir, are frightful facts. I could *harrow* you, and your readers, with enumerating a thousand others of a kindred description. The most depraved in country villages have found the advantage in congregating the young, at what they blasphemously call 'PRAYER MEETINGS!' A felon has been transported for fourteen years, who was tried at the last assizes in Somersetshire, who had *prayer meetings* for *twenty* years at his house, and during all that time had lived on *plunder* and *robbery!* Ask of the gaolors in every county, what class in general are found to be the polluters of infants, or the perpetrators of crimes, whose names would defile the paper? Those who attend places of worship, where inflamed feelings are excited, and *morality*, not *immorality*, denounced as the greatest crime! And yet, our sapient Senators are *pottering* (sic) about the cause of crimes, when one most obvious cause is under their eyes—excited feelings of unscriptural religion, together with *anti-moral* doctrines, publicly *preached*, and nearly as publicly practised."

"One *honest* writer, by the name of Palmer, has published, that our *good works* cannot take us to heaven, nor our *bad* works prevent it." Pp. 102-104.

One more extract from Mr. Bowles's work, written by himself:

"An itinerant *praying* villain took two children of a poor woman of Calne, from a cottage where he had been received as a *godly* doctor. Humanity shrinks from the recital. A description of his person was sent into Wales, as it was supposed he had passed over the Severn. He was taken down from a cross in Wales, where he was singing hymns and preaching the 'Gospel,' and hanged at Salisbury; two godly visitors

* It is a communication.

having informed the public that JESUS CHRIST was delighted to receive him in Paradise!"

"The Calendar teems with such offences, chiefly by such a description of men. I have known one wretch of this description, who was tried for a *rape* on his own daughter of eight years old! IF THE AGE DOES NOT ABOUND IN CRIMES, ACCORDING TO THE DOCTRINES TAUGHT IN MANY CHURCHES, UPON EVERY PRINCIPLE OF CAUSE AND EFFECT, IT OUGHT." P. 106.

To resume. I AFFIRM, that the doctrine of *original sin*, as implying the total depravity of man (the foundation stone of Wesleyan Methodism), is thoroughly confuted by Bishop Tomline, R. B. Cooper, Esq. M.P., and by ST. PAUL HIMSELF, in the text, 'If a man does *by nature* the things contained in the Law,' &c.

I AFFIRM, that the Calviniatic doctrine of predestination is confuted by Bishop Tomline, Dean Graves, and Mr. Bloomfield, persons not to be named without high respect.

I come now to facts within my own personal knowledge, or information of persons, whose character for veracity is not to be disputed.

I AFFIRM, that they have removed communion-tables and fonts, without consulting the ordinary, or parochial approbation.

I AFFIRM, that individuals among them have interpolated the Litany; that the greater part of them slobber it over in reading, and that all do not object to introduction of sectarian hymns, and innovations, which ought not to be made without consent of the Ordinary.

I AFFIRM, that a Clerical son of mine, who succeeded to a curacy in a large market town, was, upon his commencement of duty, assailed with calumnies, addressed to the parishioners, in anonymous letters, written by the wife of an Evangelical Clergyman, who was compelled by the Incumbent to relinquish the cure. I AFFIRM also, that I know Clergymen of exemplary clerical and moral character, who have been traduced to their Bishops in anonymous letters, founded on falsehoods, traced by the hand-writing and post-marks, to Evangelical Clergymen.

I AFFIRM, that I have heard in my own parish Church, doctrines decrying works (as afore stated) preached by Evangelical Clergymen.

I AFFIRM, that the Editor of a provincial newspaper refused insertion of a notice of Warner upon Evangelical Preaching, because it would deprive him of the support of the party.

I AFFIRM, that I have seen the grossest obscenities chalked upon the doors of Churches occupied by Evangelical Preachers, and that such *chalk-marks* have been of long standing, and unnoticed by them, though in the heart of market-towns.

I AFFIRM, that I have personally heard the Bishops and other Clergy, insulted and derided by the Evangelicals.

I AFFIRM, that I have myself been tampered with to join them, and calumniated because I have declined the offer.

I AFFIRM, from knowing them intimately, that they support the doctrine of exclusive salvation.

I AFFIRM, from authentic information, that 'they put their sickles into other men's harvests,' that they endeavour to detract parishioners from their proper Clergymen, to gain them to themselves.

I AFFIRM, that they hold profane literature in the light of an actual sin, and thus would deprive the regular Clergy of the support derived to the order, from the liberal education of the nobility and gentry at Eton, and the public schools.

I AFFIRM, that they have grossly insulted the Sovereign and Nobility, and supported radicals, for which assertion I have authority from various publications, noticed in this Magazine.

I AFFIRM, that as to innocent pleasures, they impose a yoke of Judaism upon Christian liberty, the consequences of which are shown by Mr. Pusey in his Theology of Germany, and Mr. Mackey, in his Constitution of the Church, to be alienation of the wealthy, and reaction of profligacy.

I AFFIRM, upon the authority of Bishop Middleton, that they convert the episcopal form of the Church into the congregational, by licentiousness of doctrine, and mis-interpretation of the Scriptures.

I AFFIRM, that they profane the Bible by unholy commixture of its phraseology with colloquial dialect.

I AFFIRM, that they injure the interests of Society by withholding patronage from professional talent, and bestowing it only upon the ignorant who join their party.

I AFFIRM, that our great Philosophers and Historians represent troublesome Ecclesiastiacs to be mischievous to the State, because they harass it with unnecessary factions; and that even the infidel part of such Philosophers, acknowledge the public utility of the quiet, still, and benevolent Minister of Peace, who recommends to his flock, to '*add to their faith* VIRTUE.'

Lastly (to omit many other things), I AFFIRM, that they do not consult reason, or the civil and political well-being of their country, in their sermons, speeches, and actions (thus as they divide faith and works, dividing also reason from revelation,) but only make a jargon of divinity, by stringing together centos of texts, or quoting Scripture, when it is foreign to the purpose, or has no connexion with the object.

I have thus laid before the public, in rebutting accusations, *authorities* of the first rank*. I have no personal hostility whatever to many philanthropists and worthy persons, who are, from an idea of doing God service, extirpating the virtue and good sense of the country. I know that they think by so doing to augment the followers of the Church; but they forget that if they *demoralize* and *derationalize* the people, the Church is no longer a standard of rectitude in doctrine and action; and that, by thus making it a political evil, they deprive it of all claims upon the State for protection.

In my next, I shall in a similar way vindicate my opinions concerning the Bible Society, &c. &c.

A MEMBER OF VARIOUS LEARNED SOCIETIES, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

WHEN Napoleon was elevated to the imperial throne of France, Mr. Pitt, in one of his best speeches, made remarks upon the policy by which the measure was effected, substantially to this purport.

An unpopular act is secretly intended, but long before the execution of it rumours are studiously circulated. Public indignation immediately denounces it as impossible. In a short time the same rumours, accompanied with palliations, if possible with vindications and pleas of necessity, are again current. The question is canvassed through society at large. The same measures of crafty policy are reiterated, till in the end the question becomes quite wearisome to the satiated public: and at last the object, however unpalatable, is effected without any other resistance, if that, than of a murmur,—"It was expected," says the world, "and cannot be helped!"

Precisely by the same system of political tactics has the Catholic Question been managed. A few years ago ninety-nine Protestants out of a hundred regarded it with horror, as pregnant with danger, but sophistry has softened it down, and the wise axiom of "Quid dubitas ne feceris," has been utterly disregarded. It has been further aided by a strong party, who in reality care nothing about Papists, Protestants, Mahometans, or Infidels, and only desire to effect innovations upon the constitution, as precursors and precedents for other alterations.

To carry the Catholic Question, the most barefaced misrepresentations are published: viz. that it implies civil and religious liberty, complete toleration,—the Pope being a mere bugbear, &c. &c. Now the Question has nothing to do with any one of these assumptions. It is resolvable into one plain but monstrous proposition, viz. that the Papal authority ought to be again constitutionally recognized in this kingdom, as it was before the days of Henry the Eighth, though in a less offensive form. Any Protestant who advocates such a recognition is virtually a traitor and an apostate, let his rank, talents, or character be what they may. The matter has nothing to do with civil or religious liberty, because it arrogantly demands recognition of the dominion of a foreign potentate within these realms, contrary to the constitution, which establishes the King to be in all causes, civil and ecclesiastical, supreme.

It forms no part of civil or religious liberty, that the State should be *compelled* to recognize the dominion of a foreign potentate; and as to complete toleration the same argument applies. As to the Pope being a bugbear only, how can that be said, when

* In those, from authentic information or personal knowledge, I can solemnly declare, that I can name the parties and their esidences.

the Catholic Association, and nearly a whole nation, are ripe for insurrection upon account of this very bugbear, who is therefore *influentially* a powerful Monarch, in whose behalf many thousand subjects are willing to rise? Moreover, the emancipation demand is constructive treason; for it implies a conspiracy against the dignity of the King's crown, &c. because it calls upon him to degrade himself, as sole head of the Church.

Such is the light in which the question appears, viz. that it is a demand of recognition of the dominion of a foreign potentate within these realms: —that it can be called spiritual only is absurd, for there can be no spiritual, without including, directly or indirectly, temporal power also.

The Pope presents the sole ground of Catholic disqualification, because acknowledgment of *him* erects *a foreign dominion in the State*; and the Protestant constitution of England is to be altered for a most absurd, unphilosophical pretension—temporal power, erected upon transubstantiation. For this and similar trash, the King of Great Britain is to admit a partner in his throne; or rather, as we cannot admit equality in the parties, to take papacy as a concubine.

But the state of Ireland is a menace, and Tacitus says, "when extremities are feared, present dislikes are disregarded," (Ann. xii. 67.) Now every statesman knows that it is the superabundant population thrown upon the land which is Ireland's *real* misfortune, and that the rule of our ancestors under such circumstances was *removal* [See a State Paper quoted in your Review of Hodgson's Northumberland,] for there exists no alternative between maintenance by trade or emigration. The misfortunes of Ireland arise, I repeat, from an excessive population thrown upon the soil; and a man must be stark mad to suppose that such evils can be redressed by alteration of the constitution in favour of a foreign potentate.

No case is made out of Catholic Emancipation being possibly attended with any other result than derangement of the constitution, for no purpose, as to the benefit of the people at large; but under Protestantism the people at large have derived enormous benefit. I need only mention one; the establishment of the Constitution of 1688, which wise measure the Emancipation professes to overthrow.

Such is the view of the subject adopted by the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to Lord Kenyon, noticed in p. 264; and I defy any man in England to show that starving people can be relieved by any other way than by food. If the Catholics want to see the Irish better off, let them establish Manufactories or promote Emigration. Nothing else can cure want, because it never was cured by any other means than either finding a livelihood on the spot, or going where it was to be procured.

Taking, therefore, the postulate that Catholic Emancipation cannot possibly relieve excessive population in an agricultural nation, I do not see why the constitution is to be dangerously tampered with for a mere bubble, and I am very sure that Plebeianism is and must be at the bottom of such evils, as the Duke deprecates in the passage hereafter quoted. But the *public opinion* is in favour of these evils. Did not the *public opinion* only two years ago, ruin hundreds of honest men by foolish speculations, which elevated rogues? And what is the *public opinion* but the aggregate of *private opinions* gathered from factious newspapers; and do not opinions require weighing as much as goods, because opinion cannot alter the nature of things, and the certain course of events.

The Duke of Newcastle says, that after a steady front was no longer opposed to innovation upon the constitution, then began—

"An accursed system of liberalism, neutrality, and conciliation,—right and wrong, virtue and vice, the friend and the enemy of his country, were to be confounded; distinctions were to be levelled; all was to bend to expediency; and principle must not stand in the way of policy.

"Could any one mistake what would be the sure consequence of such a vile system? Assuredly, as it has happened, it would follow that the country would be gradually demoralized. What before seemed odious or immoral, no longer disgusted; all ancient institutions began to be considered as rubbish; history as an old almanack; experience was to be cast away; all that is valuable to us was to be vilified, derided, and trampled upon; and finally, liberality enthroned itself in the chief seat, to influence and direct the counsels of the nation. The country now found itself without guides, although it had

a government; the high offices were filled, it is true, but not by governors; the executive was in other hands; instead of resisting innovation they yielded to it—instead of leading public opinion, they bowed to its counterfeit; and thus quackery, deceit, and hollow pretensions gained so much strength, that their opposites were almost obliged to hide their diminished heads. Then followed the effects of this contemptible system. The depraved, the disaffected, and the self-opinionated, are always the most noisy and turbulent; they clamoured, they made themselves to be heard; finding their strength, and presuming upon their acquired consequence, they artfully contrived, through the Administration, in fact to rule the state."—pp. 8, 9.

I wish not to depreciate the valuable right of Englishmen to discuss public questions, because I deem it protective of liberty, and preventive and corrective of abuse. But here neither liberty nor abuse of power has any concern with the matter: it being simply, I repeat, whether a foreign potentate shall or shall not have a recognized dominion in this empire. Every thing political in England is estimated according to party; but there used to be general constitutional principles, in which all parties coincided. It is the dereliction of these general principles to which the Duke alludes; and if it be true that thirty years ago Protestants would not even hear of any recognition of the papal authority in Great Britain (and it certainly *is* true), then has there recently been a compromise of principle, leading to what his Grace, and *most* of those persons who have the deepest stake in the welfare of the country, well know to be dangerous innovations. It used to be a wise though a homely adage, "to look before we leaped;" but now we are to invert the adage. For my part, I hold that caution is an indispensable business principle, and that opinion, public or private, if it be regardless of possible consequences, is rashness. No wise man will lend money without security, and why is the state to risk the welfare of Protestants upon moonshine?

Party writers are, however, continually persuading the public that they only *can* be in the right, but people who do not write may be full as well educated, and more accurate in their judgments. There is no doubt but that the majority of the quiet, respectable, and wealthy inhabitants of this country are adverse to Catholic Emancipation, as being a most violent measure, which has a worse aspect through its deriving support from Mobbing, under false representations, and that certainly is the method to which liberalism resorts in support of theory, often of folly. F. D. T.

In the last Monthly Magazine (a publication which has hitherto advocated the cause of Popery and Whiggism) there is a fierce editorial article against Catholic Emancipation; from which it may be presumed the editor has had sufficient reason, during his intercourse with Papists, to alter his opinions as to the policy of granting their demands. We quote the following, and give him credit for his candour. His sentiments appear to be in perfect accordance with our own.

"With the Romish clergy themselves the whole principle of their government is the most unqualified tyranny. The pope is by the constitution of popery bound by *no law whatever*, except that of pushing the claims of his see to the utmost possible pitch. His will is the law. He has no assessor, no control, no code which he cannot abrogate at a word. His government is the most complete despotism ever known. He can impose whatever oath he pleases to-day—he can dissolve it to-morrow. Treaty with him is absurd; he can discover that it is not for the good of the church, at any time he chooses, and the treaty is *ipso facto* null and void. For the great standing canon of the Romish system is, that all obligations injurious to the interests of the Romish see are, by their very nature, extinguished. If the pope at this hour were to sanction the abjuration of papal allegiance by his Irish clergy, he might abrogate his concession in the next."

"The popish bishop swears to obey the commands of the pope in all things. (No matter whether these commands enjoin him to dethrone his king)—To keep all the secrets communicated to him by the pope. (No matter whether they are treason to his king.)—To disclose all secrets to the pope, that he thinks may be injurious to his authority, temporal or spiritual. (No matter whether the preservation of those secrets be of vital importance to his king, or entrusted to himself under the most solemn obligations of secrecy—whether received under the oath of a privy-councillor, or gathered at the confessional.)—To defend the territorial rights of the pope. (No matter whether that pope be at open war with his king.)—To exert all his efforts, personal and public, to enlarge the powers of the popedom."



ST THOMAS'S CHURCH OXFORD, S.E.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THE annexed engraving represents St. Thomas's Church, Oxford *(see Plate I.)* as it appeared till about two years ago, when, in consequence of the vast and increasing population of that parish, and the very limited dimensions of the Church, it was altered and considerably enlarged. The chancel arch, the most ancient and curious feature of the building, has been removed, the walls heightened and partly rebuilt, and the whole space, within a few feet of the altar, filled with pews. The embattled tower, with an octagonal staircase turret at the north-east angle, has undergone no alteration; and a short aisle on the north side of the body still retains its original character on the outside. Besides a piscina in the chancel, the only object worthy of notice in the Church is the font, which is octagonal, and ornamented on the pedestal.

The chancel arch now forms the principal entrance to the Church. It is ornamented with a single row of zig-zag, and is full ten feet and a half wide, and thirteen feet six inches high.

This curious relic is as old as the latter end of the 12th century: a Norman window on the north, and a lancet window on the south side of the chancel, are other relics of corresponding antiquity; the rest of the windows were altered at various periods; the one over the altar is large and elegant, and of the age of Edward II. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

SOME remarks on the nature of Ancient Music appeared in your last Supplement, p. 598, elicited by a translation which Mr. Danneley had given of a piece of Grecian melody, who then invited the attention of the admirers of antiquity to renew their investigations of a subject which had been thought to be already exhausted. When out of the literary world, and left to my own reflections, it had often engaged my attention to inquire how it came to pass that the choral odes should have been put into metres which are untuneable to an ear accustomed to delight chiefly in iambics and anapests, and could not account for it otherwise than by supposing that the poetry was made to wait upon the music; for this opinion we have the express authority of Aristophanes, who with due propriety of character introduces Euripides saying,

Μη περιν γ' ακουσης χ' ατεραν στασιν μελων
Εκ των κιθαρωδικων νομων ειργασμενην.*

There are several hints scattered upon and down the writings of that acute and witty poet, who, though he has contrived much of his versification so as to tickle the ears of an Athenian audience, yet did not pay them so ill a compliment as to forget the gratification of their understandings, by presenting pictures without some reference to their respective archetypes.

That the tetrachord, or system of four sounds, is founded in the nature of things, as Mr. D. has demonstrated in the article 'Music' of the London Encyclopædia, we have an exemplary proof among the natives of the Society Islands, who, as I observed, both in their instrumental and vocal music, confine themselves within that compass. They also furnish evidence equally facile, that harmony is connate with melody, for in singing their traditional airs, they usually accompany each other in major and minor thirds, and therefore it must be inferred that the ancient Greeks could not be ignorant of a piece of natural skill, which is familiar to an untutored Indian; for it must not be forgotten, that upon analysis or resolution, all harmony consists essentially of certain combinations of major and minor thirds, and that the world of counterpoint which we are disposed to value ourselves so much upon comparison of the ancients, is indebted for its creation to the complicated artificial manner in which the subject has generally been treated and expounded.

The specimens of melody which fell under my observation were in the Phrygian mode, that is, the hemitone falling between the first and second degrees of the tetrachord, equivalent to the natural scale of E; these, when perfectly intonated by the mellow

* Hence it will be observed that the composition of these odes was a business of much greater difficulty than has hitherto been imagined, and that where the poet might seem, with a little abatement for *ἰσοδυναμια*, to have written *ut dixi placet*, his performance was extremely elaborate.

voices of their women, had a very pleasing effect.

The singing of the Sandwich Islanders approached so near to the style of declamation, that from the dieses or small divisions of a tone, it seemed incapable of musical notation. Very few of them, compared with the Tahitians, are able to sing an air of English psalmody, which, perhaps, ought not to be a defect, but must be ascribed to the difference between their kind of singing and that of Europeans.

No one would, from a contemplation of their musical apparatus, which seem only contrived to produce a variety of noise, be inclined to predict that upon hearing them sounded, a sympathetic thrilling would pervade the heart, yet it is nevertheless true, that when played in the rhythmical cadence of measured movement, which constitute the perfection of their instrumental music, they are capable of producing an extraordinary sensation, as I have heard it confessed, even upon those who deemed it their duty to abolish the elder native customs, lest they should awaken reminiscences of their former modes of worship.

Nepos, in his preface to the Lives of excellent Generals, puts his readers on their guard against measuring the decorum of the customs of other nations by a standard derived from their own. For though the archetypal ideas of truth and propriety be uniform, yet it requires a more than ordinary portion of philosophic research and candour to find them out, and to separate the essential from the accidental. Besides, in giving sentence, we are too apt, in the arts as well as in morals, to estimate the το κατορθωμα, or *officium rectum* of others, by a το πρεπον of our own framing.

I would apply this remark on our manner of judging of the arts, rites, and ceremonies of other nations, to the proneness we feel in the survey to pronounce concerning Indian music, only with reference to the technicalities of our own, and not according to the curiosity of their contrivances.

I am not about to assert that it is necessary for a man to visit Polynesia, China, and Japan, to learn what music is; yet in these excursions he might meet with many hints to put him in mind that there is something more in music, considered in general, than his philosophy had dreamed of.

To judge fairly of the manners of distant nations, a traveller must have acquired the habit of divesting himself of his former prepossessions, and of clothing himself in a feeling of sympathy in the humours of the people, whose general physiognomy he would faithfully delineate. For want of this preparation, the world has been abused with the major part of the accounts that travellers have given of foreign countries, which, though they please the reader at home, yet when they are read in the sight of those objects which they profess to describe, intuition reminds us every moment of the strange difference between the draught and the original, and the inaptitude of the language to convey those ideas which it is presumed the honesty of the narrator would have communicated, if he had been skilled in the art of picture writing. I have said this, that I might seem entitled to request the musician not to esteem those specimens which have been given to the world as samples of Gentile music to be really genuine; for if the traveller be competent musician enough to note the sounds, which does not always happen, the melodies being generally second hand, the tablature will not furnish signs for denoting the various inflections and modifyings of the voice with which those airs are always accompanied.

Taking the hint from the circumstance that Mr. Danneley's version has made it palpable that the Greeks were in possession of melodies endued with peculiar charms, I have set down the foregoing arguments towards proving this complex proposition, that our music, however great its powers, does not embrace the sum of universal music, but is only a certain portion of it, which, from having been as it were the focus to which the beams of many sublime geniuses have been directed during several ages, it has far transcended the boundaries of that state of improvement which its counterpart of Grecian could boast, and that there has been much music unmelodious to a modern ear, which, from the multiplex nature of its contrivance, we are warranted in believing was capable of affecting the hearers with appropriate pleasure, if custom had tuned their ears to relish it.

I have given a translation of the hymn in question, which will be found

to approach nearer to the rhyme of the original, than Mr. Henry's; and while in point of sense it differs not widely from the Greek. Those who wish to sing the piece nearer the original quantity, may do it by changing the second crotchet in the first measure into a minim, making it in the binary measure, and writing a crotchet in the thirteenth measure, instead of the dotted quaver and semiquaver.

"Awake, loved muse, my song begin,
While sweetly breathed from thy groves
Soft gales around me circling play,
And moving maze my won soul
Caliopēa divine,
Lead forth melodies and fresh delights,
Author of sage mysteries,
Latona's son, Delian supreme,
Kindly meaning, come to me."

The reader must discharge from his mind the recollection of English prosody, for it is not intended for recitation, but to be sung.

There is nothing remarkable in the hymn, except it be the use of the word δονειτω, as if poetic inspiration amazed the senses, and made the head dizzy.

The Society Islanders, owing to interdictions of the missionaries, have retained only the grosser parts of their admired dances; but I have sometimes seen them quite intoxicated with the enthusiastic enjoyment from the awakened recollection perhaps of these once enchanting exercises.

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Hull, Dec. 7.*

MUCH discussion has, I understand, arisen from time to time respecting the etymology of the name of the people anciently known as Celts. I merely hazard an opinion that it may have been derived from their dress. For as the part of Gallia antiqua, inhabited by the Belgians, was frequently called *Gallia braccata*, from the peculiar sort of breeches the inhabitants wore, why might not the name of the Celts be equally derived from their dress?

That they had a peculiar dress is certain, as well as a peculiar language; for the Celtic dress is as frequently mentioned by the ancients as their language. Thus Strabo, speaking of the Verones bordering on the Celtibrians, mentions, as a proof that they were originally Celts, that they used the Celtic dress. (Strabo, b. iii.)

The Greeks called the Celts Κελτοι; the Romans called them *Celtæ*; which we pronounce with the C soft: but have we not good right to presume that the Romans pronounced the C hard, thereby making it accord with the Greek? Is it not probable that the Romans pronounced their word *Keltæ?* And if so, then the word we derive from the Latin, and pronounce 'Celts' (as if written 'Selts'), should be pronounced as if written 'Kelts.' Now, if this be so, is it not probable that the names Κελτοι and *Celtæ* were derived from the Celtic name for a part of the dress of the Celts, and have been applied by the Greeks and Romans to those nations who wore that description of dress called by those who wore them *kelts* or *kilts?* which the Celtæ or Keltæ of Caledonia yet wear; and as I am convinced, notwithstanding some modern endeavours to prove the contrary, they always have done.

Yours, &c. T. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Wilts, Nov. 10.*

HAVING perused with attention the last letter of Mr. Bowles, in reply to me on the antiquities of this county, I must observe that, in my opinion, it neither tends to establish his own theories, nor to disprove mine. He endeavours by attempted wit to disparage an opponent who has honourably met him in the open arena of the literary field, and who, I trust, has proved himself not unequal to contend with him on the subjects in dispute. He calls ridicule to his aid, in place of argument, and thus betrays a want of real strength.

In my last letter, I clearly proved that Mr. Bowles represented me to hold an opinion which I never advanced, but which indeed had been advocated by himself, and which I had opposed! I have still to complain of his want of precision, as he *now* declares that I derive Tan Hill (the vernacular name of St. Ann's Hill) from *Diana!* It must be within the full recollection of your readers, that I ever strenuously affirmed it to be an obvious corruption of St. Anne's Hill, and I have supported that opinion by analogous reference.

The renewed objections made by Mr. Bowles to my theories, are principally, if not entirely, in his recent letter levelled against my hypothesis of the Wansdyke, and of Abury and Silbury. Each of these I have on former occasions developed in your Magazine most fully, and supported them severally by a connected series of arguments. My friend has never once dared to grapple with them in detail; he merely, as in the present instance, contents himself with *nibbling* at some isolated and immaterial point. He never has arisen with the strength of a giant to demolish the structure by a vigorous attack on all its parts. My hypothesis of the Wansdyke, I hesitate not to say, is supported by a strong series of arguments, to which I could now *yet* add. I assert it to be the Fosse, one of four eminent British roads which passed through the kingdom from sea to sea. In its course it by no means deviates from straightness to the degree represented by my friend. In its sinuous line, indeed, it does but assimilate itself to the numerous minor, and *decidedly fosse roads* so often connecting the ancient British villages on the plains; nor in its narrow base do I see the strong objection so vaunted by my friend; it is equally wide with the above-mentioned indisputable ancient roads.

The Wansdyke is traceable even now for the length of fifty or sixty miles, and could not, to this extent, have been a rampart to defend those whom Mr. Bowles calls the *Celts at Abury*. I admit, however, that in its more deepened part, it is of *less* extent; and bears more the appearance of a rampart, but I deny that even this *lesser* portion could have been a warlike defence. Unable to account for the lofty mound thrown up on the one side, I plead guilty to having offered the suggestion, that in a later (probably the Saxon) æra, this immense agger may have been raised on the *south* side of the fosse, with the intent of sheltering the fosse road meandering over very exposed heights from the storms which sweep across the deep vale below. Whether this were so or not, I little care. I only started this idea in the absence of a better, and I say to Mr. Bowles, that the truth of my hypothesis of the Wansdyke, does not at all depend on this unimportant point, on which he lays so great a stress. Mr. Bowles appeals to a military friend of high rank, who, he says, supports him in the opinion, that the Wansdyke *was* a rampart of defence, and who compares it to the works of Vauban! I know not who this gentleman may be. It appears that he is an author, and he may relate *the history* of wars with accuracy and with elegance. He may be, and I doubt not is, a brave man, but I trust not in *his* abilities as a practical engineer. The General who should throw up such a rampart as the Wansdyke, would deserve to be cashiered. Its local situation, and its extended length (even in its more deepened part), obviously *prove* it to be *no* rampart.

The worshippers at Abury are considered by Mr. Bowles to be *Celts* (but the correctness of this I doubt), and that they were invaded by the Belgæ, *from the south*. (We have nothing but *surmise* for the wars of the Celts and the Belgæ on the Wiltshire plains.) He considers the latter as repulsed and stopped in their progress *to the north* by the strong armies of the Celts, collected around Abury in defence of that their holy temple, and he supposes the Belgæ to throw up the Wansdyke as a rampart against the Celts, their *now superior* enemy; they are presumed to do this quietly, and subsequently by day and by night to garrison its exposed banks (unassisted by the defensive wall—unaided by the flanking tower), for the length of several miles, by an army more numerous than any on record, for such an army would indeed be necessary! Nor is this all, if we presume the Wansdyke to be a rampart, we then turn the art of war topsy-turvy! Those in possession of the high ground, throw up their ramparts to prevent the ascent by those in the lands below, the rampart is then next to the defenders, the fosse next to the assailants, but here the art of war is reversed—here the Belgæ, the inhabitants of the vale, are supposed (and that in the face of a superior foe), contrary to all the rules of war, to throw up in the brow of the hills a rampart to prevent the Celts, the inhabitants of the higher ground, from descending to them! No, Sir, the Wansdyke never—never was a rampart.

I must now, Mr. Urban, turn to the argument of Mr. Bowles against

my astronomical system of Abury and Silbury. My hypothesis is fully detailed in Gent. Mag. for Jan. last. May I be allowed Sir, to say, without incurring the charge of egotism, that it is an hypothesis which connects and combines the whole, and is explanatory of all its parts. Mr. B. laughingly asserts that the sun and moon never travelled "two minutes" together. I *never* said they did, I never *meant* to say they did. I explain Abury and Silbury, not from what is the correct system of the universe, but from the developement of the plan of its founders. The presumed astronomical system, which I assign them, is not *more distant* from the real one than many others which have been divulged to the world. By the Platonic system, the sun and moon were supposed to move in neighbouring concentric orbits; this is *not* more correct than the presumed opinion of the worshippers at Abury, that the one revolved around the other in an epicycle. I beg permission to refer Mr. Bowles to the following passage in my Essay on the origin of Abury and Silbury, and I must add, that having read these lines, he ought not to have made the above observation, and that by them his sarcasm is bereft of its sting.

"Let it not be said by any *fastidious* critic, or astronomer of the present day, that I err in my astronomical theory, that it is manifestly wrong; let him not say this, since I am not contending that it is manifestly right. There were many prevailing systems, and I am not endeavouring to prove what is the correct system of the universe, but am only deducing the 'creed of the founders from the developement of their own plan'."

As to the assertion of my friend, that the temples are *circular*, and that the ancients ever represented the moon by an *half-circle*, the observation is totally inapplicable. We cannot suppose it necessary that they should assimilate the temple, dedicated in honour of that planet, to its shape, when in a *less perfect* state. They venerated especially the 'decorum os' of the full moon. The circle in ancient (as well as in modern) times was ever esteemed the most perfect and elegant of all geometrical forms, and they usually adopted it, not only in their temples, but in the tumuli generally accompanying them.

I cannot recede from this controversy, which has agreeably engaged my leisure hours, without thanking my friend, Mr. Bowles, for his cordial and kind invitation to the festive table of his canonical residence, with which he concludes his letter, and he may assure himself I shall, with much pleasure, accept it.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reading the preface to "The Siege of Carlaverock," recently edited by that industrious antiquary N. H. Nicolas, Esq. I could not avoid being struck by the apparent misconception of a passage in the poem, from which Dr. Meyrick has founded a conjecture relative to its author, rather hastily admitted by the editor, and without that examination such a point deserves. The paragraph I allude to is as follows: "Although the name of the author has not been decidedly ascertained, there is one line which affords strong presumptive proof of his identity. When speaking of the Earl of Warwick, he says, *he has alluded to him in his 'rhyme of Guy':*

"De Warwick le Count Guy,
Coment ken ma rime de Guy.

"It may therefore be presumed, that the author of the 'Siege of Carlaverock' was *Walter of Exeter*, a Franciscan friar, who is said, on *good authority*, to have written the romantic history of Guy of Warwick, about the year 1292." Pref. p. iv. For this assertion, Warton is referred to, Hist. E. P. (vol. i. p. 91, ed. 8vo.), and it is added in a note, that the Professor of Poetry *apparently* follows Carew and Bale. But if we turn to Carew (Survey of Cornwall, p. 59, ed. 1769), we shall find that Warton here is the mere copier of his predecessor, with the addition of a reference to Bale; and if we again take the trouble of consulting the latter, we shall find his words to be these, "*Gualterus de Excestria*, Devoniensis patriæ alumnus, et cujusdam Mendicantium fraterculorum professor sectæ (Dominicanum fuisse puto), ad instantiam Baldwini cujusdam, civis Excestriensis urbis, anno 1301, apud S. Carocum in Cornubia manens, *Vitam scripsit Guidonis*, inclyti olim Warwicensis Comitis, libro uno." Pits and Tanner copy the same passage with scarcely any varia-

tion, and hence also Bishop Nicolson's information is derived, Engl. Hist. Lib. p. 26, ed. fol. 1714. From this investigation, therefore, we find that the "*good authority*" so *expressly stated* by Warton, wholly rests on the degree of evidence we may please to attach to Bale, who gives only for his authorities the vague reference *Ex bibliothecis*—i. e. Collections from various libraries.

But even allowing that the said Walter of Exeter *did* write a Life of Guy, we are in perfect ignorance both of the form and language in which it was composed. Warton says, he believes Bale meant a *prose* relation, and at the same time chooses to apply the words to the *English Metrical Legend*; while Carew affords no support to either supposition, but (with the exception of calling Walter a Franciscan instead of a Dominican friar) simply follows Bale. On such grounds, therefore, I think it rather hazardous to ascribe with Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Nicolas the original French romance of "Guy" to Walter of Exeter, until we have some more certain proof of his having written a romance at all, and then in what language. The date 1292, assigned to this writer, proceeds from Carew, who is followed by Warton; but Bale, and his *sequela*, place him about the year 1301.

But it is time to turn to the passage in the "Siege of Carlaverock," on which Dr. Meyrick has founded his opinion relative to the author of the Romance. In the "Antiquarian Repertory," (vol. i. p. 475, 4to. ed.), where the poem appeared for the first time, accompanied by an English version by Capt. Grose, we find the lines in question thus translated: "Guy Earl of Warwick, *to whose name I have not been able to find a better rhyme*, bore a red banner," &c. The blunder here is certainly *gross* enough, but the study of the ancient French language was then of much more difficult acquisition than at present, and the attention paid to it was consequently extremely limited. In a reprint of this curious document in the present day, we have reason to look for greater accuracy, particularly since the Dictionary of Roquefort (however imperfect) places the knowledge of the Norman phraseology so much more *à portée* of all who profess themselves antiquaries. On referring, therefore, to p. 18 of the present edition, we read as follows;

"De Warwik le Count Guy
Coment k'en ma rime de guy
Ne avoit voisin de lui meilour
Baniere ot de rouge colour:"

which Mr. Nicolas renders "Guy Earl of Warwick, *who of all that are mentioned in my rhyme had not a better neighbour than himself*, bore a red banner," &c. On submitting, however, this version to the "learned individual" mentioned in the notes, the suggestion that the author of the poem had previously written the Romance of Guy, was made, and at once acquiesced in. A correction of Mr. N.'s translation became therefore necessary, and it thus appears in the note: "Guy Earl of Warwick, *as is said in my rhyme of Guy*," &c. Having observed, *in limine*, that in the Romance no allusion to, or mention whatever is made of the Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, here introduced (as Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Nicolas may convince themselves by a perusal), it will be sufficient to consider the sense of the word *guy* in the second line of the passage above quoted. In the preface, Mr. Nicolas, in conformity with the correction of his friend, has printed it with a large initial, *Guy*, and by so doing, has here, at least, committed a *capital* error. If we look into Roquefort and Barbazan, we shall find the word thus explained: Gui, *Guis, Guisse*, Façon, manière. *Barb.* Gui, *Guis, guise*, Façon, manière, air, mine. *Roquef.* According to this obvious sense, we shall find that the writer here merely pursues the same train of fancy which led him to pun upon the names of *Monhaut*, p. 8, and of *Valence*, p. 10; and the real construction of the passage is, "Ke en ma rime ne avoit voisin mellour de guy de lui," i. e. *que* lui. The translation, therefore, should be thus: "Guy Earl of Warwick (rode) as one who in my rime had no one (*lit.* no neighbour) *of better figure or appearance* than *himself*," &c. The expression *en ma rime* here is precisely similar to the term employed in p. 24.

"Bien doi mettre en mon serventois
Ke Elis de Aubigni," &c.

So much for the Siege of Carlave-

rock; the author of which, if he be recoverable, must be pursued in a different direction. There is not the least trace of the author throughout the poem, and the supposed connexion between "The Siege of Carlaverock" and "the Romance of Guy of Warwick," resolves into empty air, leaving not "a rack behind."

To return to the subject of Guy. Of the original French Romance, *three* copies certainly exist in England, *viz.* one in MS. Harl. 3775. 2; the second in MS. Howard, Coll. Arm. 14; and the third in Bennet Coll. Camb. No. 50. 6. To the ignorance, however, of the fact of a complete copy existing, we must ascribe the publication of a few fragments of this Romance, communicated by the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare, in one of the volumes of the *British Bibliographer*. Of the English metrical Romance, which is a translation of the above, three copies also (at least) are preserved, *viz.* MS. Coll. Caii, Cant. A. 8; MS. More 690; and MS. Auchinleck. In the latter MS. the whole of the latter portion of this Romance is in six-line stanzas, a large extract from which is given by Mr. Ellis, in his analysis of the Poem. He justly remarks, that it was "one of the most ancient and popular, and no less certainly one of the dullest and most tedious" of our early Romances. Its history has been elucidated, in some measure, by Warton and Ritson; but it may not be amiss to add here the historical authorities in which the fiction is founded. The earliest appears to be Girardus Cornubiensis, in whose work, *De gestis Regum West-Saxonum*, the story is introduced, and printed by Hearne ad calc. Ann. Dunstap. No. xi. from a MS. in Magd. Coll. Oxon. No. 147. This Girardus is first supposed by Tanner to be the same with Giraldus Cambrensis, and then confounded with him, which confusion Warton *(more suo)* very much increases in his notice of that writer (vol. i. p. 91, n. ed. 8vo). The account of Girardus was subsequently translated into English verse by Lydgate, as he himself states:

"Out of the Latyn made by the Chronycler
Called of old *Girard Cornubyence.*"

This version is still inedited, MS. Laud. 31. We learn from Leland that an historian, named Colman the Wise, who is said to have flourished about 1200, and who is quoted often by Harding, related also the story of Guy and Colbrand; but his work appears to be lost. From these, or similar sources, the fiction undoubtedly passed into Peter de Langtoft, and his translator, as well as into *Le Petit Bruit*, a Chronicle in French, composed by *Meistre Rauf de Boun*, in 1310, MS. Harl. 902. We find it also in the Chronicles of Knyghton, Rudbourne (ap. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. vol. i.), Hardyng, and Fabyan; in the *Liber de Hida*, MS. Sloane, 471; and in John Rous's History of the Earls of Warwick (partly printed by Hearne, ad calc. Vit. Ric. II.), and Dugdale's Hist. of Warwickshire, p. 374. Of the editions of the English metrical Romance, and of the subsequent prose French work, it is unnecessary to say any thing, as they are pointed out by Ellis and Warton.

The above remarks are not at all intended to depreciate the value of Mr. Nicolas's publication, but written in the fair and open spirit of inquiry every editor ought to court, rather than avoid: and it is on that account I will just notice an example of that "glorious perpetuation of error," Antiquaries, of all beings on earth, are liable to. We mean the singular *prænomen* of *Emlam* Touchez, p. 34, which is copied, certainly *not* from the MS. but from the transcript as printed in Antiq. Repert. But if Mr. N. will take the trouble once more to cast his eye on the Cotton. MS. (in which the Christian name has been added by a hand of the 15th cent.) he will perceive that it is not *Emlam*, but *Guylam*, and that the individual in question is undoubtedly the same as the *Sir William Touchet*, of the contemporary Roll of Arms, Calig. A. xvii. from whom Mr. Nicolas has incorrectly distinguished him.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that, exclusive of the copies of the "Siege of Carlaverock" enumerated by the editor, there is also a transcript of Glover's authenticated copy, preserved in the library of St. John's College, Oxford.

A Clerk of Oxenforde.

Original Letters.

THE following is an original Letter of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, to the

Duke of Grafton, on his having been offered by that Minister the appointment to an Embassy to Prussia. Mr. Ellis, who was born in 1704, had filled several public stations of high importance, having been a Lord of the Admiralty from 1749 to 1755, and Secretary at War from 1763 till the breaking up of the Grenville Administration in July 1765. He then retired with the Vice-Treasurership of Ireland; but having resigned that office also in October, was quite disengaged when this Letter was written. It does not appear whether he went to Prussia, as in the Peerage nothing is recorded of him between 1765 and 1770.

Paulton's, Nov. 19, 1765.

My Lord,—I am honoured with your Grace's letter of yesterday. The first sentiment which it cannot fail exciting in my breast is that of the highest gratitude for the mark of esteem which his Majesty has condescended to give me upon so important an occasion as his sending a Minister from his Court to that of Berlin; I beg leave to add my humble thanks for the polite and obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me these gracious intentions.

When I was employed at Paris, after a faithful discharge of my duty to my own country, my second attention was invariably to the interests of the King of Prussia; of which that great Prince is well apprised, and I have received very honourable intimations of his approbation: thus, as I should have on my part the highest satisfaction in the discharge of every good office and duty of a Minister at his Court, I have some reason also to flatter myself that my person would not be disagreeable to his Prussian Majesty.

If this Commission is merely occasional, as in the case of Mr. Legge, my own private situation would admit of my accepting it; but it would be impossible for me, on account of many domestic reasons, to undertake any employment which would require a long residence abroad. As your Grace has not specified that point, I think it the more candid part to inquire no further till I am informed of it. If this objection is not in the way, I will speedily wait on you in London, as the present critical situation of Government, in which some events have very extraordinarily affected me, requires in common prudence some explanation before I can appear in a public character with proper credit and confidence.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,
Welbore Ellis.

The Right Hon. Bilson Legge went Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, in Feb. 1747-8, and returned Jan. 2, 1748-9. Coxe says, "though a man of great talents for business, he was unfit for a foreign mission, and of a character ill-suited to the temper of that powerful casuist, whose extraordinary dogmas were supported by 146,000, the most effectual and convincing arguments in the world."

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, afterwards first Marquis of Downshire, was Secretary for the Colonies from January 1768 to August 1772. During that period, on the opening of the Session of Parliament, towards the close of 1768, he addressed the following Letter to Richard Fuller, esq. who had then recently been elected M. P. for Stockbridge.—"Lady Hillsborough" was the widow of Bilson Legge.

Dear Sir, *Twickenham, 26 Oct.* 1768.

I am extremely glad that you undertake to open the debate upon the Address, and particularly so that you mean to enter extensively into the American affairs. I very much wish that you should be perfectly informed, with regard to every transaction of my department; and, that you may have this information in the fullest manner, I will beg the favour of you to pass a few hours at my office, and take the trouble to peruse my whole correspondence, and afterwards, if you wish for copies of any particular papers, they shall be made out for you.

I give you a thousand thanks for your very obliging congratulations upon my marriage, and Lady Hillsborough desires me to assure you, that the good opinion you express of her is very flattering to her. She desires her compliments to you.

I am, with the truest and most respectful esteem, dear Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

Hillsborough.



TEWKESBURY ABBEY, W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

YOU have frequently indulged the Gloucestrians with notices and particulars of that interesting feature in the county, the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury; allow me, therefore, to offer a very accurate view of the west front of this beautiful specimen of early architecture, together with the old abbey gateway. *(see Plate II.)*

To enter into a full history of the Abbey would be occupying too much of your space, though my collections towards a History of the Town and Abbey, would afford me most ample, valuable, and entertaining particulars. A portion of its early history shall, however, be given.

Antecedent to the erection of the Abbey by two of the Dukes of Mercia in the latter end of the 7th or beginning of the 8th century, for the precise date is not clearly ascertained, we are told that one Theocus, a hermit, had fixed his residence here, and hence the derivation of the name of the place; but this is at the best but legendary conjecture, and a more satisfactory etymon has been offered. It was of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mother, a circumstance which has also contributed to furnish us with a far-fetched origin of the name of Tewkesbury, William of Malmsbury bringing it all the way 'from the Greek *Theotocus*, Mother of God!'

Very little of the subsequent history of Tewkesbury is known till the arrival of the Normans, into whose rapacious grasp it fell, one of whom, Robert Fitz-Haimon, had the grant of it from the red-haired William. The possessions of the church did not suffer by the arrival of the Normans. That otherwise usurping people respected the endowments of the Church; and instead of enriching themselves with its spoil, sought, by largesses of great magnificence, to atone for their temporal and worldly cruelties. This Fitz-Haimon was a gallant lord, of the blood of Rollo, and a great favourite of Rufus. His grants to the Abbey of Tewkesbury were numerous and munificent; he rebuilt the church and offices with increased magnificence; and because the situation was very fertile and pleasant (the monks knew the land flowing with milk and honey), increased the number of its religious by removing hither the monks from Cranbourne, previously the superior house. The list of its subsequent patrons exhibits a variety of the most illustrious, royal, and noble names that grace or disgrace our history. To their bounty, largely and liberally bestowed, the monks owed their amazing possessions, and to their power and interest the important privileges attached to a mitred abbacy. In such great respect was its sacred precinct held, that one of the seven copies of the Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, granted at Runnymede by John, June 15, 1215, was here consigned for safety and provincial consultation. Amongst the names of the patrons are the De Clares, the Le Despencers, and the Beauchamps, names conspicuously blazoned on the roll of fame.

We are now approaching the æra of the Tudors, a race of monarchs of whom but one deserves the praise of posterity. Henry, whose passions were unbounded in their depth of feeling, and their rapacity of indulgence, having exhausted the stores of his miserly tyrannical father, turned his longing eyes to the glittering jewels at the altars, and the possessions of the monasteries; and having broken spears with the Pope, gradually proceeded to line his coffers with treasures rendered sacred by long appropriation to the uses of the temple. The work did not proceed quietly though effectually—obstinacy on the part of the monks was often evinced, and Tewkesbury affords an instance of it, and its consequences. The place was fired, and in the conflagration perished the cloisters, the abbacy, the chapter house, lady chapel, and other appendages. It was the last religious house in the county that yielded to his rapacity, and its revenues were valued at about 1600*l.* per annum. By the piety and good feeling of the inhabitants, the church was saved, but the money once obtained, the devouring Monarch would not return any for the maintenance of a parochial minister.

Since its appropriation as a parish church, it has undergone numerous repairs. In 1666 the great west window was blown down, and in 1686 was rebuilt. "A brief for the repair of Teuxbury Abbey, dated Feb. 25, 1720, stated the value of reparation at 3929*l.* The length of the church from east to west is 321 feet, and the breadth of the cross aisle 136 feet.

They set forth they have expended in repairs in a few years 1337*l.* and in the last year in two levies 384*l.*, but that the whole roof must be taken down and new framed, and lead new cast, several buttresses be erected, and several arches be rebuilt." In 1724 this was effected by the aid of a brief granted by Lord Chancellor Parker.

The annexed view represents the fine west window and tower, remains of the architecture of Fitz-Haimon, who did so much for the place as to have been considered by the monks as their founder.

I will not here enter into any controversy with respect to Mr. King's opinion of what Fitz-Haimon built, but I cannot help expressing my surprise at the general inaccuracy and improbability of his notices of this Church.

The west front retains much of its original appearance; the centre consisting of a large six-turned semicircular arch, supported by as many lofty and slender columns, with capitals and bases, receding within each other. At the angles are two light and elegant turrets, with staircases in each. The parts on each side the arch are filled up with a double row of small semicircular arches and columns. The magnificent arch which incloses the west window, (the inharmonious erection of 1686,) probably contained several windows similar in their dimension and figure to those in the tower, and a doorway beneath them. Over this entrance we see the square massive tower rising in rich and beautiful magnificence from the roof. Each face of the tower is decorated with three rows of columns and semicircular arches, ornamented with zig-zag and billet mouldings, five of which are perforated to give light to the inside. The middle row are intersecting arches, and the whole has a very rich appearance.

Almost immediately before the Church, as appears in the annexed engraving, is the Abbey gate-house, a square embattled building, of considerable height. Mr. Willis, in his Mitred Abbeys, calls this the prison house; but it is uncertain whether it was ever applied to that purpose. The arch is of very good proportions, and the cornice is decorated with flying angels, similar to those on the Campanile Tower, which formerly stood in the churchyard, and on the site of which the National School is built.

A very handsome series of plates relative to the interesting architectural remains of the Abbey Church, were published in 1826 by the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by an elegant brief history and description, from the pen of Mr. Amyot, the Treasurer of the Society. S. T.

On Ancient and Modern Customs.

(*Continued from page* 303.)

THE ancient custom to which I alluded in my last, of heaping stones on the graves of persons who had suffered an untimely death, still exists in Sweden, as appears by the following passage extracted from the work of an entertaining modern traveller:

"On passing through the forest of Kaaglar, on our way from the lake of Venern to Stockholm, we saw near the road side several large heaps of stones, which, dropped by the pious hands of the passengers, point out the spot where the remains of some unfortunate traveller repose beneath the shade of the waving pines. This practice is very general in Sweden." (Captain de Capell Brooke's Travels in Sweden and Norway in 1820, p. 22.)

The custom of erecting crosses in conspicuous situations, as objects of devotion, or as monuments of guilt, seems to be almost universal in continental and other foreign countries. Captain Head, in his amusing "Rough Notes," taken amongst the Andes, relates that in his passage over the Great Cordillera he saw on one of the highest summits a large wooden cross, which had been erected by two arrieros to commemorate the murder of their friend. (P. 168.) Lieutenant Brand, in his recent work containing an account of his journey over the Andes on foot in the snow, notices frequently the same circumstance. On the ascent to the Hospice of the Grand St. Bernard several crosses stand near the road side, as similar memorials. This custom is also observable on the banks of the Rhine, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Lord Byron thus alludes to its existence in the latter country, in his magnificent description of Cintra:

"And here and there, as up the crags you spring, [path,
Mark many rude-carv'd crosses near the
Yet deem not these devotion's offering,

These are memorials frail of murderous wrath;
For wheresoe'er the shrieking victim hath
Pour'd forth his blood beneath the assassin's knife,
Some hand erects a cross of mouldering lath,
And grove and glen with thousand such are rife,
Throughout this purple land, where law secures not life."

Childe Harold, Canto I. xxi.

In all ages and in all countries of the world, mankind has appeared to feel and to express by external signs, a deep and well-founded abhorrence of the crime of murder, whether committed by the deliberate hand of the suicide or the assassin. This feeling, implanted by Providence in the human breast, has no doubt given rise to, and perpetuated the custom alluded to.

It was a well-known practice amongst the Roman soldiers, when they applauded a speech of their General, to strike their shields with their swords, as a testimony of their approbation. Of this we may read many instances in the works of Livy, and several of the ancient classic poets. Tacitus also relates that the Germans, who always carried their arms with them, were accustomed, in their public assemblies and debates, to testify their approval or dislike of the harangues made to them by striking their weapons together, if pleased; and, if the contrary, by loud murmurs and other tokens of displeasure. He adds, that the former was considered the most honourable proof of satisfaction, "Ut turbæ placuit, considunt armati, nihil autem neque publicæ neque privatæ rei, nisi armati, agunt. Mox rex, vel princeps, prout ætas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout decus bellorum, prout facundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis quam jubendi potestate. Si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, *sin placuit, frameas concutiunt. Honoratissimum assensûs genus est, armis laudare.*" (Germania, xi.) A similar custom is mentioned by the same author in his Histories on occasion of the Speech of Civilis. (Lib. iv. 15.)

The historian Gibbon, in his admirable Summary of the Character and Manners of the Ancient Germans, abridged from the "Germania" of Tacitus, has thus referred to the foregoing passage:

"If the orator did not give satisfaction to his auditors, it was their custom to signify, by a hollow murmur, their dislike of his counsels. But whenever a more popular speaker proposed to vindicate the meanest citizen from either foreign or domestic injury, whenever he called upon his countrymen to assert the national honour, or to pursue some enterprise, full of danger and glory, *a loud clashing of shields and spears expressed the eager applause of the assembly.* For the Germans always met in arms, and it was to be dreaded, lest an irregular and uncontrouled multitude should use their arms to enforce as well as to declare their furious resolves." *

Milton also alludes to this custom in his "Paradise Lost," when describing Satan's address to his legions, and their declaration of war against Heaven:

"——————— highly they raged
Against the Highest; *and fierce with grasped arms* [*war,*
Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of
Hurling defiance tow'rds the vault of Heav'n." Book i. 666—669.

Similar allusions are to be found in Shakspeare (Coriolanus, act i. sc. ix. and Julius Cæsar, act v.) and in other dramatic poets. Thus also Spenser, in his Faery Queen:

"And *clash their shields*, and shake their swords on high."—Book i. canto 4, st. xl.

The ancients were accustomed to suspend in their temples shields, with appropriate inscriptions, and many other votive offerings in honour of their divinities. In the Æneid Virgil represents his hero Æneas, in the narration of his adventures after the sacking of Troy, as thus alluding to the practice:

"Ære cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo,
Æneas hæc de Danais victoribus arma."†
Book iii. 286—288.

Dædalus also, when he had finished his aerial voyage, and arrived in safety at Chalcis, is related by the same poet to have consecrated his wings to Apollo, and to have erected temples to that divinity, in commemoration of the event.

* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. ix.

† "*De clipeis votivis* cum titulo inscripto inter donaria suspensis *res nota*," observes the commentator on the passage above quoted.

"Redditus his primum terris tibi Phœbe sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa." Æneid, vi. 18.

This custom of making votive offerings, as I have had occasion to remark in a former Number, is still preserved in Catholic countries, as their various churches and places of worship amply testify. Amongst innumerable buildings of this description may be mentioned the Pantheon, which, though originally dedicated by the Romans to all the divinities of the heathen mythology, is now devoted solely to the service of the Virgin Mary; and its walls are accordingly hung round with presents which have been from time to time offered by her worshippers as tokens of gratitude, and as memorials of her miraculous interference in their behalf, in cases of shipwreck, sickness, and distress.—In the church of the Campo Santo, an extensive cemetery near Bologna, the chains of several Christian captives redeemed from slavery amongst the Turks and Algerines, are suspended from the walls as propitiatory offerings, and to perpetuate the memory of their deliverance. —Washington Irving also, in his recent interesting Life of Columbus, mentions that Columbus, on his return from his first voyage of discovery, went barefoot with his crew on a pilgrimage to the nearest shrine, in performance of a vow which he had made during a furious storm, and offered up several gifts to commemorate his gratitude and unexpected preservation. Pilgrimages of this kind were frequent in those days of early navigation, in which mariners were less able to avoid the dangers of the deep than at the present time, when numerous ingenious inventions and improvements have so greatly diminished the difficulties and perils attendant on long voyages. Hence we so often find in works which treat of maritime adventures at the period referred to, constant allusions to these traces of ancient popular customs, and to the strong resemblance which existed between them. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

THE much talked of, and long procrastinated repair of the magnificent parish Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is again brought before the Vestry, and again opposed by the party who have hitherto been the means of preventing the accomplishment of this desirable object. That so fine a Church should remain in a state of neglect and decay, in an age when the preservation of our national antiquities is so much encouraged, argues very unfavourably for the intelligence and liberality of the Borough of Southwark; and it is to be deplored, that so beautiful a memorial of past ages, interesting not only as a work of art, but for the historical recollections connected with it, should be at all under the controul of persons who have neither taste to discern its beauties, nor feeling to appreciate its merits.

The question at issue is whether Mr. Gwilt's plans for the gradual restoration of the Church are to be proceeded with, or whether a new Church in the style of the neighbouring meeting houses is to usurp its place. Now one of the learned Thebans of the vestry having discovered that the buttresses are "*underminded*," argues most forcibly the necessity of taking down the present structure, and building a new Church.

Your readers will ask why are the parishioners so zealous for incurring an additional expence? The question is answered easily; very large funds are at the command of the parish, and available for the purpose; but if a two-penny rate had been wanted for the purpose either of repairing or re-edification, we should have seen these zealous Church-builders among the first to cry out against rates and taxes for the maintenance of a Church which they perhaps have only visited in their character of orators.

The choir, it is generally known, has been restored from the excellent designs of Mr. Gwilt; how well that has been effected is not my purpose to speak at present, the work being still unfinished. The transepts are now partitioned off from the Church by whitewashed brick walls with mean glazed windows in them, which were erected to prevent the repairs from interfering with divine service. The choir is occupied with temporary benches, and the pulpit set up in the middle of it, like the rostrum of a dissenting meeting; in this unfinished state, to the detriment of the congregation and divine service, (for seats for many hundreds of persons in the transepts are in consequence rendered use-

less,) has the Church remained for more than one year. From one of the handsomest parochial Churches in London, St. Saviour has degenerated into the meanest; it once looked like a Cathedral, it now in some parts is little better than a barn.

The state of the Church has never been publicly noticed with the attention it deserved, although the public press has more than once alluded to the subject; and with that degree of historical accuracy so eminently displayed in the newspapers of the day, has gravely announced that the court in which the awful Bonner exercised his tyrannical and cruel sway, actually exists in this Church. Wonderful discovery!

To any one who can justly appreciate the truly sublime features of Pointed architecture, of which the present Church is so fine a specimen—to any one who feels a respect for our unrivalled Established Church, the present disgraceful state of the building is a matter of profound grief; and it appears to me surprising that the interference of the Diocesan has not been called forth to accomplish what the jarring members of the Vestry will never effect. Let me, therefore, through your pages, call the attention of the public to the subject—let me entreat such persons as possess any influence in the world of taste, to exert that influence to make the repairs of the Church a national concern. To anticipate the attention of the members of either House of Parliament, would not perhaps be delicate, as the subject will probably ere long occupy a portion of their attention; but when that event arrives, I trust the select but respectable body which exerts itself to uphold the present edifice, will meet that support which its exertions deserve.

When we refer to what has been done at Malmesbury, Tewkesbury, and many other Churches, which possess no peculiar fund available for repairs; when even at Romsey, what little has been done is well done; it will be seen that parishes possessing similar magnificent Churches are proud of the treasures in their care, and that the parishioners exert themselves for the preservation of such treasures. There is scarcely a neighbourhood in England, except the Bœotian spot above named, in which the existence of an edifice like the present would not awaken not only enthusiastic, but universal feelings in its favour; but to talk of pulling down such a Church, and building a flimsy new one in its place—the idea is insufferable!

Of Mr. Gwilt personally I know nothing; with his works at this Church I am better acquainted. His designs for a portion of the unaccomplished restorations have been exhibited at Somerset House, and shew that no falling off from the perfection displayed in the choir will occur. Whether, therefore, your readers agree with me as to the propriety of restoring the present Church or not, I can at least claim the merit of having made this appeal without any interested or partial motives, in favour of a gentleman whom I never saw, and whom I only know as a respectable, and certainly, judging by his designs in this Church, a talented architect; and who is, from many circumstances, the most proper person to accomplish the desirable work of restoration.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

IN the present times of obloquy against the Clergy, we are induced to extract the whole of the following passage from "HERMES BRITANNICUS," by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, in reply to Godfrey Higgins, Esq., who, in his "CELTIC DRUIDS," compared all "Priests," Christian or others, with the Priests of blood in Celtic Britain, or modern India.

"'In short,' he gravely adds, 'look EVERY WHERE and you will see THE PRIESTS (Dii boni!) reeking with gore!' I look round me here in Wiltshire, but I declare I never saw or heard of any country clergyman returning from visiting the sick of his parish 'reeking with gore!' and I doubt much whether there are any such reverend OGRES even in Yorkshire; and if he knows none, not one, I might remind him of a sentence sometimes heard in public places of worship where these 'bloody' priests minister, 'thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.'

"Yes! I 'look,' indeed, as I am told; I 'look' round the study where I am now writing these hasty, but I trust not 'priestly' or unchristian, remarks; I look on the placid countenance over the fire-place of that 'old man eloquent,' whose writings in the cause of truth and charity, mainly rescued the Christian church from the dogmas of human infallibility, the mild and the learned Melancthon; I look immediately above, and I mark the calm benig-

nity, the placid intelligence, in the features of a prelate adorning the highest seat of the church with equal learning, suavity and virtue*; I look on the remembered features, and seem almost to hear the voice of that kind master under whom we pursued our youthful studies together, in the same public school of Christian learning; I 'look,' and I see, in a picture near the door, the walls of that college of St. Mary, Winton, where our days of brief pastime or of silent study were spent together; I look, and I think of those, nurtured in the same walls; I think of an intrepid and virtuous Ken, whose hymns I was first taught to repeat in the college where he was fellow; of him who was among those who said to the King on his throne, 'O King! our fortunes are in thy hand, but we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the image thou hast set up!' I think of the same virtuous prelate, consigned for conscience sake, with his six brethren, to a prison; I think of him, in another reign, for conscience sake, and equally regardless of wealth or poverty, resigning quietly his high station and worldly wealth, and retiring as poor as he entered the world, with only his shroud, to the asylum offered to his gray hairs at Longleat by his schoolfellow at the same place of early education, the then Lord Weymouth, under whose roof he expired, and in which shroud he was buried.

"I 'look' at the 'antique towers,' where their early studies were pursued together†; I think of the host of virtuous men and exalted scholars who issued from the same arena of public education; I think of the Warhams, the Lowths, the Burgesses, the Bathursts, the Huntingfords, the Howleys, all ornaments in their day of the same school, and all as distinguished for the amenities and virtues of private life as for their learning and acquirements.

"I 'LOOK' at the college where, in the groves of ACADEME, I first wooed the muses, and with a sigh for 'poor Tom Warton,' and Headley, cut off in the prime of life, and the promise of the higher acquirements, I think of a SOMERS, there educated by 'priests,' whose deliberate wisdom mainly contributed to establish the equal rights of a King and his people; I think of a CHILLINGWORTH, who smote to shivers, by powerful reason alone, the pontifical throne of human infallibility, seeking truth with the calmest sincerity of inquiry, equally remote from the extremes of infallible popery and bigoted puritanism.

"I 'LOOK,' and see before me the airy spire towering over the battlements of that hallowed cathedral in whose walls I have the distinguished honour of taking my seat; I think of those who adorned that seat for many years, and of my own deficiencies; I think of the accurate and elegant historian, the unassuming scholar, the educated gentleman, and the humble and unaffected Christian, my predecessor, now in his shroud‡; I see, as it were, the more illustrious shadows of a Jewel, a Hooper, a Chillingworth, a Sherlock, a Douglas, all adorning the same venerable cathedral.

"I 'LOOK' further, and, as I am told to do, 'every way,' and I see a host of those who added the acquirements of the scholar to the most blameless intercourse of social life, and so lived and so died, in the sober but not austere, in the dignified but not ostentatious, CHURCH OF ENGLAND; and whilst I point to these as remote as is light from darkness from the character of DRUIDS, or 'PRIESTS reeking with gore,' I would hope the crime of the solitary Cranmer, for which he justly paid the forfeiture, might not be taken into the account to blacken the virtues of such a host, but rather that, among all who have the feelings of men, the character of the Protestant clergy should be estimated by that of the *greater* number, rather than by the CRIME OF ONE!"

* The present Archbishop of Canterbury, my schoolfellow.

† The first Lord Weymouth and Kenn were schoolfellows at Winchester.

‡ William Coxe.

Mr. URBAN, *Springfield, near Chelmsford.*

YOU may perhaps consider the following extracts from a curious pamphlet in Black-letter, sufficiently interesting to deserve a place in your valuable Magazine. The work is scarce, and is entitled, 'A Warning against the dangerous Practises of Papistes, and specially ye Parteners of the late Rebellion, by Thomas Norton. Imprinted at London by Henrie Bynneman for Lucas Harrison, anno Domini 1569.' At the back of the title-page are these words, 'The summe of all this booke,—we can not well spare our Queen Elizabeth.'

"Can ye thinke that they meane to draw you to true and Catholike religion, that persuade you to destroy ye monumentes of Christian communion? Read or heare ye whole forme of that service, judge of every word and sentence, and then shall you see what comforte your false deceyvers have taken from you. Compare what good you find in that, and what edifying in ye contrarie; what sweeteness it is to joyne with God's congregation in partaking of Christe's body and bloud by meane of his sacraments, and what vanitie or rather sorrow it is to gaze upon a theefe that robbeth you of that treasure, pretendeth to take it all himselfe, and holdeth up that which he calleth a sacra-

ment, as it were an insultation and triumph over your silly simplicitie. Doe but heare, reade and knowe ye things that ye yet despise, I doubt not God's grace shall creepe into you for your comfort."

Again,

"On the crueltie to marryed Priestes.—Where, thirdly, you have raged against ye marriage of God's Ministers, behold your owne madnesse; I hope you be not all Popishe Priestes bastardes, thus rebelliously to rise for ye honor of your false fathers. Do you thinke all your Popish Priestes to have lived chaste? Knowe you not their olde incontinence, commonlye misnamed lustinesse and good fellowshyp? Remember ye examples yourselves. Is marriage worsse than whoredom? Was it not by themselves taught to be a sacrament? Is it not ye holy ordinaunce of God? Is ye marriage of yourselves and your forefathers become uncleannesse, or displeasing to God? Thinke not so yll of yourselves. No, no, there is another matter. You are begyled, poore soules, look home to your owne beds, preserve ye cleanenesse and honestie of your houses. This is a quarell wholly like ye olde rebels complaint of enclosing of commons. Many of youre disordered and evill disposed wyves are muche aggreeved that Priestes which were wont to be common bee now made severall. *Hinc ille lachrymie* (hinc illæ lacrymæ)—there is a greefe indeede. And truth it is, and so shall you fynde it. Few women storme against the marriage of Priestes, callyng it unlawfull, and incensing men against it, but such as have bene Priestes harlots, or fayne would be. Content your wyves yourselves; and let Priestes have their owne. And for whole (holy) religion, receyve it as God hath taughte it, reade his worde; and for the deliverie and explication of it, it behoveth you, being no better clerkes than you are, to credite ye whole Parliamente, ye learned Clergie of ye realme, and those that teache you by the boke of God, and lerne it in such sort and places as it is to be taught. Your campe is no good schoole of divinitie." Your churches as they were reformed, ye word of God read in such tong as you understode it, ye sacramentes ministred to your comforte: in such sorte as you myghte feele ye sense of them, and be edified by them, ye good examples of your Ministers living in holy matrimonie with their owne wyves, and abstayning from yours, their teaching you obedience, justice, and charitie, by ye meanes to learne truthe."

Yours, &c. I. A. R.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 5.

THERE is an omission in Mr. C. Butler's Life of Grotius, which must appear to be a material defect in that book. He tells us, that "it is needless to give an account of his descendants, or their prosperous or adverse fortunes; they are noticed at length by Burigni." Now I, for one, have not the means of consulting Burigni in a country residence: but Mr. Butler goes on to mention one of that family, who lived not many years ago, from Boswell's Life of Johnson, a book in every library. I wished to ascertain the accuracy of the following paragraph, in *Mercurius Politicus*, Jan. 16, 1651:

"There hath been a great duell fought near the *Bosch*, between three Spanish officers and three others. Only one Spaniard remains alive, the other five being dead, among whom is a son of Grotius. They fought on horseback."

At the same time I would ask, can any of your readers furnish me with some particulars of a French translation of the Bible, *Cologne*, 1739, 12mo, partly executed from Saci's version, with the redundancies of the Vulgate marked by brackets, and the Samaritan variations, &c. by Italic characters?

I wish Mr. J. Johnson would let us have what early account of the Mansels Mr. Walters gives, that the different statements may be compared. As that name does not occur in the Battle Abbey roll, they must have come into England later than the battle of Hastings, if the received account be at all correct. The name of Harley, or Harlay, is not uncommon in France. In what list of Fitzhamon's Knights does the name of Delamare occur? Not in Owen Pughe's.

In a query of mine in a late Number (page 290), you have printed the French negative particle *non* as *nou*.

Yours, &c. Cydweli.

Fair Ellen.

By Mrs. Carey, Author of "Lasting Impressions."

Mr. Urban,

THE melancholy catastrophe, which forms the subject of the following Poem, occurred about two years since; when a Coroner's Inquest sat on the remains of an unfortunate female of nineteen—once remarkable for beauty—who, after wandering about the streets of the Metropolis, for three days and nights, without food or shelter, was found, by a young woman, on

the step of a door; and, by her, conducted to her own humble abode—where, with a degree of humanity that can never be sufficiently applauded, she supported and consoled her in her dying moments; though she had no other means of administering to her wants, than what she procured by the sacrifice of a part of her own scanty wardrobe. The Poem was written at the time, and shown in manuscript to some of my friends; but—as I have reason to believe that it has never appeared in print—I now venture to request, that you will preserve it from oblivion, by allowing it to occupy a place in your pages. J. C.

West-square, Oct. 10.

Oh ye! who bask in Fortune's golden ray,
Nor dread the clouds of Sorrow's wint'ry day—
Ye favor'd Fair Ones, who—admir'd, caress'd— [blest—
With all that wealth can give, supremely
Oh! pause a moment in your gay career,
And drop, for Frailty's child, one pitying tear.
She too was fair—too fair—She bloom'd awhile, [smile,
Fresh as the rose, when summer mornings
'Till, in the fond simplicity of youth,
Allur'd by Treach'ry in the guise of Truth—
She left, in fatal hour, that peaceful way,
Where, only, Innocence can safely stray.
Brief are the joys that guilty lovers know:
The path of Error leads to certain woe:
And she—the object of a lawless flame—
Deserted soon—consign'd to grief and shame—
Wept, for a while, o'er ev'ry pleasure flown—
O'er pure delights, that Virtue calls her own,
'Till—urg'd by want, and by example led—
She sought, from infamy, precarious bread.
Oh! who, that loves to gaze on Beauty's face,
When Virtue's magic heightens ev'ry grace,
Can think, unmov'd, on Woman doom'd to roam [home?
A midnight wand'rer from the sweets of
Who, that has felt her worth, and own'd her pow'r, [hour,
In Pleasure's bright, or Sorrow's gloomy,
Can see her thus, degraded, reckless, wild—
Nor curse the heartless wretch, who first her youth beguil'd?
And yet, Oh! sad to tell! nor scorn nor shame [name.
Pursues the Spoiler's steps, or blasts his
He walks abroad, in the full blaze of day—
A smiling Mischief, flatt'ring, to betray
God's fairest work—and, in his dread career— [vere—
Uncheck'd by feelings, which the good re-
He stabs the trusting heart, that deem'd his vows sincere.
Hard was thy lot, poor Ellen! Beauty's bloom
To thee was fatal—and thy early doom
Strikes on the heart—So young! and once so fair! [care
To perish thus! Oh! who, that knows the
Of tender parents—who, that sleeps secure
Beneath the roof, where Love, sincere and pure,
Smiles on her waking hours—can think of thee, [be,
And think unpitying? If such hearts there
I love them not.—Thrice hallow'd be the tear,
That Virtue sheds o'er woman's fate severe,
When—lost to all her sex's hopes and pride— [Shame abide—
She seeks those haunts, where Guilt and
Endures the Ruffian's taunt, the Scorner's jeer, [hear—
The ribald jest, e'en *she* must blush to
'Till (pale disease destroying ev'ry grace)
No more her wasted form and faded face
Attract th' admiring gaze. Then, houseless thrown
On the wide world, she sinks and dies alone—
The sky her canopy—her bed—a stone!
But Ellen died not thus—for, while her frame
Yet glow'd with life, a gentle soother came—
One, who had known her bright in Beauty's day,
When life was new, and all its visions gay.
She kindly listen'd to her woe-fraught tale,
And gave her shelter from the midnight gale;
And—though her home was poor, her comforts few—
She, to compassion's softest feelings true,
Gave all she could—and, from her scanty store, [comforts more.
The needful raiment spar'd, to make those
Oh! 'twas a gen'rous deed! which *He*, who reads
The human heart—*He*, who the raven feeds,
And clothes the lily in its fair array,
Will, in his own good time, with precious gifts repay.

Z. A. asks the following question: "A religious house being seised of the advowson of A. a Vicar was regularly endowed. On the Dissolution, the advowson and rectorial tithes came to the Crown, and were granted to a layman. After a considerable time had passed, the gentleman who was in possession conveyed them to the Vicar for the time being, or in trust for him. They have been so enjoyed ever since. Is the Church now a Rectory or a Vicarage?"

A CONSTANT READER is informed that Sir Bevil Granville, slain on Lansdown in 1642, was father of John first Earl of Bath of that name. The family of Granville is now represented by the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Bath, and Stafford, who are all descended from females of that house.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 25.*

LIKE many of our ancient customs, the celebration of Christmas, according to the manner of our Mediæval ancestors, is rapidly falling into decay in the Metropolis and all the larger cities and towns of the empire, where the festivities at this period of the year bear little resemblance to those of olden time, when the 'busy housewife' was usually engaged for weeks in the din of preparation before this festal season arrived. In the villages, however, and less populous places of the kingdom, where there is not so much diversity of life to engage or amuse the mind, the spirit of ancient Christmas still remains. Among our agricultural classes in particular, who at this season enjoy a kind of respite from their annual labours, Christmas appears to be peculiarly grateful; and young and old seem to be inspired with the love of mirth and domestic jollity. With them the celebration of Christmas has undergone little variation. Though the forms, wherever refinement prevails, are occasionally different, still the spirit by which this annual rejoicing is actuated, is nearly the same all over England.

Our ancestors considered Christmas in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival; and accordingly distinguished it by vacation from business, merriment, and hospitality. They seemed eagerly bent on making themselves and every one around them happy. The great hall resounded with the tumultuous joys of servants and tenants, and the gambols they played served as amusement to the master of the mansion and his family.

Ben Jonson has given us a curious epitome of these revels in his *Masque of Christmas*, where he has personified the season and its attributes.—The characters introduced in this farce are *Misrule*, *Carol*, *Mince-Pie*, *Gamboll*, *Post and Pair*, *New Year's Gift*, *Mumming*, *Wassail Offering*, and *Babie-Coche*. Of the conviviality which reigned at this time of the year, a correct estimate may be formed from a few lines by the author of the *Hesperides*, who, in addressing a friend at Christmas, makes the following request:—

When your faces shine
With bucksome meate and capering wine,
Remember us in cups full crowned,
Until the roasted chestnuts leape
For joy to see the fruits ye reape
From the plump chalice, and the cup
That tempts till it be tossed up
* * * * * carouse
Till Liber Pater twirles the house
About your ears.
Then to the bag-pipe all address,
Till sleep takes place of wearinesse:
And thus throughout the Christmas playes
Frolic the full twelve holidayes.

It is to rustic life we must now look for what remains of the customs practised by our ancestors during this season. There the relics of many of these unobjectionable frolics still remain. The North has its 'fool's plough,' and the people of Cornwall their 'goose-dances.' The latter continue to exhibit a hunch-a-back man, called the 'King of Christmas,' and sometimes the Father; and customs not very dissimilar may be traced at the present moment in several other countries.

In London and all commercial towns the observances of *Auld lang syne* are much sooner forgotten than in the country; but even in these crowded marts we still meet with remnants of Christmas *Gambols*. In the pantomimic representations we have shews typical of the ancient *Christmas Masques*. Blindman's Buff, Hunt the Slipper, The game of Goose, Snap Dragon, Push Pin, and dancing, form the amusements of the younger part of the assemblage; whilst cards occupy the elders.

The *Yule Clogs* and *Christmas Candles* have, it is true, given way in many instances to blazing coal fires and lights of more moderate dimensions; but the rites, religious and festive, of *Christmas Eve*, still continue to be as regularly performed as ever. We have no longer the *Yule Song* or the *Yule Cakes*; but then we have *Carols* and *Mince-pies*; and though the latter are not usually embossed with the figures of the Saviour, we do not fail to remember the religious origin of the ceremonial which has led to their manufacture*.

* There is little doubt but that Christmas and its accompanying festivities were originally derived from the classical Pagans. Benson, in his Chronology, says, that Christ was not born at this season of the year, but probably in April or May, of the Julian year 1709, (the present date being merely that of tradition,) or nearly four years before the vulgar era:

We do not certainly contribute, as in days of yore, our Christmas Boxes to furnish our more indigent brethren with the means of obtaining from the Clergy absolution for the offences of the past year†; but we bestow them still in order to enable them to procure for themselves and their families a good joint and a pudding for Christmas Day. Neither do we keep open house for the reception of the lame, the halt, and the blind; yet they are not wholly neglected on these occasions. They are, we believe, usually furnished with coals and blankets, to enable them to meet the inclemencies of the winter season; and in lieu of being provided with the means of indulging in one or two days' drunkenness and debauchery, receive, in most places, an addition to their comforts of a more lasting and solid description than a few hours wassail and merriment could possibly afford them.

The noisy revels by which our ancestors were wont to distinguish themselves at Christmas, have now given place to mere family parties, certainly as happy though perhaps less jovial than those of which they are the archetypes.

Other changes have sprung up during the last century, which have conduced in some measure to abridge the innocent pleasures of this festivous portion of the year. The following good old Christmas Song, preserved in Poor Robin's Almanack for 1695, is, however, quite as applicable now as at the time it was written, though methodism and cant may unite in condemning the sentiments it conveys:

"*A Christmas Song.*

"Now thrice welcome, Christmas,
Which brings us good cheer,
Minc'd-pies and plumb-porridge,
Good ale and strong beer;
With pig, goose, and capon,
The best that may be,
So well doth the weather
And our stomachs agree.

Observe how the chimneys
Do smoak all about,
The cooks are providing
For dinner, no doubt;
But those on whose tables
No victuals appear,
O may they keep Lent
All the rest of the year!

With holly and ivy
So green and so gay;

yet Christmas day, which is really uncertain, we have made certain; while Good Friday, which is certain, is made of varying date The most ancient author whom we find using the modern mode of dating, *Anno Domini*, is the venerable Bede, who published his Ecclesiastical History in 751. It was adopted in France under King Pepin, and fully established in the reign of Charlemagne.

† *Christmas Boxes* may be assimilated to, and probably originated from the Roman Paganalia, which were instituted by Servius Tullius, and celebrated in the beginning of the year. An altar was erected in every village, where persons gave money. The apprentices' boxes were formerly made of pottery; and Aubrey mentions a pot in which Roman denarii were found, resembling in appearance an apprentice's earthen Christmas-box. Count Caylus gives two of these Paganalian boxes; one exhibiting Ceres seated between two figures standing, the other with a head of Hercules. The heathen plan was commuted in the Middle Age to collections for masses, in order to absolve the debaucheries of the seasons, which servants were unable to pay. The Romish Priests had Masses said for almost every thing: if a ship went out to the Indies, the Priests had a Box in her, under the protection of some Saint: and for Masses, as their cant was, to be said for them to that saint, &c. the poor people must put in something into the Priest's Box, which was not opened till the ship's return. The Mass at that time was called Christ-mass: the Box called Christ-mass Box, or money gathered against that time, that Masses might be made by the Priests to the Saints to forgive the people the debaucheries of that time: and from this, servants had the liberty to get box money, that they too might be enabled to pay the Priest for his Masses, knowing well the truth of the proverb, 'No Penny, no Pater Nosters'. "The Christmas Box (says the author of the Connoisseur) was formerly the bounty of well-disposed people, who were willing to contribute something towards rewarding the industrious, and supplying them with necessaries. But the gift is now almost demanded as a right; and our journeymen, apprentices, &c. are grown so polite, that instead of reserving their Christmas Box for its original use, their ready cash serves them only for pocket-money; and instead of visiting their friends and relations, they commence the fine gentlemen of the week." The bestowing of Christmas Boxes, indeed, is one of those absurd customs of antiquity which, till within these few years, had spread itself almost into a national grievance. The butcher and the baker sent their journeymen and apprentices to levy contributions on their customers, who were paid back again in fees to the servants of the different families. The tradesmen had, in consequence, a pretence to lengthen out his bill, and the master and mistress to lower the wages on account of the vails.

We deck up our houses
As fresh as the day,
With bays and rosemary,
And lawrel compleat,
And every one now
Is a king in conceit.

But as for curmudgeons,
Who will not be free,
I wish they may die
On the three-legged tree."

Notwithstanding the changes which have taken place in our Christmas observances, the same spirit of benevolence and earnest desire to see all our poorer dependants happy about us, still exists with little or no diminution; and there still continues, at this season of the year, a disposition to works of charity and beneficence, which the selfish refinements of modern manners will, we trust, never entirely dissipate.

In the principal cities and towns on the Continent and Peninsula, the festival of Christmas, as in England, is much altered in its ceremonies; but in the country towns, a similar spirit to the days of old is still retained.

In the North of Germany there is a Christmas custom described by Coleridge, which cannot be too strongly recommended and encouraged in our own country. The children make little presents to their parents, and to each other; and the parents to their children. For three or four months before Christmas the girls are all busy, and the boys save up their pocket money to buy these presents. What the present is to be, is cautiously kept secret. On the evening before Christmas-day, one of the parlours is lighted up by the children, into which the parents must not go; a great yew bough is fastened on the table at a little distance from the wall, a multitude of little tapers are fixed in the bough, but not so as to burn it till they are nearly consumed; and coloured paper, &c. hangs and flutters from the twigs. Under this bough the children lay out in great order the presents they mean for their parents, still concealing in their pockets what they intend for each other. Then the parents are introduced, and each presents his little gift; they then bring out the remainder, one by one, from their pockets, and present them with kisses and embraces. On the next day, in the great parlour, the parents lay out on the table the presents for the children: a scene of more sober joy succeeds; as on this day, after an old custom, the mother says privately to each of her daughters, and the father to his sons, that which he has observed most praiseworthy, and that which was most faulty in their conduct.

In the smaller towns and villages throughout North Germany (and formerly in the large towns and cities), these presents are sent by the parents to a man who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, personates Knecht Rupert, *i. e.* the Servant Rupert. On Christmas night he goes round to every house, and says, that Jesus Christ, his master, sent him thither. The parents and elder children receive him with great pomp and reverence, while the little ones are most terribly frightened. He then inquires for the children, and, according to the character which he hears from the parents, he gives them the intended present, as if they came out of Heaven from Jesus Christ. Or, if they should have been bad children, he gives the parents a rod, and, in the name of his master, recommends them to use it frequently.—About seven or eight years old the children are let into the secret, and it is curious how faithfully they keep it.

In Spain it was formerly a general custom, at Christmas, among people of family, to prepare for an almost public exhibition one or two rooms of the house, where, upon a clumsy imitation of rocks and mountains, a great number of baby-houses and clay figures, imitating the commonest actions of life, were placed amongst a multitude of lamps and tapers. A ruinous stable, surrounded by sheep and cattle, was seen in the front of the room, with the figures of Joseph, Mary, and some shepherds, kneeling in adoration of the child in the manger—an act which an ass and an ox imitated with the greatest composure. This collection of puppets, called *naciemento*, were made a pretext for collecting a large party, and passing several nights in dancing, &c. The room being illuminated after sunset, not only the friends of the family were entitled to enjoy the festivities of the evening, but any gentleman, giving his name at the door, might introduce one or more ladies, who, if but known by sight to the master of the house, would be requested to join in the amusements which followed. These

were singing, dancing, and not unfrequently speeches taken from the old Spanish plays, and known by the name of *Relaciones*. Recitation was considered till lately as an accomplishment both in males and females; and persons who were known to be skilled in that art stood up, at the request of the company, to deliver a speech, with all the gesticulations of the old school, just as others gratified their friends by performing upon an instrument. A slight refreshment of the Christmas cakes called *oxaldres*, and sweet wines or home-made *liqueurs*, was enough to free the house from the imputation of meanness.

The present *nacimientos*, however, seldom afford amusement to strangers; and, with the exception of singing carols to the sound of the *zambomba*, little remains of the old festivities. This is general in most parts of Spain at this season, though never used at any other. A slender shoot of reed (*arundo donax*) is fixed in the centre of a piece of parchment, without perforating the skin, which, softened by moisture, is tied like a drum-head round the mouth of a large earthern jar. The parchment when dry acquires a great tension, and the reed being slightly covered with wax, allows the clenched hand to glide up and down, producing a deep hollow sound of the same kind as that which proceeds from the tambourin when rubbed with the middle finger. HAN.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following pages contain the substance of my observations during a short stay in Kent, which I made this summer. I arrived at head-quarters on Tuesday, July 22.

Maidstone. The Church of All-Saints is a stately edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two ailes. The nave and chancel are separated from the ailes by a magnificent range of nine arches, opposite each of which there is a large Gothic window. The uniformity of the building has been destroyed by the erection of a vestry against one of these, which has of necessity been closed up. There are windows at each end of the ailes, and a very fine one at the western extremity of the nave. Over the side windows are ranged smaller ones of two lights each. The whole character of the interior is imposing in the highest degree, and no less admirable for its airy and light appearance, than the solid grandeur of its architecture. The chancel is separated from the nave by a large arch springing from the third pillar across the body of the Church, and two smaller ones stretching over the ailes.

The ancient oak stalls belonging to the brethren of the College of All-Saints adjoining this edifice, still remain: they are twenty-eight in number, and are ornamented beneath the seats with carvings, some of which have been engraved in your Magazine. These sculptures are as follow: 1 & 2, Head and foliage. 3. Three escutcheons, each charged with three roundels, 2 & 1. over all a label of three points, on each, three roundels. 4, 5, 6. Foliage and flowers. 7 same as 3. label points charged each with three crescents. 8. Foliage, &c. 9 same as 3. label points charged each with one mullet. 10. The archipiescopal arms, impaling those last described, with this difference, that mitres are substituted for mullets on the label. 11 to 18. The old seats have been removed. 19. Three lions' heads cabossed. 20. Foliage. 21. Three escutcheons bearing each a Calvary cross. These charges have been hacked about so as to be almost obliterated. The same remark will apply to those on the pall of the Archbishop (on stall 10), as also to that on an escutcheon over the splendid tomb on the south side of the chancel. Surely the rage of the puritans and iconoclasts was not a zeal according to knowledge, since it led them thus to mutilate and destroy the most appropriate symbol of our holy faith. Camden furnishes us with a key for unlocking this mystery, when he tells us (under Canterbury) "what a pall is." 22. Foliage. 23. A grotesque half-length figure, with a culinary utensil in each hand, and roses. 24. A half-length figure of an angel and foliage. 25. Foliage. 26. A head, with forked beard and mustachios. 27. Foliage. 28. Three escutcheons, a chevron engrêled between three bay-leaves.

On the north side of the communion-table, and fronting the principal entrance, is a light Gothic skreen of wood, white-washed over. On the opposite side of the altar are the remains of five very costly stone stalls, surmounted by as many turrets of open work, terminating in crocketed pin-

nacles. The font is not ancient, and was probably the gift of one of the Astleys, as it bears their arms as well as those of the town, and our most religious and gracious Sovereign. Over the last, this scripture:

FEARE GOD, HONOVR Y KING.

On the south side of the chancel is a magnificent altar tomb, supposed to mark the burial place of one of the Woodville or Wydville family, who possessed *The Mote*, a seat of considerable antiquity in the neighbourhood, and now occupied by Lord Romney. This may be the monument referred to in an epitaph of the Tufton (who afterwards held the same estate), placed against one of the pillars, and surmounted by a marble bust with two small recumbent figures beneath it, of exquisite workmanship, as "ye tombe of ye fownder of this Church," since there can be little doubt that the person here interred was a considerable benefactor to, if not the actual founder of this beautiful edifice, as the arms which ornament his tomb are to be found in other parts of the Church, particularly on the wooden seats before described. It consists of a large slab of Bethersden marble, having indents, in which the brass figure of an *ecclesiastic**, under a Gothic canopy, and three smaller effigies with similar decorations, have been inlaid. At the back, and at each end of the recess, are figures al-fresco, so shamefully defaced, that it is almost impossible to say for whom they were intended. One is very like the common representations of St. Katherine, for whom it was most probably designed. Another I conclude to be a portraiture of the Virgin, as an angel is kneeling before it with a label from his mouth; the inscription which it formerly bore is so completely defaced, that not a letter is distinctly legible: the word Ave with an illuminated initial, may with some difficulty be decyphered. A fourth figure, still more imperfect, remains, and at the foot of the tomb, another, habited as an Archbishop, mitred, and holding a crosier, which with one something similar at the opposite extremity, is in a very creditable state of preservation.

* From the outline merely, it is hardly safe to hazard this opinion, especially as the tomb is currently believed to commemorate one of the *ancestors* of Edward the Fourth's Queen.

A canopy of elegant Gothic stonework covers the whole: it consists of four arches rising in florid pinnacles, with two of smaller dimensions on each side. These are ornamented with coats of arms, which it is impossible to describe correctly, as they have been carelessly re-painted by some person ill-versed in heraldry.

Between the wooden benches before described, and fronting the altar, though at some distance from it, is the tomb of Archbishop Courtney. It consists of an immense slab of grey stone, having indents of a figure nearly as large as life, with mitre and crosier, under a Gothic canopy, and surrounded by smaller figures similarly placed. Immediately adjoining it there is a fragment of another memorial: part of the word [Requ]iescat in Lombardick characters, is all that remains of the inscription.

Beside the altar, between two upright marble figures beautifully executed, representing Sir John Astley and his Lady, is a verbose epitaph on the defunct. Above it, in two recesses, are similar effigies, though considerably smaller, with inscriptions on stones projecting from the monument, and fronting each other, commemorative of the Right Worshipful John Astley, and Margaret his wife, one of the Grey family.

Below these is a large slab of polished marble, standing on pedestals, and ornamented with an escutcheon of the Astley arms. At the back of what was formerly one of the stone stalls alluded to, which has been sadly mutilated, the better to admit of its being placed there, is this inscription:

"To ye never dying memorie of that great souldier and person of honor, Lord Jacob Asteley, Barron of Reading.

EPITAPH.

"Let th' Island Voyage (in ye Van) speake forth
Thy youthfvl valour, thy all-daring worth;
Next Neweport battell, where thou didst p'fer
Honour to life: There made an Officer
By famous Orange (thy great Generall),
Under whose sword (yt day) Spayn's force did fall.
What cloudes of Nations could I rayse for thee,
And each one would a glorious witness bee,
As Holland, Denmarke, and vast Germany,
All grieve thy losse: Honour thy memory.
England (thy mother) crown'd thy hoary head
With Major-General: Here in honour's bedd

Thou now dost rest: and with more honor thē
These times afford unto a noble man.
Faith, valour, conduct, all in Souldier should
Or could be wished for, this tombe doth infold.
A° D'ni 1658. Obiit 27 die Februarij, 1651-2.

Adjoining this monument, there is another belonging to the same family *, with which the Knatchbulls, ancestors of one of the present representatives of the county, were connected.

There are memorials to the families of Marsham and Carkaredg; in other parts of this Church a brass, commemorating Richard Beeston, Clerke, Master of Artes (ob. 1640), exhibiting effigies of himself, his wife, four sons, and three daughters; and a very singular monument on one of the pillars, shewing the pedigree and alliances of the Beales, one of whom was formerly Mayor of Maidstone.

In the Church-yard there are few epitaphs worthy of note. Near the south side of the Church, however, there is one singular for the longevity of the party it commemorates.

"Here lyeth interr'd the body of Joan Heath, who departed this life June y^e^ 4th, 1706, aged 104 years."

In the wall facing the belfry are these lines:

"Stop, Ringers, all: and cast an eye,
You in your Glory: so once was I.
What I have been, as you may see,
Which now is in the Belfree."

This doggrel, which as it reads is little better than sheer nonsense, was no doubt *intended* to convey the same salutary truth as is expressed in the first line of this inscription on Thomas Denny, ob. 1527.

"*As I am, so shall ye be,*
Now pray for me in your charity,
With a Pater-noster and an Ave
For the rest of the soul of Thomas Denny."

This cautionary statement has figured in many an epitaph prior even to this period. Perhaps the earliest specimen is that of Robert de Marisco, Bishop of Durham, ob. 1217, which has this line:

"Quod sum vos eritis."

The new Church, now erecting in the eastern suburbs of the town, is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is so advantageously placed, that not only the steeple, but a considerable part of the body may be seen from the London-road. It is built of Kentish rag-stone, chiefly from the quarries about Boughton-Monchelsea. It has no portico; the monotony of the front elevation, which is approached by steps, being relieved by four pilasters and a plain pediment, above which rises a square tower, supporting a spire neither lofty nor elegant. The interior, though exceedingly plain, is airy and cheerful, and the free sittings are very numerous.

The county Jail is a handsome building. The Sessions-house, recently erected in front of it, was designed by Mr. Smirke, and is fitted up in a costly style.

On St. Faith's Green, formerly stood "one Chapel or house called St. Faith's Chapel," with its Churchyard adjoining. The foundation of the walls, and some of the buttresses, are still standing, and a narrow passage at the back of the premises, retains the name of Bone-alley, from the quantity of human remains found there.

There is a house in the high street called *Astley-house*, from a tradition that it was formerly occupied by that family. It is not so ancient as many others in the town, although pretty currently supposed to be the oldest. It is divided by a triple series of bay-windows, and the cornice between the first and second stories into eight compartments, ornamented with foliage and figures in bas-relief. On one side of the centre projection are representations of Justice and Charity; and on the other, figures of Age and Youth, under an escutcheon, bearing these arms: On a cross, a lion passant; supporters, two leopards, ducally-gorged and corded. Crest, a Pegasus, or winged horse. Motto, "De percipientia Dei." These are generally supposed to be the Astley arms, although those on the tombs before mentioned bear no resemblance to them.

At the back of the Town-hall is an old-fashioned house, ornamented with the Royal arms and Prince of Wales's feathers in stucco.

These particulars are all that I have been able to collect regarding the King's town and parish of Maidstone. My peregrinations in the neighbourhood I shall now proceed to set down in order of time.

Wednesday, July 23. Over Rocky-

* See notices of others of the Astley monuments at Maidstone, in vol. LXVII. 548. EDIT.

hill, so called from its firm soil and elevated site, by the Reservoir-house, whence the town is supplied with water, to a quarry, where I saw some masses of stone, which had been blown with gunpowder; and remarked that they were separated by three radii into fragments of nearly the same angles, which I am told is invariably the case. Can this be accounted for? The workmen had recently discovered an antediluvian cave, in which, amongst the remains of many other animals, the jaw of a fox, and some bones of birds were found imbedded in a stratum of soft earth. The stone is called Kentish-rag, and has been dug from the quarries in this neighbourhood from a very remote period. In Rymer's Fœdera, there is a copy of an order for "Septem millium lapidum pro gunnis de diversis sortibus, una cum sufficienti stuffura lapidum pro eisdem, tam infra Quarreras de Madeston hithe quam alibi." It is dated 5 Henry V. and addressed to John Louth and John Benet, masons at Maidstone. Some cannon-balls of this material, brought from Leeds Castle in this county, and now or lately in the possession of a gentleman resident at Maidstone, may possibly be part of this identical seven thousand.

By water to *Allington*. Explored the remains of the Castle, which are considerable. It consists of two Courts; the first, entered through a spacious gateway*, contains on its south side that "faire house built by Sir Tho. Wiat, senior, a most learned Knight," the ambition of whose son caused the overthrow of "himself and his state."

"Erth wynneth uppon erth both *castellys and towris*,
Then sayth erth to erth, 'this is alle owres,'
But whe' erth uppon erth hath builded all hys bowrys, [showris†."
Than shall erth for erth suffer sharpe

It commands a fine view of the river, and the beautiful meadows through which it flows. Though now disused as a dwelling-house, it might be made a most delightful retreat, calculated as it is, from its picturesque situation and appearance, not less than its historical associations, to inspire the mind with feelings of the deepest interest. The tranquil Medway, the grey walls of the Castle, with its ancient dove-cote, roofless and fast mouldering away; the luxuriant ivy mantling its hoary battlements; the soft air whispering through the opposite woods, fraught with music from the "lytel byrdes which sing so swete;" the vivid hues of the surrounding landscape, relieved here and there by masses of less gaudy verdure, and clumps of forest trees, all conspire to render this seclusion a place where one may not only "think down hours to moments," but in the contemplation of such gentle scenes "grow rich on that which never taketh rust."

At one of the corners of the inner ward stands the keep now in ruins; the steps, as high as the first-floor landing, being sufficiently perfect to enable the visitor to attain that post, the walls on each side are inscribed with many an obscure rude name. But higher than this, persons rarely venture; and then it is at the risk of their lives, by means of fragments of stone jutting out of the wall.

Great part of the Castle is inhabited, the present tenant is a representative of the ancient family of Fauchon.

Thursday, July 24. In the evening to Mount Ararat, a delightful eminence overlooking a bit of Swiss scenery. By the stream mentioned in Camden, as turning no less than 13 fulling mills‡, to *Loose*, so called, possibly, from the circumstance of its waters losing themselves, and emerging again in this village. In the Church-yard there is an immense yew, the exact girth of which I was unable to take, in consequence of its being enclosed with a high paling, as close, however, as it was practicable to place it, without injuring the tree. Each side of this fence, which is heptagonal, measures 5 feet 6 in. making the whole circumference, 38 feet 6 inches, which cannot be *much* more than that of the tree itself. From Loose, by a beautiful head of water, to *Boughton Monchelsea*§.

Friday, 25. To *Deptling* and *Thurnham*, above which village are some remains of a Castle, on a site the most commanding that can be imagined. The ruins consist of small portions of

* Represented and well described by Mr. Fisher in vol. LXXXI. i. p. 209.

† These verses form part of a poem (two stanzas of which have excited some discussion in your pages) ascribed to one W. Billyng.

‡ The mills on this stream are now mostly for the manufacture of paper.

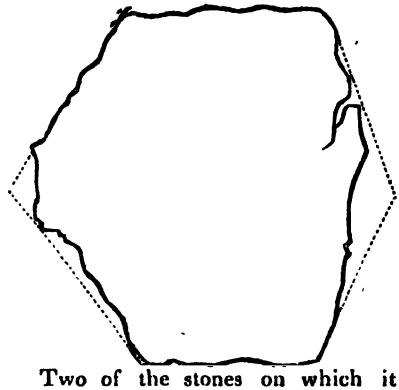
§ Pronounced Bought-on, and not Boughton.

two parallel walls; another of some length running at right angles from one of these, and covered with ivy, and the foundation of other erections dispersed about the hills on which it stood. In the first-mentioned of these are two semi-circular arches, closed up, and opposite them two of narrower dimensions remaining open. The material is flint, perforated with a number of small holes, and otherwise much injured by time. I was informed by a resident on the spot, that about twelve or thirteen years since, many antiquities were dug up here, consisting of arrow and spear heads, with some implements of brass; at Deptling, in the immediate neighbourhood, many remains have been found (see Gent. Mag. xciv. pt. ii. p. 112). From Thurnham, along the summit of that chain of hills, familiarly styled the Back-bone of Kent, from which the views are uncommonly extensive, through thickets and brakes, until the open country is regained at a point over the village of *Boxley*, where there is a stone with this inscription:

"Here I was set
With labour
great. Judg as
you pleas 'twas
for your ease. 14.9 [qu. 16.9."]

The purpose for which this stone was erected cannot be determined with any certainty. It has the appearance of a stepping-block for enabling horsemen to mount; or perhaps some worthy frere of the neighbouring abbey of "Boxele," willing to do a service to kindred minds, caused it to be planted here for the *ease* of such as might repair to the delightful eminence on which it is *set*, to meditate at eventide.

Saturday, 26. By *Sandling*, so called from the nature of its soil, over a tract of land distinguished by the name of *Tylands* (q. d. Tile-lands), to *Kit's Coty-house*. A writer in your Mag. (June last, p. 482,) observes, that the flat-stone which rests on the others, appears to have been of a sexagonal shape. I am happy in being able to think with him. It is here represented from a sketch made at the time. I regret that I had no means of taking the angles, or measuring it correctly, though it has suffered so much from age, that this would have been to little purpose.



Two of the stones on which it rests, are perfectly rectangular, and must in my opinion have been reduced to that form by art. There are several deep cavities in them, as well as in the upper one, the principal of which is found to contain water even in the driest seasons, a circumstance which the common people thereabouts attribute to magical agency, though easily accounted for on principles purely philosophical.

Camden says, Catigern "was buried in great state, as 'tis thought near Ailesford, where those *four* vast stones are pitched on end with *others* lying crossways upon them." This does not in my opinion refer to Kit's Coty-house* (which consists of but *three* uprights, and *one* horizontal slab), but to that heap now thrown down†, in a field below, which were standing long after the account referred to was written.

Just beyond Kit's Coty-house, on the opposite side of the road, is a considerable cliff occasioned by the chalk having been dug in large quantities from below. The hill above is covered with herbage, affording food to the cattle which are left to graze there. Some time since a luckless steer lying up to his ears in the verdant grass and gay flowers which decorate that height, experienced the like fate with that bull which Spenser has rendered so famous in his "Visions of the World's Vanitie."

"—— a brize a scorned little creature
Through his faire hide his angrie sting did threaten,
And vext so sore, that all his goodly feature
And all his plenteous pasture nought him pleased."

The poor animal, mad with pain, rushed heedlessly forward, and bound-

* Or, as he has it, *Keith* Coty-house.

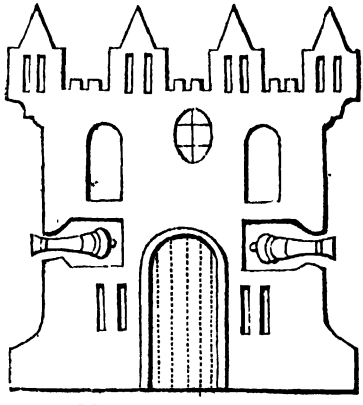
† Described in vol. xciv. pt. i. p. 125.

ing over the fearful precipice, thundered down the chasm, not however without one desperate but fruitless effort to regain his footing, and a deep sullen moan, in which all the eloquence of helpless misery, and all the energies of feeling were concentrated.

To Rochester. The former unsightly extinguisher on the Cathedral has been taken down, and substituted by a square Gothic tower, with pinnacles at the angles.

To Gravesend, and back by same route.

Monday, July 28. Through Stockbury Valleys to *King's-ferry*. Over to *Shepey* and across the Marshes, which are famous for producing mushrooms in great quantities, to *Queenborough*. This town was visited by Hogarth and his party in their five days ramble. The Church, we are told in the narrative of their adventures, is ill-built and low, and contains "nothing of curiosity." With this statement I cannot entirely agree, the ceiling being boarded over, and clumsily painted with clouds and cherubim. Occasional openings shew the blue heavens, studded with stars of *rather more* than the first magnitude, and interspersed with some exquisite holy families, *after* Raphael—a long long, very long way after him. On the walls are large tablets, inscribed with texts of Scripture; and over the porch these words, "Holiness to the Lord," have been *engraved*, but are now whitewashed over and *painted* instead. There are no monuments of peculiar interest. The font is not ancient, and was probably the gift of "Nicholas Taylar, Juret, of this towne," whose name it bears. On one of its sides this figure is engraven.



It may represent part of the Castle which stood here, and which was one of considerable note and antiquity.

There is an epitaph in the Churchyard inscribed with these sensible verses:

"Stay, passinger, and marke before thou passe [glasse.
Thine own condition in Death's looking-
Thou that dost reade these lines shalt lye among [long;
Wormes, bones, and rotten carkesses ere
There are some thousands ful of life to day,
Shall by to-morrow this time sleep in clay,
And friend! for aught that any mortal knows,
Thou maist be marked out for one of those.
Let, therefore, these *dead lines* remember thee
How well prepared thou hadst need to bee,
Soe thou shalt gaine by looking one this tombe,
A better life then from thy mother's wombe."

Hence to *Sheerness*, remarkable for nothing but its Dock-yard and Garrison. Here, as well as on the borders of that arm of water which cuts off Shepey from the main land, I observed a marine production called Water-gall. It is a whitish jelly-like substance, in size nearly equal to the crown of a man's hat, of considerable thickness in the centre, but tapering gradually towards the circumference, furnished with four rays, about as large as the little finger, fixed near the middle. Under certain circumstances it imparts a tingling sensation when brought into contact with the body, an effect owing probably to some electric properties which it may possess.

Wednesday, 30. To *Cosington*, to the left of the road to Chatham. It formerly belonged to a family of that name, one of whom held it temp. Ed. I. In the neighbouring Church of St. Peter, Aylesford, there is this inscription:

"Hic iacet Joh'es Cosington, Armiger: qui obiit ... die Mensis Aprilis, Anno D'ni Mill'imo ccccxvi. et Sarai uxor eius, q'r'm anim'b's p'pie'tur deus. Amen."

Walter Colepepper was seised of "Cosintone manor" in 1 Edw. III. The old mansion is now rased to the ground, with the exception of a small portion of the wall, containing two recesses formerly used as fire-places, which being partially overgrown with ivy, forms a picturesque object.

There is a spring of water here which possesses the singular property of encrusting flints and other substances immersed in it with a pink

chalky coat. The stream-head is a beautifully secluded spot, thickly surrounded with ash and other trees, which render it a delightful retreat from the "garish eye of day." The water at its source is of very considerable depth, but so clear that the minutest object may be seen at the bottom. From this place it escapes over a barrier of stones heaped promiscuously together, and gurgles through an avenue of considerable length, on the outskirts of which its music is distinctly to be heard. It is an excellent trout-stream, the waters in a small basin near the house being literally alive with fish. These ponds are described in an escheat, taken in 25 Ed. I. when the estate belonged to Stephen de Cosington.

"Cosington—de vivariis ib'm perturbatis et piscib' asportatis," co. Kanc.

Thursday, 31. To *Boxley Abbey*, once notorious as the scene of a "pious fraud." The principal remains consist of a long barn, a brick gateway, and lodge, and the boundary wall thickly overgrown with ivy, in which I observed an oak of considerable magnitude, and apparently in a flourishing state, notwithstanding the rigid soil in which it grows, the roots in several places where they had displaced parts of the wall, being as thick as a man's leg.

D. A. Briton.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 18.

ON turning over, lately, the pages of your Magazine for the year 1826, I found at p. 506, vol. xcvi. pt. i. the following question proposed by J. I. for the elucidation of your biographical Correspondents; under which signature I recognise an old and much-valued friend, and one likewise, to whom

"Nor rough, nor barren, are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strown with flowers."

The question is this: "What is the History of Canon Bampton, who founded the premium for Sermons at this Divinity Lecture?" I find one John Bampton, the son of Gaspar Bampton, gentleman, a native of Salisbury, about the year 1689. He was admitted a Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, March 16, 1705-6, then at the age of 17."

Now I have no doubt, from the perfect correspondence of the dates, that this John Bampton was the pious and munificent founder of the endowment of eight Divinity Lecture Sermons in the University of Oxford, and who proceeded to the degree of M.A. as a member of Trinity College, on the 27th of June, 1712.

I am unable, however, to furnish any particulars respecting this divine, with the exception of the inscription that is sculptured on the stone, which covers his remains in the north aile of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and which is surmounted with the following arms, viz. three lions rampant, impaling, on a chevron, three quatrefoils:

"H. S. E. Johannes Bampton, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Residentiarius, qui obiit die Junii 2^do^, anno Domini 1751, ætatis suæ 61."

It appears, therefore, from the above inscription, that twenty-nine years elapsed before his bequest was carried into effect; as no preacher was appointed until the year 1780, when James Bandinel, D.D. Fellow of Jesus College, and Public Orator, delivered the first Divinity Lecture Sermons.

As Mr. Chalmers, in his "History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford," has omitted the name of John Bampton in the list of eminent men educated at Trinity College; as also in that of the Bishops, the name of Edward Cressett, who proceeded to the degree of M.A. on the 28th of Nov. 1722, and who was successively Canon of Christ Church, Dean of Hereford, and Bishop of Landaff, I trust and hope that my ingenious friend, Mr. Skelton, will not fail to insert both in his forthcoming excellent and highly-finished work, the "Pietas Oxoniensis."

J. I. will perhaps have the kindness to inform me, through the medium of these pages, in what church the remains of the Rev. Wm. Huddesford, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and author of "the Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, 1772," 2 vols. 8vo., were interred, as well as to favour me with any inscription that may have been erected to his memory.

Gippovicensis.

Mr. Urban, *Evesham, Oct.* 9.

I HOPE you will allow me to say a few words in reply to the commu-

nication of "Quærens" (p. 207), and, when I have done so, to take my leave of the subject.

I grant that the difference between my calculation and the statement which "Quærens" had given, is, so far as regards the *date* of the eclipse which he supposes to have been the one in question, a difference "merely nominal." But I observed, that if "Quærens adopted any other than the common "way of reckoning, he ought to have altered the date of Newton's eclipse accordingly; for the difference of the dates of that and M. Volney's, is not, as "Quærens" states, forty, but forty-one years; and hence M. Volney's ingenious conjecture to account for the forty years will not apply."

This is not a merely nominal difference. To obviate it, "Quærens" says, "it is stated in a note to Ferguson's Astronomy, respecting" the eclipse of 585 B.C. "that instead of its being referred to the 4th year of the 48th Olympiad (585=584), that as the Olympiads commenced at the summer solstice, it was therefore only in the end of the third year that it happened (May 28); the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad commencing at the summer solstice of the year 586=585:" that is, 586 B.C. or, technically,—585. With this statement, so far, I agree; but "Quærens" adds, "The eclipse of 625* is also to be referred to the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad (although denominated the 4th year), commencing at the solstice of the year 626=625." This is manifestly incorrect; for the eclipse happened in Feb. of that year, that is, before the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad commenced; and, consequently, must be referred to the 2d year of the same Olympiad. The eclipse happened in Feb.—625=626 B.C. The 3d year of the 38th Olympiad commenced at Midsummer—625 =626 B.C. and the 3d year of the 48th (forty years later), at Midsummer—585=586 B.C. I am confident that if "Quærens" will again consider this for five minutes, he will be convinced of the error into which M. Volney has led him.

The other differences between "Quærens" and myself, respect entirely the *moon's acceleration*—whether it be a fact or "a fiction." I am convinced, and every astronomer of the present day is convinced, that it is an established fact; and no historical discrepancies can make me believe that the principles on which it rests are erroneous. Those principles cannot be explained in language intelligible to general readers; but the following extract from Mr. Whiting's Astronomy will corroborate my assertions.

"The acceleration of the moon, is a term used to express the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; by which it appears that from some [till lately] uncertain cause, it is now a little quicker than it was formerly. Dr. Halley was led to the discovery, or suspicion, of this acceleration, by comparing the ancient eclipses observed at Babylon, &c. and those observed by Albategnius in the ninth century, with some of his own time. He could not, however, ascertain the quantity of the acceleration, because the longitudes of Bagdat, Alexandria, and Aleppo, where the observations were made, had not been accurately determined. But since his time the longitude of Alexandria has been ascertained by Chazelles; and Babylon, according to Ptolemy's account, lies 50′ east of Alexandria. From these data Mr. Dunthorne compared the recorded times of several ancient and modern eclipses, with the calculations of those by his own tables, and thereby verified the suspicion of Dr. Halley; for he found that the same tables gave the moon's place more backward than her true place in ancient eclipses, and more forward than her true place in later eclipses; and hence he concluded that her motion was slower in ancient times, and quicker in later times than the tables give it. Not content with barely ascertaining the fact, he proceeded to determine, as well as observation would allow, the quantity of the acceleration, and by means of an eclipse, of which the most authentic account remains, observed at Babylon in the year 721 before Christ, he found that the beginning of this eclipse was about an hour and three quarters sooner than the beginning by the tables; and that, therefore, the moon's true place preceded her place by computation by about 50′ of a degree at that time."

"M. de la Place announced to the Academy of Sciences the cause of this interesting discovery in physical astronomy. The Academy had at three different times, in 1762, 70, and 72, offered a premium for the elucidation of the subject; but Euler himself could find nothing in the theory of attraction which could explain it; and the learned were ready to conclude [as it seems M. Volney did] that the difference between the ancient and modern observations were to be

* 628 is the number printed, which is, I suppose, a typographical error.

regarded as doubtful; but M. Delambre having calculated, in 1783, the observations made by M. le Paute d'Agelet, at the Military Academy, has found a new proof of this curious phenomenon. We were waiting for a satisfactory account from theory, when Laplace, who so ingeniously explained, in 1786, the secular equations of Jupiter and Saturn, succeeded so far, after many attempts, as to reduce that of the moon to the laws of universal weight. It is the diminution which exists, and has existed, for many centuries in the equation of the solar [earth's] orbit, that is the cause of this inequality in the moon; but the diminution produced by the planets, will become in the revolution of ages a real augmentation, so that what appears now to us an acceleration in the moon's motion, will likewise become a retardation, and it is nothing more than a periodical inequality. M. Laplace finds it [by theory, about] 11 seconds for the first century, and as this increases nearly as the square of the time, so for the year 720 [or 721] before our era, it produces a difference *which exactly corresponds with observation.*"

"By the solution of this problem, which had for a long time engaged the attention of mathematicians, M. Laplace has given [almost] the last degree of perfection to theoretrical astronomy; as there is now no anomaly in the motion of the heavenly bodies, that is not satisfactorily accounted for, on the simple Newtonian laws of gravitation."

Yours, &c. J. Tovey.

Mr. Urban, *London, Nov. 4.*

THE word *buy*, as appears from Johnson's Dictionary, means to "obtain for money;" a definition to which I have nothing to object. But a buyer is said to be "he that buys;" and such in truth is the popular acceptation of the word. I cannot, however, help regretting that it should have this meaning: I should prefer to have called the money or metal the buyer; and for this reason, that he who buys is sometimes a purchaser and sometimes a barterer—in other words, sometimes a consumer and sometimes a trader—and calling him a *buyer* in both cases confounds this distinction. If, on the other hand, in the transaction we call buying, we were to call the money or bullion the *buyer*, and so limit the term, I am prepared to show that all the confusion which reigns in the treatises relating to this subject would at once be cleared up. Let us only consider for a moment the peculiar character and office of the precious metals. When by their beauty and texture they had attracted the notice of the world, and became universally desirable, every man was willing to give up any commodity he could spare for a certain portion of them; thus the metals obtained a character which distinguished them from every thing else: surely this distinction requires a correspondent distinction in language. Let us then, while we call every thing else commodity, call bullion the buyer of commodity:—till it acquired this office and character, it was itself commodity. Now, it has a peculiar function; it appears in all the markets of the world, and every commodity which is for sale yields to its offers: bullion then is the *buyer* of every thing except itself, nor would I call any one or any thing a buyer, except bullion. The definition of buyer in my vocabulary shall be "the *thing* that buys," and this universally is money or bullion.

The science of *buying* has arisen entirely out of the peculiar function acquired by the precious metals, and a class of men has hence been created who are a sort of half labourers, that is *dealers*; and another class who live without labour, that is, upon the rent of money lent on interest, and who being only consumers are always spending money:—doing no labour themselves, they are continually employing their bullion to buy the labours of others, and of course the greater number of persons who are able to accumulate enough to lend and live without labour, the greater will be the number of labourers wanted; and again, the greater quantity of money there is in any nation, the greater number of dealers will find employment. But neither of these can increase, unless by a superfluity of commodities being produced and sold, by which means the wealth of nations increases.

A nation without bullion mines, cannot be honestly rich in money without having first accumulated a superfluity of commodities; for commodities must be sold, and money being the buyer, is thus obtained. On the contrary, a mining nation, being rich in metal, its bullion becomes the buyer of commodities, and thus sends it into the world at large.

Every person that sells commodities for ready money puts the buyer into his purse; and when goods are sold upon credit, the presence of the buyer

is but suspended; it will appear whenever payment is made.

In Great Britain *gold* is the legal tender, consequently gold is the national buyer; it is the buyer of every thing except itself. It is even the buyer of silver.

In France, *silver* being the legal tender, is there the national buyer. Silver there buys every thing except itself. It is even the buyer of gold.

An admission of these facts, and reasoning upon this *datum*, would simplify and reconcile all the jarring opinions which have so long and obstinately bewildered all the writers and reasoners upon the subjects of bullion, currency, exchanges, &c.

The Bullion Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1810, concluded their labours by asserting that the notes of the Bank of England were depreciated, and at the same time admitted that gold had risen to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ounce, thus making the Bank notes the buyers of the gold, instead of gold being the buyer of the notes, which I contend was the case. The pound note of the Bank of England, was then bought by four pennyweights twelve grains of standard gold, instead of five pennyweights three grains, which it should at all times represent, and be able to procure, and which it always does procure where it is paid. Thus the bullion-holder obtained a nominal price, and was considered as a *seller* when in fact his bullion was the buyer. In this manner was the true nature of the transaction completely confounded. But if bullion be admitted to be the *only buyer*, there would arise a proper distinguishing feature, that would enable every one to see clearly the difference that subsists when bullion is employed to buy for barter, and when for consumption. In the former case, bullion is used as a machine, merely for the circulating of commodities from one place to another, in the latter case alone is there an actual purchase.

Let us suppose a hogshead of sugar to be sold in the West Indies; the seller receives the money, and it becomes the purchaser of sundry articles for his consumption; but the hogshead of sugar, although said to be bought and paid for, has been exchanged by him who was the producer for the goods that he has consumed—the hogshead of sugar still exists, is brought into market, and may again and again be said to be sold and resold by the dealers, whereas it is only exchanged by one dealer to another, till at last it gets into the hands of a sugar-refiner, and afterwards is dealt out in small parcels to sundry consumers whose money buys it, and its existence soon ceases. In all its previous change of hands, the sugar, though circulated through the medium of money or bills, and on that account said to be bought and sold, was never in reality bought until the money of the consumer became the buyer, and stopped its progress. In all its changes, except the first and the last, the transfer might have been effected by means of bills, which proves that very little metallic money is wanted among dealers, it being absolutely required only of consumers, and in settling the balance of accounts. For the first of these requisites, the interest of the national debt in Great Britain supplies the greater part, and the second is gained by the exports of the nation being greater than the imports.

From this example I presume it must appear that to buy for barter or to buy for consumption, are very different applications of money, and very different in their results. The money of the consumer buys commodities, and can have no other return; the money of the dealer also buys commodities, but he expects a return with profit. In one instance the money is spent, in the other it is lent.

Hence I trust it appears that there is but *one buyer*, which is Bullion, and that there is but one real sale, which takes place when the commodity is bought by the money of the consumer, the further progress of the commodity being stopped by its remaining with the owner, or its being annihilated. A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 28.

IN VOL. XCVI. part i. p. 513, of your valuable Miscellany, is a call on the assistance of your "Clerical Readers" from "A Constant Reader and Warm Admirer," under the signature of J. W. Niblock, in furtherance of an object which he has in view, the completion of his collection of "the Forms of Prayer, issued by authority from the Reformation to the Present Time," for the purpose of publication; and at the same time is subjoined a list of those

Forms in which his collection is deficient.

Now in turning over a similar collection, which I made a few years ago with a somewhat similar intention, I find that it contains several of those Forms which are wanting in the collection of your Correspondent. They are as follow,—

A. D.

1611. In this time of Drought.
1685. May 29th.
1693. 12th and 26th of November, for the preservation of his Majesty from the great and manifold dangers to which his Royal Person was exposed during his late expedition: and for his safe return to his people.
1697. For King William.
1700. April 4th. Fast Day.
1703. May 26th. Fast Day.
1703-4. Jan. 19th. Fast Day.
1709. Nov. 22d. Thanksgiving.
1714. Jan. 20th. Thanksgiving.
1715. August 1st. Thanksgiving.
1741. Nov. 25. Fast Day.

Your Correspondent is no doubt aware that a large collection of these "Forms of Prayer," is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth; but as I have at present no means of referring to Mr. Todd's Catalogue of that Library, I am utterly ignorant of the extent of the collection, or to how high a period it extends. That such a collection, however, exists, is evident from the following extract of a letter from Archbishop Secker to Dr. Ducarel, inserted in Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," vol. iii. p. 494, and dated Dec. 16, 1759:—

"These two bundles of Forms of Prayers are put into order of time. In the larger one are two or three Forms which were not published by Authority, and two or three Proclamations: but let them also be bound up. The Forms, which are already bound up, must be taken out of the covers, unless the same can be found unbound. There is no other for the Fast 1758, than that which was altered for the Fast 1759. The prayer on occasion of the distemper amongst the horned cattle, is wanting; and perhaps some others. The collection should be made complete, if it can; and then such as are not in the volumes already bound up, should be bound together, and placed with them in the catalogue, and on the shelf, if there be room, as a sequel to them. Such of them as are already bound up, may either be tied together, and laid by with the other duplicates,—or rather, as several of them are old and scarce, they may be bound up in a supernumerary volume. The smaller bundle contains only duplicates of Forms which are in the larger. The Form of Thanksgiving may be kept by itself, as a specimen of what the King's printer used to send."

A collection of all the Forms of Prayer on public occasions, from the time of Archbishop Laud to the year 1743, was made by the Rev. Samuel Say, a dissenting minister of considerable talents, which, after his death, was offered to Dr. Herring, then Archbishop of York, but was declined by him as "never likely to be employed in compositions of that sort for the public; that work being in the province of Canterbury." Yet, unlikely as it seemed, this event soon happened. Of the fate of this collection I am not aware; but as Mr. Say's grandson, the Rev. Samuel Say Toms, is now living, and resident at Framlingham, in Suffolk, some information may probably be obtained from him on this subject.

Now, as I have never seen any announcement of the publication of Mr. Niblock's intended work, I must conclude that it has not yet appeared. Should he, therefore, have not already obtained the loan of those Forms, in which his collection is deficient, from any of your correspondents, I may perhaps be inclined to favour him with the use of those which I possess, should he still persevere in his intention of publication. Yours, &c. J. F.

A Churchman wishes to be informed, "Why the popish custom so prevalent in our Churches and Cathedrals, of turning the face to the altar at the time of saying the belief or creed, should be retained?"

M. N. solicits any notices of Joseph Swetnam, who published "The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women," 1615, 4to.; and of Edward Burton, the author of "The Father's Legacy, or Burton's Collections. Containing many excellent Instructions for Age and Youth," &c. Lond. 1649, 12mo. He dates his preface from "Stanton near to Burton upon Trent."

An Inquirer asks, the precise period when the liturgy of the Church of England was first introduced in the French Churches, and under what Bishop; also when and in what town the first French Church was established in England?

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, engraved by John and Henry Le Keux, from drawings by Augustus Pugin. Edited by John Britton, *F.S.A. &c.* 1828.

THE object of this work is the elucidation of some "interesting facts and characteristics in the ecclesiastical or Christian architecture of Normandy." With this view we have eighty engravings, an essay by way of introduction, on Norman architecture, and particular descriptions of the buildings which have furnished the subjects of the engravings. We looked for some able illustrations of the plates from the pen of Mr. Pugin, whose observations, drawn from a minute inspection of the buildings with the eye of an architect, would have been highly valuable. We were rather disappointed in not meeting with the object of our search, and we fear the omission has been occasioned by the expedient resorted to by the proprietors of gratuitously presenting the letter-press to the purchasers of their engravings, for the purpose of evading what is, to a certain extent, an unjust tax on literature.

The prefatory essay is dedicated to the object of tracing the circular styles, known in this country by the names of Saxon and Norman, to the debased style of Roman architecture which usurped, even in the Eternal City, the beautiful and chaste examples of the Augustan age. This object is attained by reference to existing specimens in our country and Normandy; and as a general history and review of the style in question, may be said to comprise all that has been written on the subject, ably and clearly digested together, and at the same time closely interwoven with references to the particular subjects of the engravings which constitute the major part of the present work. With such an essay even a person almost unacquainted with the subject might be able to understand the plates, and draw his own conclusions from the details of the buildings given. From this essay we will make a few extracts, and add our own observations. We would, however, in the outset wish our readers to observe that although the English and Norman circular styles in their broad features resemble each other; yet in the detail and minuter parts, they differ as essentially as the orders of classical architecture. The following brief extracts will show to the antiquary that this asseveration might be distinctly proved, if we could do so without departing from our characters of reviewers, and adopting that of essayists. Our antiquarian readers will not need a particular description to press upon them the noble structures of Norman architecture, as it is called in this country; they will recollect one of the most striking peculiarities is the richly recessed doorways, with its jambs thick set with pillars, the archivolts encircled with mouldings interspersed with sculptures of the most intricate and often elegant character, not to mention the highly curious sculptures in relief which occupy the head of the arch in such examples.

"The church of St. George de Bocherville has a doorway divided into as many as five mouldings, all highly wrought, and presenting almost every pattern commonly found in such parts of Norman buildings. According to Mr. D. Turner, Normandy does not contain a richer arch than this; but in England numbers are to be found even in obscure parish churches, which are equal if not superior."—Introd. p. ix.

The specimen here referred to is not engraved in the present work; but from the various specimens given, it will be seen that Normandy has nowhere a doorway which can rank with the grand entrances to Lincoln or Rochester, or even with the humble and obscure village church of Barfreston. Are we to believe, then, that our ancestors, like the architects of the present day, were indebted to France for every architectural model? No! the idea is too debasing to be entertained; the designers of the ancient English cathedrals in the circular style, it is evident, possessed great science and skill, which are every where visible in the construction of their buildings. Shall we then suppose that these men took their designs from the meagre productions of the Normans? Is it not more probable that the latter, whose architectu-

ral specimens go no farther back than the eleventh century, [Introd. iii.] borrowed from this country, possessing as it does undoubted specimens of a more ancient date, and that in these buildings they merely imitated what they could never equal. Let us then hear the appellation of 'Norman' no longer applied to our cathedrals. Let us assert the superiority of our ancestors, however we ourselves may submit to the debasing expedient of servilely imitating every French building, instead of resorting, as our native builders evidently did, at once to Roman specimens for authorities, however bad their imitation might be, which discrepancy resulted not from their want of skill, but from the prevalence of the vitiated taste of the day. Among the peculiarities of the Norman churches may be remarked the five aisles instead of three, to which cause the ugliness of the ground-plans may be ascribed. Compare the symmetrical plan of Norwich cathedral with that of Bayeux, with its broad and short nave and diminutive transepts; then, looking at the symmetry of the English specimen, say whether it is probable that the architect who had genius sufficient to plan the first, would have borrowed any thing from the heavy designers of the latter?

We are, however, in spite of ourselves, running into an essay, and will endeavour to confine ourselves to the book on our table. Another peculiarity in the Norman churches is the guarding of the middle or gallery story in the interior, by a breast-work in most, we believe all, instances of more modern construction than the main building. Our cathedral of Chichester resembles the foreign examples in both the above particulars; and that church, it is generally acknowledged, was built and subsequently altered, after foreign designs; yet if all our native architects borrowed from their neighbours, why does Chichester stand alone among the English churches?

In the Norman specimens erected in the pointed style, we no where meet with the chaste and elegant simplicity of Salisbury, or the rich but not exuberant grandeur of York. The north porch of St. Michael's Church, Vaucelles, with its row of unmeaning little trefoils breaking the simplicity of the outline of the grand arch, and the mean oval headed doorways without the characteristic *point*, which is never omitted in the smallest arch in English specimens, and the crowning gable covered with unmeaning tracery, will never stand the test of comparison with York or Lichfield, and numerous others in this country. But, above all, we are most disposed to be critical upon an anomalous style of architecture, which is said to prevail in the 15th century.

"In the middle of the fifteenth century, and at the commencement of the following, an admixture of the Italian styles with that of the florid, produced an inconsistent and inharmonious species of building, which Mr. Dawson Turner has designated by the appellation of the Burgundian. This almost distinctive species of architecture seems to have been wholly employed in domestic buildings." Introd. p. xviii.

This style is exemplified in the engravings of the Hotel de Bourgtheroulde, Rouen, Chateau Fontaine le Henri near Caen, and the Palais de Justice at Rouen. The last, however, is by far the most respectable specimen.

The almost coeval style of domestic architecture which prevailed in this country from the reign of Henry VIII. to the time of Inigo Jones, although composed of discordant varieties, possessed an ensemble so grand, so devoid of the frivolity in the ornaments which characterize the Norman specimens, that the buildings have, notwithstanding the character of the detail, been universally admired for their grandeur and the picturesque distribution of their parts, and have even been imitated by one of the most tasteful architects of the present day, Mr. Wilkins, whose chaste designs in the Grecian and pointed styles, forbid the supposition of his having adopted it for any other cause than the intrinsic beauty and grandeur of the buildings. How different is this Burgundian architecture, with its ugly disproportionate roofs and gables! By the side of the English examples, it would make as poor an appearance as a French Demoiselle, set off with paint and finery, by the side of one of our native beauties, whose charms are undisguised by meretricious expedients.

After these remarks, with which we judged it necessary to commence by way of warning, we will now turn to the plates before us. The subjects are admirably well selected for the purposes for which they are intended. The largest and most superb of the Churches

of Normandy, or those which display the most entire specimens of the circular style, are selected as specimens of ecclesiastical buildings, whilst the draughtsman has not been sparing in his domestic specimens; and that no information should be wanting, numerous plates of details, laid down in the clearest manner, are applied. The plates are executed in a clear, distinct outline, with no more shadowing than is necessary to set off any part which requires to be shewn in relief; in consequence, the minutest parts of the detail may be clearly understood.

To the library of the antiquary this collection will be an invaluable addition; to the portfolio of the architect we trust it will be a stranger as far as regards the purposes of imitation. But if they find a place there for the sake of comparison with his own drawings of English examples, then will the present work answer an excellent purpose; it will shew him the decided superiority of our native structures, and teach him to look no further than a few miles from his residence, be it where it may, for the best examples for him to copy from. That we may ever witness in the works of our modern architects correct imitations of the style of our ancestors, a style which yields to none on the face of the earth, and that too undebased and unadulterated with foreign mixtures, must be the wish of every antiquary; and whilst among our architects we possess the names of Savage and Barry, but above all, Blore, we have no fear of our wishes being answered by disappointment.

The History and Antiquities of Filey, in the County of York. By John Cole. 8*vo. pp.* 160.

FILEY, in Domesday Book *Fucelac* (from *fugl*, a fowl, and *lac* or *ley*, pasture,) is distant nine miles from Scarborough, ten from Bridlington, three from Hunmanby, eighteen from Duffield, and thirty-nine from York. It is remarkable for a considerable bay, one horn of which is Flamborough Head, the other Filey Bridge*, i. e. a remarkable ridge of rocks, ranging about half a mile into the sea, and an excellent breakwater. This bay was known to the Romans, and Gale finds vestiges of a Roman road and fortress. That learned Antiquary says,

"From Filey to Flotmanby, the road is vulgarly called the *street*, and in some grounds on this road is the vestige of a fortress, most probably Roman, now called Castle-hill. Hence the street runs to Spittall, where it meets the Scarburgh road. Whoever surveys the road from Scarburgh to Seamer with an Antiquary's eye, will find several traces of Roman work on it. Particularly, I aver, it is very visible on both sides of the bridge betwixt Seamer and Spittal, which is over a rivulet that runs from the vast carrs in this place.

"The quantity of large blue-pebble, and the particular manner of jointing, sufficiently indicate it to be Roman. Besides this is the direct way from Burlington Bay to Whitby, two noted Roman ports; and it is probable that there was a communication by land betwixt them. The *Comites littoris* SAXONICI, or guardians of these sea-coasts against the invasions of the Saxons, could not have defended them without such a junction." P. 6.

In confirmation of Gale's hypothesis, part of the ancient military road was discovered some few years since in the lane from Scarborough to Seamer. P. 5.

There are no other antiquities, except a fine old church, with transepts, and a heavy tower in the middle.

"The inner door of the porch, from its circular form and number of columns and mouldings, presents somewhat of an appearance of the Saxon character." pp. 41, 42.

We are inclined to ascribe to it a very ancient origin; and we add a circumstance in corroboration, unnoticed by Mr. Cole. We have before observed, in our Review of Mr. Hunter's Doncaster, that Anglo-Saxon castles were built upon eminences, and communicated with the adjacent towns by bridges. That churches in the north of England were used as fortresses under invasion is well known, and the access to this church is by a bridge, across a ravine, as in the castles.

Ancient popular customs and amusements, of which there are ample details in Brand's Popular Antiquities, are still retained at Filey; viz. New

* Bryc or Brycg in the Anglo-Saxon is not only *pons*, but *fragmentum*, *ruptura*; and the latter sense most probably gave origin to the term, as used here, though our ancestors subsequently called moles or piers bridges.—REV.

Year's Day, Valentine's Day, Collop Monday, Pancake Tuesday, Care or Carling Sunday, and Palm Sunday, of which the recollection is preserved in the following form:

"To Carling succeeds Palm-Sunday, when branches of willows are gathered and placed in houses as memorials of the branches of palm, strewed before our Saviour, when he made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Figs are also eaten on this day in memory probably of our Saviour's cursing the barren fig-tree." P. 135.

The following may be called the unlaid ghost of ancient *Hocking:*

"At Easter the young men seize the shoes of females, collecting as many as they can, and on the following day the girls retaliate by getting the men's hats, which are to be redeemed on a subsequent evening, when both parties assemble at one of the inns, and partake of a rural repast." P. 136.

The account of the Christmas amusements, from what we have read in Brand, General de Vallancey, and Fosbroke's Ariconensia (where there are striking assimilations), is derived, according to authorities quoted in the latter work, from Druidical superstition and practices.

"The anniversary of Christmas next arrives with 'its holly-crown'd brow,' and has the usual ceremonies so abundant in all parts of the kingdom; but its approach in this place is announced several weeks before its arrival, by the lower order of females carrying from door to door little square boxes of paste-board, in which is placed a wax doll, as an image of Christ, surrounded by evergreens, with apples or oranges*. The boxes are called *vessel-cups*. The women sing a carol, and are rewarded with a few halfpence: to send them away empty is to forfeit the luck of the whole year. The festivities of Christmas Eve are universal. The chief dish at supper is the ancient and oft celebrated one of *frumentie* or *furmitie*, composed of wheat, boiled in milk, sweetened and spiced, with currants strewed in: then follows apple-pie, succeeded by cheese and gingerbread, most families having a gingerbread cake, weighing from four to eight pounds; it is considered very unlucky to cut any of these before the proper time. When the whole party have assembled, an immense block of wood called a *yule clog*, is placed upon the fire, and the *yule candle*, a tall mould half a yard in length, is lighted. The candles are in general presented by the chandlers to their customers. It would be considered unlucky to light either before the time, or to stir either during the supper; the candle must not be snuffed, and no one must move from the table till supper be ended. Sometimes a piece of the clog is saved, and put below the bed, to remain till the following Christmas; when it is used to light the new clog; it is thought that it has the charm to secure the house from fire; nay, a fragment of it thrown into the fire, is said to quell the raging storm. A piece of the candle is also preserved to secure good luck! On Christmas morning, before break of day, the greatest uproar prevails, by numbers of boys going round from house to house, rapping at every door, and roaring out, 'I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,' which words are vociferated again and again, till the family awake and admit the clamorous visitor, who, if he be the first, is treated with money, or cheese and gingerbread, which are also distributed, but less liberally, to subsequent visitors. No person (boys excepted) must presume to go out of doors, till the threshold has been consecrated by the entrance of a male. Females have no part in this matter; and should a damsel, lovely as an angel, enter first, her fair form would be viewed with horror, as the image of death. The frumity supper is repeated on New Year's Eve; but its concomitant ceremonies are less scrupulously observed. There is, however, no diminution of the early salutation on the following morning, the boys being as clamorous as before in wishing their neighbours a happy New Year. The entrance of a woman in the morning of New Year's Day is as unlucky as in that of Christmas; and on either day it is exceedingly dangerous to give a light out of the house, nay, even to throw out the ashes, or sweep out the dust." pp. 136—138.

Mr. Cole has added various miscellaneous matters to render his work interesting. Among these is an account of a non-descript bird, and a fishing machine, in some measure successful, but not so much so as to warrant its continuance.

* The same thing without the figure is done in Herefordshire.

A Series of Etchings illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk. By Henry Davy. *Folio.* 1827. Southwold.

THIS handsome volume contains 70 plates, all drawn, etched, and published by the industrious author. Of these, 11 represent Monastic Remains; 40 are views of Churches or parts of those buildings; 7 are views of Castles; and the rest are representations of Civil and Domestic Buildings. The volume is accompanied by an Historical Index.

These etchings are executed in a spirited style, and represent very curious specimens of architecture, in which the county of Suffolk abounds.

On Butley Abbey Gate still remain the arms, in stone, of the contributors to the monastery. Little Saxham Church exhibits a good specimen of the Norman circular towers, common in this county. The form is here said to have been owing to the difficulty of then finding stone to form the quoins of a square tower: but of this we have strong doubts.

There are 15 plates of Doorways to Churches, forming good specimens of the various Norman zigzag and other ornaments and mouldings found thereon.—Mutford Church has a round tower, but its greatest curiosity is a Galilee at the west end of it.—Woolpit Church has a most splendid porch. "Before the Reformation here was a celebrated image of the Virgin, to which, under the name of Our Lady of Woolpit, there was great resort for the cure of various disorders."—Beccles Church is illustrated by six Plates. The tower is very noble, and stands separate from the church. The south porch is magnificent.—The Steeple of Eye Church is a beautiful structure, and the south porch uncommonly large.—From the arms at the base of Wetherden Church (a very curious specimen), the time of the erection of the building is determined. It was built by John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. The singularity of Wetherden Church is a large porch at the west end, perhaps another instance of the building called a Galilee.—Bramford Church belonged to Battle Abbey, by which it was probably built. It is not a building of great antiquity, but has many grotesque figures on the parapets, which give it a singular appearance.—St. Mary's Church at Bury was not completed before 1520. The porch is elegant; it bears an inscription, commemorative of its builders:

Orate pro animabus Johannis Notyngham et Isabelle uxoris sue.

The Keep of Orford Castle seems of very remote antiquity.—The age of the building of Wingfield Castle is well ascertained. It was built 8 Rich. II. by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

The Jews' Synagogue at Bury must be a very antient building, as the Jews were expelled from that town in 1190. It is now the Bridewell.

Hadleigh Rectory, and the Halls of Gifford's, West Stow, Nettlestead, Little Wenham, Erwarton, and Flixton, are all highly curious specimens of domestic architecture; particularly those of West Stow Hall, and Little Wenham. The latter is described as of the the Elizabethan age; but it resembles more the remains of an ecclesiastical building, and of a much earlier age.—The Gateway of Erwarton is very grotesque, and Flixton is a fine specimen by Inigo Jones.—Freston Tower is a strong building of six stories, of one room each, 10 feet 2 inches square within side. It is not known for what purpose it was built, probably to enjoy the views on the river.

We can confidently recommend this Volume to the lovers of Topography.

An Essay on Political Economy; shewing in what way Fluctuations in the Price of Corn may be prevented, and the Means by which all the Advantages of a Free Trade in Corn may be attained, an ample remunerating Price secured to the British Grower, and good permanent Rents to Landowners. Part i. pp. 83.

Essay on Political Economy; shewing the Means by which the Distresses of the Labouring Poor may be relieved; the several Classes of the Community benefited; the Resources of the Country increased, and a permanent Value given to a Paper Currency. By Captain W. R. A. Pettman, *R. N. Part ii. pp.* 223. 8*vo.*

CAPTAIN PETTMAN says, concerning political economists, that

"They entertain and spread abroad opinions that are in direct opposition to the results of time, of practical experience, and of sound reasoning, and recommend the Government to have recourse to measures which, if adopted, would weaken the best energies of the public mind, depress the public spirit, reduce the industrious to the lowest state of poverty, and shake all salutary confidence in the public faith." P. 60.

Again,

"Political economists contradict each other and even themselves on the most important points for consideration." P. 60.

Capt. Pettman (to borrow a phrase from his gallant profession) sails nearer to the wind than any other system of political economy, that we have before seen; it is, to a certain extent, a system of reality. He postulates that a

large expenditure is necessary to maintain in comfort a large population; i. e. that a large income is wanted to maintain a large family, and the difficulty being how to get this large income, he holds that paper not subject to cash payments should be the circulating medium; and to give that paper an unvarying value, he considers it only necessary that it should be received in payment of taxes, rent, &c. and be limited in its issues to value actually received in commodities. In short, he makes out his position thus: He supposes that the proprietor of a large estate issues paper equivalent to the amount of his rents, and takes it back again in payment of such rents, and that this process would be amply sufficient for business purposes (Part ii. pp. 55, 56, 57). We admit the theory as far as concerns the transactions between landlords and tenants; but let us suppose that the landlord does *not* spend his income among his tenants, nor the latter pay to him their profits. How are either party to render the surplus of this local paper negociable, either for investment or the purchase of commodities with persons who must have a return of universal currency, or convertibility into such a medium? How would a grocer, a tailor, a wine merchant, &c. be able to make a satisfactory repayment to the wholesalist who supplies them, if they had payment in paper of mere local circulation? As well might it be said, that a country banker could issue 10*l.* 20*l.* 30*l.* &c. in notes, not payable in London.

Captain Pettman founds his *data* upon the currency of Bank of England notes without cash payments, during the late war. The fact is, that this paper derived its value from its negociability, and from its power when consols were at 47, of paying more than 6 per cent. interest, and its being available either for the purchase of estates, or stock; and that it only had this value, conferred upon it by Government, who could give nothing else in exchange for the commodities wanted. The people finding, as Captain Pettman justly observes (ii. 66, 67), that they could obtain a valuable negociating medium for their productions, cared not a straw whether that medium was paper or gold, because it had all the properties of real value. But with the cessation of the cause the effect ceases also. With the termination of the war the necessity for the supply expired, and the products were no longer available to equal amount. Let Government support a war expenditure in time of peace. They must do so by loans, and taxes to pay the interest. Every man now pays 25 per cent. out of his income. Taxes annually augmenting would in a few years raise that fourth to an equality with his whole receipts. But Capt. Pettman presumes that it would make no difference, because the proportionate issue of paper would make the 100*l.* a year, such a man's original income, 200*l.* Now we affirm that the end of such a measure must be impracticability on the part of Government to augment taxation to such an amount, and of the people to pay it, for the obvious reason, that all property would be ultimately transferred to the creditors of Government, and the debtors be insolvents.

It is very true, that if Government could permanently afford a war expenditure, it would be a vast stimulus to industry, and an enormous advantage to the people; nor has there been a sixpence lost to the nation by wars and loans. Peter has only had money taken from him to pay Paul, but Paul cannot take all from him, without stripping Peter stark naked, and turning him out of house and home; nor could Government use the nation as people use bees, suffocate the whole swarm, and take away all the honey. We admit, with Captain Pettman, that it is of no moment of what the circulating medium consists, so that it is money's self, a substantial shadow; but the fact is, with regard to the period when cash payments were suspended, that the business of the nation was in reality transacted by barter, through the medium having a convertible value, on account of the annuity which it conferred upon its possessor; but as no annuity can be indefinitely augmented, neither can such paper, as appears from the fall of interest, because it is an undoubted truth, that as much will be given for money as can be made by it. If this fall of interest be the consequence of an excess of paper, the excess may be extended till money makes no return. Moreover, to make expenditure meet population, paper must successively be issued, till the whole fixed capital of the country

becomes floating capital, that is to say, till there be not the annual income of an estate, but its total saleable value, turned into circulating medium; and such a measure would be equivalent to parcelling out estates in small portions among the people, and sinking every thing in maintenance.

But Capt. Pettman contends that money borrowed for the sole purpose of employing the poor, and dispersed among them, would so augment the revenue by the additional consumption of exciseable commodities, that the interest required for such loans would be raised of itself by that augmentation alone, without the necessity of any new taxes whatever. pp. 105—111.

We by no means depreciate the labours of Captain Pettman, for the work is uncommonly ingenious, and contains such luminous and valuable illustrations, as may tend to correct erroneous theories, and check faulty legislation; but it is a principle with us, to hold that there can be incontrovertible 'political economy,' which excludes the action of population from consideration. For instance, Captain Pettman states (part i. p. 21) "that the average cost of food per man, per head, during the last ten years of the war, was 9*l.* 4*s.* per head." This, taking the round number 9, made the multiplier of seventeen millions * shows the average cost, as above estimated, to require one hundred and fifty-three millions of pounds per annum. Assuming that fifty millions is the annual amount at present raised by taxation, and that such taxation already subtracts a fourth of every man's income, then one hundred and fifty-three millions must be annually raised to create an expenditure equal to the necessity of food only. If Government be required, by loans and taxation, to make up (as Capt. Pettman suggests) the desideratum of that amount, then we will take the subtraction of every man's income by taxation to become one half. But this, Capt. Pettman says, would be raised by the paupers themselves, through a greater consumption. Now 9*l.* per ann. is 6*d.* per day; and that daily sum, among seventeen millions, amounts to 425,000*l.* per day, and that sum multiplied by 365, makes one hundred and fifty-five millions, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. Now 6*d.* per day is only 3*s.* 5½*d* per week (say 3*s.* 6*d.* for round numbers), and certainly labourers and mechanics have more than that already (per head) as an average of their earnings, and assistance from poor rates, yet *they* (labourers and mechanics) certainly do not contribute fifteen millions per ann. to the taxes upon consumption. If, therefore, they were required to raise one hundred and fifty millions per ann. in taxes of consumption, their income per head must be raised to 90*l.* per ann., or taking a family at four persons, to three hundred and sixty pounds each family, or one thousand five hundred and thirty millions, per annum, and the loans borrowed be at least ten times that enormous amount, to effect a revenue by taxes upon consumption equal to the interest.

We by no means say that these modes of calculation are perfect, or the best; but we think that they are conclusive enough as to the impracticability of the gallant and very ingenious officer's hypothesis; but there is another view of the subject, *viz.* this, that taxes upon consumption paid by the poor, can only be augmented by increase of population, which unfortunately operates in diminution of their means of paying; for if seventeen millions only pay fifteen millions (taken at a presumption), then it would require a population of one hundred and fifty millions to raise the interest of the taxes, by consumption; and at the lowest estimate *three* millions principal of national debt would be contracted.

We beg to assure Captain Pettman, that we have not entered into these calculations through disrespect for his work, which we again say abounds with valuable suggestions and lucid explanations, that may both instruct and improve, and also counteract the many visionary theories of pretended political economy. We are, we repeat, so prejudiced, as to hold none of them sound, because the operation and state of population is not included in the science. Those who live in an agricultural country thinly peopled, know, that comparatively speaking (peculiar circumstances, such as disease, age, &c. excepted), want is unknown; that if the population was doubled, it would immediately appear in a frightful form; and that if the cure was attempted to

* The total of persons in Great Britain in 1821, was 14,391,631. To this is to be added the population of Ireland.

be made by the introduction of manufactures, it would be only tapping for the dropsy, a temporary relief, and that the population would go on augmenting, till all remedy became hopeless.

We have thus explained ourselves, because Captain Pettman's principle is, the increase of expenditure walking side by side, *passibus æquis*, with the increase of population, which we believe to be impossible, because the former moves only with the pace of a tortoise, the latter with that of a hare.

A Letter to the Owners and Occupiers of Sheep Farms, from Earl Stanhope. 8*vo. pp.* 35.

Abstracts of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the state of the British Wool Trade, classed under different heads. 8*vo. pp.* 67.

IN an article of indispensable consumption, depreciation of value can only arise from successful competition, or over-production. As to the subject before us, it is most evident that the fineness and superior quality of foreign wool, renders cloth made of it much more marketable; and if, as the noble Earl contends (p. 19), "that experiments in political economy and free trade, have had a cruel operation upon the farmers; that such depreciation did not ensue till the year of the great importation in 1825; and that heavy duties, or actual prohibition of such foreign wools as can be produced at home, and as supersede the use of our own, would in a considerable degree be the remedy of the evil (p. 23), then has free trade greatly diminished the farmer's profit.

Free trade is a good thing, where parties start fair, and will render a *quid* worth a shilling, for a *quo* of the same value. But political economists and abstract free-tradists maintain, that you cannot buy imported articles without having matters of export to buy them with, and therefore no loss is sustained; if any thing, the trade in the article of export is thus further stimulated and encouraged. It acquires a foreign as well as domestic demand. This is all theoretically true, but the operation is palpably the reverse in many cases; for the foreigner's only goods, which he is able to export, may be precisely the same as those with which you propose to negociate, and then he becomes of course not a dealer, but a competitor. If a free trade can be opened in coals, for exchange in wines, then the business is mutually advantageous; but if an English exporter takes his returns in iron goods, for sale in the home market, then does he necessarily bring down the Birmingham manufactures at least to a par, and create a competition or under-sale, the loss of which, say political economists and free tradists, is made up by a greater briskness in the coal trade. But in point of fact, there neither is or can be such a thing as a free trade upon general grounds. A man cannot export corn to Riga or Dantzic, or wines to France. Those markets are therefore shut to corn-factors and wine-merchants, and the same remark extends to other articles. If you send coals to Newcastle, you must vend at a loss; and the result therefore is, that you must send an article abroad vendible at a profit, or you must export value two, to have a return of only value one. This is the fallacy, in our opinion, of political economists and free tradists. They consider that importation generates greater production. So it may; but if the imported articles operate at home in competition, we do not see how they get rid of the proverb 'robbing Peter to pay Paul,'—nor indeed of worse consequences, for if the home producer, through the defalcation of his profits, creates more to make himself amends, then he increases a glut already caused by the importation and competition. The increase of the customs is no proof against our argument, for it may only prove that foreigners gain more by selling to us, than we to them, or at least an equivalent. It does not determine the actual value of that equivalent, compared with the foreigner's commodities, no more than a farmer's paying his rents, as in 1816, by sale of his stock or capital, does his prosperity.

Free trade has, therefore, in our opinion, its limits, and those limits are commodities which, if they generate further production, do not also introduce competition and loss. We know what versatile and plausible logicians are political economists. They will dexterously maintain that white is black, and black is white; and it is a pity that they did not live in the days of the bottle conjuror, for they would easily have persuaded the world that it

was not at all a difficulty for a man to get into a quart bottle; but men who have only that exploded quality common sense, know that it would be utterly impossible to import Birmingham or Manchester goods, without producing competition and loss to the home manufacturers. However, it is idle to talk now-a-days of common sense; political economists in business, bible-mongers in religion, and liberalists in politics, have converted us into a nation of quack-doctors. England has taken the name of Bedlam, *without* the sign manual.

It is evident that the manufacturers, finding the use of foreign wool more to their advantage than our own, have used the former in preference, and the result has been a successful competition with regard to the latter, which has terminated in loss. Either this, or a glut of English wool, must have been the cause; and we ought to add, that the multiplication of Leicesters, in order to gain more from the butchers, has deteriorated the qualities of coarse wool. That English wool is greatly deteriorated, is proved by the evidence in the second pamphlet (p. 24). The testimonies in general adduced, are contradictory, except in one point, *viz.* that a further duty on foreign wool would be ruinous to the manufacturer, who now makes his cloth chiefly of foreign wool, because its cheapness enables him so to do. That the English farmer, in consequence, sustains a great loss, is undeniable; but then if the farmer, by rearing the large breed of sheep, loses only ten shillings in the fleece, and gains thirty in the carcase, he cannot 'have his cake and eat it.' And if, as the noble Earl says (p. 19), that foreign wool can be bought as low as 2½*d.* per pound, and even less, whilst the remunerating price for south-down wool is 18*d.* per pound, when it is sold at present for 8*d.* or 9*d.*, when Cheviot wool is sold for 5*d.*, and Highland wool for 4*d.*, and the latter are all inferior to the foreign, what can be done but prohibition, and then the farmer would gain only what the manufacturer loses, if he gained that, because the production would be less.

We have no opinion that Government had any other motive for the free trade scheme, than increase of the revenue.

Both these pamphlets are well written.

HERMES BRITANNICUS. *A Dissertation on the Celtic Deity Teutates, the Mercurius of Cæsar, in further Proof and Corroboration of the Origin and Designation of the Great Temple at Abury in Wiltshire. By the Rev.* W. L. Bowles, *M.A. M.R.S.L. Canon Residentiary of Sarum.* 8vo. *pp.* 150. Nichols *and* Son.

THE object of Mr. Bowles is to show, in—

"what manner the reverence for one name, the revealer of the one great God, the object of Celtic and Druidical worship, originated; that the sacred stones, consecrated to Druidical worship, grew out of the aboriginal obelisical stones sacred to the great archetype of Mercury in Egypt, connected with the doctrines which he derived from sacred tradition. He might be supposed the most active human means of delivering to the survivors of the world in the earliest ages after the deluge, this sacred tradition, being, in his human character, Thoth, the GRANDSON of Ham."—p. 67.

Bishop Cumberland makes the Egyptian THOTH to be the son of Misor or Misraim, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah, which THOTH was the Egyptian Mercury, and the Celtic Teutates! Thus Mr. Bowles.

We are satisfied that the druidical circles were planispheres or orreries,—Mr. Godfrey Higgins has clearly proved this fact, through coincidences of the number of stones in various circles with particular astronomical cycles; and it appears that these temples varied in rank according to the number of stones, some having more astronomical cycles, and others fewer. There were also variations in the plans, but indicative of the same object. To explain ourselves:—We have shown in our review of Mr. Higgins's Celtic Druids, that *nineteen* was a very frequent number of stones in the circles. In the two circles of Scanhinny and Old Keig, (see our last number, p. 421,) the *distance*, or average distance between each stone, is *nineteen* feet; so that the same intention may have been denoted by a different mode of representation. Scanhinny is presumed to be perfect, and has only *eleven* stones, the *twelfth* being laid horizontally, in obstruction of the entrance. This is the simplest specimen which we can recollect, and only in appearance denotes the year and months. The next in advance may be the Metonic circle of nineteen stones, of which, and others in the ascending scale, we have spoken amply in our review of Mr. Higgins's

Celtic Druids (vol. xcvii. part ii. pp. 152—154. Aug. 1827). We shall therefore only make two further observations, that at Auchorthie (see Archæologia, vol. xxii. pl. 24.) the external figure is of the horseshoe form, and the stones of the inner circle continuous and close together, perhaps however originally (for the circle is much dilapidated, and the stones small), only the base of an earthern covering mound. Here, however, as at Scanhinny, a horizontal stone obstructs the entrance, (ii.); that at Stonehenge the stones were disposed in *Trilithons.* These variations show that there were different sorts of these stone circles, though all of astronomical construction. We shall from this proemium proceed to the local subject before us, *Abury.*

Mr. Bowles observes (p. 56,) that the base of Abury is precisely that of the great Pyramid (eleven acres, we believe); and that Pausanias says—"whoever goes from Thebes to Glisas will see a GREAT CIRCLE of stones, which is called the head of the THEBAN serpent" (p. 62). We add from the Archæologia recently published, and not seen by Mr. Bowles, Mr. Logan's discovery, that the great monument at Carnac was of similar serpentine form.—See vol. xxii. pl. xxii.

Of the well-known astronomical and mythological history of the serpent we deem it unnecessary to speak. We shall only presume that it was the most magnificent form of these orrery temples.

Mr. Bowles observes that the Northern circle at Abury contains in the outer circle *thirty* stones, the days in a lunar month; the inner circle *twelve* stones, the months; the centre three stones, *presumed* by Mr. Bowles to represent the CABIRI. The southern circle another thirty and twelve, the centre only one, presumed likewise by Mr. Bowles to be the image of THOTH.

It is evident that, to observe a philosophical form of discussion, a connection in these circles between astronomy and mythology should first have been proved. Mr. Higgins has we think satisfactorily established the astronomical part, and Cæsar might be quoted for the union of Folytheism with Druidism. But we shall endeavour to give more apposite proofs. It is well known that the year was deified; for, among other specimens an altar found at Cadiz was dedicated to him; the months were also thus canonized. These by the classical heathens. The Egyptians not only worshipped these, but the days also. There is therefore no difficulty in uniting idolatry and astronomy; and there is none also in making the stones of circles representatives of deities. Pausanias, speaking of Pharai in Achaia, says, "Near the statue of the God are thirty stones of a quadrangular form, each of which was worshipped under the name of some divinity; for the Greeks anciently paid the same veneration to rough stones, as they did afterwards to statues. The same author mentions many other examples of these shapeless divinities in Greece. They were sometimes blocks of wood and sometimes columns of stone, called κιονες or στηλαι. Callimachus informs us that Danaus raised a *column* at Lindor, instead of a *statue*, to Minerva; and Pausanias mentions a statue of Jupiter, and another of Diana, at Sicyon, the former of which was shaped like a pyramid, and the latter like a column. The Hermes, or statues of Mercury, were originally only square stones, to which first the head, then the feet, and sometimes the sexual parts were subsequently added (Dodwell's Greece, ii. 172, 173). Homer mentions stone circles. Upon the top of the Kushunlu in the Troad, Dr. Clarke found a small oblong area, six yards in length and two in breadth, exhibiting vestiges of the highest antiquity; the stones forming the enclosure being as rude as those of the Tirynthus in Argolis, and the whole encircled by a grove of oaks, covering the top of the cone. The entrance to this area is from the south. Upon the east and west, outside of the trees, are stones, ranging like what we call in England druidical circles." (Fosbroke's Foreign Topography, p. 139.) It is from these premises that we have thought Abury to be a Panthean temple, the stones representing gods, an opinion by no means invalidating appropriation of any particular distinguished stones, the gist of Mr. Bowles's hypothesis, but certainly opposed by the vast number of stones in the whole, which circumstance only admits of astronomical elucidation; confirmed by an evident use of certain and fixed numbers of stones in the construction, a coincidence which could not be accidental,

and which rejects reconciliation with any other thing than ancient astronomical cycles—a point so felicitously exhibited by Mr. Higgins.

There is, therefore, no objection to the appropriation of the three stones in the centre of the inner circle of Abury to the *Cabires*. We do not, however, think that the mythological accounts given by Mr. Bowles, of these very ancient deities (and the subject is abstruse) are so much to his purpose as the following, because it connects them (the *Cabires*) with *Mercury* or *Thoth* (the heart of his elaborate disquisition), with *Hercules* (our readers will recollect *Hercules Ogmius* in Britain), and also with astronomy. Indeed, the whole passage has so strong a bearing in illustration of Druidical superstition, that we shall give it at large.

"Primus [Mercurius] astrorum ac siderum cursus observasse, diesque et annum ad certum ordinem redegisse; cum astronomiæ et philosophiæ autor et religionis Thebanis sacerdotibus extiterit, qui maxime has disciplinas exercuerunt, ut testatur Strabo libro decimo Geographiæ, et Marcus Manilius in primo libro rerum astronomicarum in hisce carminibus.

"Tu princeps, autorque sacri Cyllenie tanti,
Per te, jam cœlum interius, jam sidera nota
Sublimes aperire vias, unumque sub orbem
Et per inane suis parentia finibus astra."

"Atque, ne plura hic ascribam, multa sunt carmina, quibus ille poeta conatur ostendere universum religionis apud Ægyptios a Mercurio prius fuisse inventum unà cum ritibus sacrorum, rerumque naturalium causis. Idcirco fortasse dies lunæ quartus Mercurio fuit consecratus, sicut primus et septimus Apolloni, octavus Theseo. Eadem de causâ inter arcanos illos Samothracum Deos Mercurium a Mnaseâ connumeratum censuerim, quòd astrorum cognitio necessaria sit navigantibus. Scripsit Apollonii enarrator solennia quædam apud Samothraces celebrari solita, quibus si quis fuisset initiatus, inter turbulentissimas tempestates servabatur omnino...*Erat autem mos initiandi in Cabiris*, atque Deorum nomina, quos nominare nefas est, ista fuerunt; Axiocrus, Axiocersa, Axiocersus. Erat autem Axiocrus Ceres, Axiocersa Proserpina, Axiocersus Pluto, quibus quartus accedebat Casmilus, qui erat Mercurius, uti scripsit Dionysiodorus. Hic idem Mercurius, Deorum immortalium cultus et sacra prior instituit hominesque ad humaniorem vitam revocavit; quare ita cecinit Horatius libro I. Carminum:

"Mercuri facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
More palæstræ."

"Hunc una cum Hercule palæstritis præfectum esse crediderunt: quia cum prudentissimus existeret, non mediocriter conferre ad palæstram putabatur, quoniam cum viribus ubique conjuncta esse debet prudentia." Natal. Comit. Mytholog. p. 444. Ed. Francf. 1588.

To proceed with the *Cabiri*. According to the fragment of Sanchoniathon, in Eusebius, the Dioscuri, called also CABYRI, *Corybantes*, and Samothraces, were the inventors of ship-building, and the worship of them was first instituted in Samo-Thrace. That there was a communication between Britain and Samothrace, is unquestionable; for Strabo says (L. iv.), that in an island near Britain, CERES and PROSERPINA were worshipped with the same rites and ceremonies as in Samothrace; and as *Ceres* and *Proserpine* were no other than *Axeeros* (in Phenician, according to Bochart and Sammes, *Achzieres*, or the *Earth is my possession*), i. e. *Ceres*; and *Axiokersa* in Phenician, *Achsi-cheres*, *my possession is death*, i. e. *Proserpine*. The island which Strabo mentions is the *Sayn*, near Armorica, anciently called Sena; and here, according to *Mela*, was the worship of the *Cabiri* celebrated by nine priestesses *, and an oracle established. Thus Sammes (Britannia, 138); and they certainly had images; for the author last quoted says, from Herodotus, that "Cambyses, when he entered the fanum of the *Cabyri*, to which none but priests were admitted, could not refrain from jesting, seeing in what antic manner they were represented." Ibid.

Bochart and Sammes add to the three *Cabiri* before mentioned, *Axieros*, *Axiokersa*, and *Axiokersos*, a fourth personage, named *Cadmilus*, MERCURY, in the Phenician language כדמל, the *Servant of the Gods*. *Sammes, ubi supra.*

This proëmium, which contains the substance of what we know concerning the worship of the *Cabiri* in Britain, was absolutely necessary to elucidate Mr. Bowles's appropriation of the *three* stones of the inner circle, to the CABIRI, concerning whom he thus speaks:

* The Samothracian mysteries were celebrated at Rome by the Vestal Virgins. Dionys. Halicarn.—REV.

"In the middle of one circle at Abury, stand THREE STONES; what are these? the three mighty ones — the Cabiri — unde Abiri. What is the great solitary stone in the centre, called by Stukeley the obelisk, and which was higher than all the others? the Celtic Taute, constantly connected with the upright obeliscal stone; and now let us take up Herodotus, and observe what he says of the Cabiri. There were the *three powerful ones*, and the *fourth* was Casmillus; and we know that Casmillus was Mercury." P. 61.

We have, in our extract from Natalis Comes, shown that Mercury was called *Cadmilus*. Now this word *Cas*millus, or *Ca*millus, simply implied *Minister*, in which sense it is used by Virgil (*Æneid xi.*), and is presumed to have been derived from the Etruscan. Varro (*de Ling. Lat. lib. iv.*) says, that the Samothracians called by this term the *Ministers of their Mysteries.*

The Phenician *Cadmel* has, according to Sammes before quoted, a similar meaning.

Something more than mythology was, however, necessary to reconcile the hypothesis with the known astronomical character of Druidism. Mr. Bowles therefore adds:

"Baillie says, the Egyptians did not admit the *intercalated* days into the circle of their year, though it is evident, from Sir Isaac Newton, that they both discovered and noted the *five days* necessary to make the solar year; and the golden circle on the tomb of Ozymandias, is decisive of this wonderful fact."

"Now the reader will observe, *out* of the inner circle a stone standing by itself. Let us join this with the other three and one, and it will make the *intercalated* days, the exact number of days to make up the solar year, which all must admit Thoth discovered; as if the great designer had said, 'What shall we do with the five odd days of the year. Here are THREE for the powerful ones, one for Hermes, and the other stands by itself!'

"Now again I request the reader's particular attention. Thoth was the beneficent deity, Typhon the evil deity of the Egyptians. In Egypt the intercalated days were called after the names of Netthe, Isis, Osiris, the THREE POWERFUL; Thoth, the beneficent; and Typhon, the evil principle. The three mighty deities are in ONE CIRCLE, that of the lower regions, answering to Pluto, Proserpine; Taute, the god of beneficence, stands alone in the other circle; and what is that *one* stone, out of the inner circle, to which the victims for slaughter, according to Stukeley, were bound? Whom does that stone represent? Typhon, or the evil one, *apart*, and destined to the office of slaughter. This coincidence appears to me most remarkable." P. 62.

We lay before Mr. Bowles the statement of Diodorus (lib. i.) concerning these intercalated days.

"The Egyptian Priests said, that to Saturn and Rhea, or, as was supposed later, to Jupiter and Juno, were born five gods, the anniversary of whose births fell upon each of the five *epagomena*, the days that they added to the end of the Egyptian year, composed of 365 days. The first of these divinities was Osiris, the second Asueris, or the old Horus, the third *Typhon*, the fourth Isis, the fifth and last Nepththys."

According to the Astronomical explications of Mythology, Typhon was the symbol of the winter or southern hemisphere. The hippopotamus consecrated to him was, according to Eusebius (Præparat. iii. c. 12), the symbol of the pole, or the other hemisphere into which the setting sun descends; and the crocodile couchant, also dedicated to him, was, says Horapollo (*Hieroglyph. lib. i. c.* 69), the emblem of sun-set.

Having thus given various matters, which we thought auxiliary to the elucidation of Mr. Bowles's theory, we shall here leave the subject for the present.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.
vols. II.—IV. Colburn.

THE second volume opens with the campaign into the north, which ended in the meeting of the crowned heads at Tilsit, and the settlement of a peace, destined, however, to be of no great duration. At Tilsit, Rovigo relates an anecdote relative to the Emperor Alexander, which admirably illustrates the character of those northern politicians. M. de Nowosilsow of the Russian Chancery, in the course of the treaty, said to his Prince, "Sire, I must remind you of your father's fate," and the Emperor replied, "Good heaven! I know it—I see it; but what would you have me do against my destiny." Rovigo, who viewed such notions as absolutely shocking to his ideas of passive obedience, puts this question, "Are then the Russian nobles like the janissaries of Constantinople, with whom the alternative is to please them, or to die?" In the thirteenth chapter we have detailed the particulars of the

conspiracy against, and the death of the Emperor Paul, related on the authority of one of the Russian nobles, a friend of the unfortunate Sovereign, with whom Rovigo contracted an intimacy during his mission to St. Petersburgh.

In p. 236, we learn that "England is acknowledged to possess the talent of skilfully wielding every element of discord."

The first part of the second volume ends with the interview at Erfurt; and the second commences with the particulars of the war in the Peninsula. The following anecdote is curious:

"The English were closely pursued; but they abandoned nothing in their retreat. We saw several dead horses of the English cavalry upon the road, and found they all had a hoof cut away. We afterwards learned that the English cavalryman who parted with his horse, was obliged to bring the hoof to his captain as a proof that the animal was dead; otherwise he might be suspected of having sold it."

In proportion as the events to which these Memoirs refer become more recent, as well as of greater magnitude, the interest of the work increases. A large portion of the remaining volumes is occupied by observations on the military transactions in Spain, Germany, and Russia, with which the Duke had little or nothing to do, having quitted the army for the police. His acceptance of the situation of Minister of Police on the removal of the ingrate and intriguing Fouché, enabled him to scandalize a great majority of the *haut noblesse*. His details of the intricate and mysterious plans adopted to possess every species of information, are particularly interesting, and furnish numerous anecdotes of individuals hitherto little suspected.

In p. 50 of the first part of vol. III. we are acquainted with the circumstances of the request of the Queen of Sicily for Buonaparte's sanction and assistance for a renewal of the Sicilian vespers. This is particularly noticed, because it has been the prevalent opinion that every means of destroying the English would find acceptance with the Emperor. The officer sent to communicate with Napoleon was examined, and for his confidence was ordered to be confined in the castle of Vincennes, where he was when the allies entered Paris. This fact, the Duke says, was till now unknown in France, because the Emperor had ordered him not to divulge it to the world.

Alluding to the continual attacks which assailed the conduct and character of Talleyrand, the Duke thus notices that wonderful man, who contrived to be always at the head of every species of intrigue, and who had the power of fascinating people to his views:

"Some of the attacks were more or less founded: others were evidently unjust. They arose out of a contest of jealousy and self-love. M. de Talleyrand could turn to good account the advantages which he possessed: he watched his opportunity; and when he had found out the extremity of the armour, he took ample revenge of his assailants by three or four flashes of his wit, which penetrated to the quick, and told with powerful effect. This irritated them to madness. Talleyrand laughed at the storm he had raised; and the attacks were poured upon him with additional violence; but as Talleyrand kept a society which the diplomatic envoys had retained the habit of frequenting, he was always prepared to retort, with an overwhelming advantage, all the darts that were aimed at him."

Several symptoms betrayed to M. Savary, at a very early period, the approach of the great conflict with Russia: amongst others, the frequent visits to the French capital of General Czernitchef. The diplomatic messages which passed between Paris and St. Petersburgh were intrusted to this officer alone; and so frequent and rapid were his communications, that between March 1808, and February 1812, he travelled from St. Petersburgh to Paris and back again, ten or twelve times, a distance equal to a voyage round the world by sea. Accident discovered to the Duke of Rovigo, that the visits of this General, who was aide-de-camp to Alexander, had some other object than that of conveying the compliments and protestations with which his letters were filled. The Russian officer unfortunately fell into the snares of an individual employed by the police, termed an *observateur*, by whom he was beguiled into an exposure of his design, which was to obtain full information of the military establishments and resources of the French empire. The Duke of Rovigo blames the magnanimity of Napoleon in suffering Czernitchef to leave France. He again returned, however, and the French Emperor then mildly expostu-

lated with him upon the part he was acting; but the Minister of Police was nevertheless ordered to let the Russian officer do what he pleased. Accordingly the Russian legation was, by the blindness or culpable indifference of the French Ministry, enabled to procure complete and minute information of all matters which concerned the military department, and to excite Russia to hostilities.

"It was thus," said he, "that the presumption of a few young Russians gradually led two colossal States to encounter each other. Had the result been fatal to their country, they would have been justly surrendered to the indignation of their fellow citizens: as the chances turned against us, they are entitled to a degree of gratitude on their part proportioned to the risk they incurred."

Enumerating the causes which led to the final adoption of the plan for pushing on to winter quarters at Moscow, in preference to the more prudent wishes of the veteran officers for the campaign to close at Wilna or Witepsk, M. Savary remarks:

"Another and a still greater evil was the *entourage* of the Emperor: each individual composing it had a soul alive to every kind of ambition. If the leaders of the army had been the same description of men who formed it in the early wars of the revolution, it is probable that events would have happened otherwise than they did. But since the system of the Government had recognized a recurrence to monarchical principles, the ancient noble families had approximated to it, and all their warlike youth had solicited permission to join the army. They entered in crowds, and soon occupied, if not the principal posts, at least the most confidential. There was not a Marshal or a General who had not some of them amongst his aides-de-camp and his etat-major. Nearly every regiment of cavalry was commanded by officers belonging to these families, and their number began to increase in the infantry. All these young nobles were sincerely attached to the Emperor, because they aspired to glory. They were fond of danger and courted action; but they were not less ardent in the pursuit of pleasure, when they believed their duty had been fulfilled. The youths who surrounded the Emperor, the King of Naples, the Prince of Neufchatel, as well as all the individuals of the grand *etat major* of the army, were of the same description, possessing the like virtues and the like faults. In this respect, there prevailed amongst them a conformity of sentiment, which seemed to belong to the army at large. These young men, finding that there was no hope of passing the winter in Paris, saw no intervening spot they liked between that city and Moscow. They passed through Poland like butterflies in a blown-garden; and had ten armies opposed their advance to the place whither they had taken it into their heads to go, they would not have prevented them. Moscow they fancied to be a scene of delight; they had already fallen in love with what they imagined it contained, and their fancy grew riotous in that intoxication of indulgence which they promised themselves in the ancient capital of Russia. The King of Naples, in particular, was under the influence of this infatuation. He was himself a man of pleasure, and loved to meet with opinions which favoured his own desires: he was also agog for Moscow."

The result of this capital error on the part of the Emperor is known to every body. His father-in-law could not resist the opportunity of joining to crush a power which had done so much to bruise his own, and the other German princes, allies from necessity, availed themselves of the happy moment for cutting off Gallic influence in their territories. He who had before bestowed empires, kingdoms, dukedoms, and principalities, and humbled their rulers to the dust, was now compelled to accept of the petty sovereignty of a petty island. It was too much to expect that his daring soul could live within so narrow a space, or that his active mind could find sufficient employment in its confined business. On the first opportunity the eagle of France flew to his eyrie, and once again kindled the flames of contention on the Continent. In the struggle which ensued, it remained for England to conquer, and Prussia to secure the victory which led to the final banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, the place of his death and burial. Napoleon was a wonderful man; active, daring, and calculating, he quickly conceived, and as prudently executed movements and measures which astonished the apathetic minds of his neighbours. Like all really great men, he has met with numerous traducers and many slavish adulators, and Englishmen of all men are perhaps the most just and generous in their estimate of his character. The conduct of that people which he had raised to glory and to power, fickle in all their affections, and wandering in all their opinions, eternally seeking after variety, and ardently entering into

intrigue, is without a parallel in the annals of history. What a lesson does this present to the ambitious Monarch! In his portraiture of Napoleon, the Duke of Rovigo has depicted the hero in every thing; and has created a being noble, magnanimous, just, and almost faultless. For his steady attachment to him through all his misfortunes he deserves the admiration of all; but we cannot but think his conduct, on the first return of the house of Bourbon, not altogether so consistent as we should have wished or even expected. Still he was one of the faithful few standing isolated among a host of false dependants. In his details he labours to exhibit a spirit of fairness, and in many cases his anxiety produces great doubts of his sincerity,—he cares not whom he sacrifices or casts down, if he be but enabled to make the pedestal of Napoleon's statue still higher; and so exalted has he placed it, that the eye and the mind become tired with contemplating so much greatness.

The Abuse of Study, and other Poems. 8*vo.* *pp.* 28.

IN these Poems there is occasionally much vigour, with some touches of pathos; but we regret to observe a great deficiency in the versification. The following is a sweet effusion, as to sentiment; but it is destitute of rhythmical smoothness.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

Like a fair bride, arrayed in flowers, the maiden May appears,
While April o'er her offspring softly sheds her parting tears;
And the joyous Sun is bursting forth in renovated pride,
And like an eager bridegroom, cometh out to meet his bride.
The birds an hymeneal song are singing on the trees,
And the yielding murmur of the bride is whisper'd in the breeze;
And half in smiles, and half in tears, she first appeared; but now
The sunny light of love alone is beaming on her brow.
The Sun has made his bridal bed within the azure sky;
And the dewy winds are breathing round a a soothing melody;
The bride is here, while 'neath her steps the flowers are springing fast,
And the Sun and she have met in a delicious kiss at last.
The May is come! the May is warm, and we have caught the tone
That echoes through the heart at this sunny time alone;
Birds cannot sing the joys of spring, although the sweetest try,
Each heart has in its inward core a sweeter minstrelsy.
Oh! there are certain echoes in the inner heart that dwell,
That no other call than Nature's can awaken from their cell;
And, oh! the most endearing lift their voices up to-day,
And peal out thy happy coming, thou sunny first of May.

An Essay on Mind, with other Poems. 8*vo.* *pp.* 152.

THESE effusions are written by a Miss Barret, a Herefordshire lady, at a time when she was only eighteen years of age. It appears also that she is a classical scholar. The Essay on Mind is the chief poem, and it is a most successful imitation of Pope, as will appear by the following energetic lines:

"Nor scornful deem the effort out of place,
With taste to reason, and convince with grace;
But ponder wisely, ere you know too late,
Contempt of trifles will not prove us great!
The cynics, not their tubs, respect engage,
A dirty tunic never made a sage,
E'en Cato—had he owned the Senate's will,
And wash'd his toga—had been Cato still."

This young lady has very considerable poetic talent, and that it may be improved to its utmost, we recommend her to give up Pope, as an archetype. He leads to false taste, antithesis, and artificial, not natural flowers, and does not exclude ideas which, as being abstract, do not belong to poetry. The first object in that art is fine or beautiful idea; but the Essay on Man is a mathematical poem, with here and there only a line or paragraph of pure poetry.

The Sailor, or the Coquet Cottage, and other Poems, some in the Scottish Dialect. By William Gibson. 12*mo.* *pp.* 104.

THESE Poems are introduced to our notice by a respectable Clergyman, with the observation, that the author, a person in humble life, is a young man, a good churchman, a loyal subject, and a worthy character. The work is published by subscription for his benefit; and it is our part to step in now it is published, and say that the patronage has not been badly bestowed.

We shall give an extract, not because it is the best thing in the collection, but because we think it one most likely to please our readers, and a successful copy of the manner of Burns, the Morland of poetry. It is an account of an *Old Bachelor's life.*

"Gin that I thought my fate decreed,
Me an auld batch'lor's life to lead,
Wi' heavy heart and aching head,
I trow I should,
Fu' aft gae crawling to my bed,
In waeful mood.

Picture the grey auld bachelor,
Sitting his winter fire before,
Still list'ning to the storm's rude roar,
All by himsel!
Can aught be miserable more,
None ye can tell.
Survey him when the trees are green,
How dull and cheerless are his e'en;
He joys not in the lively scene
That's spread by Spring,
But stalks, while all around is seen,
A gloomy thing.
Simma and Autumn 'tis the same,
He drags alang his lonely frame,
Wi' languid steps, just as if shame
Dwelt in his breast,
In secret owning he's to blame,
He's his ain pest." P. 81.

Adam without an Eve certainly is a melancholy subject for reflection, a sort of Robinson Crusoe. We believe seriously that the genus man was intended by Providence to consist like a pair of scissors of two parts. However, many people do not choose to add more bones to their bones, and flesh to their flesh, than they have already got, fearing to run the chance by so doing of adding from one up to even twelve more to their number of one-two, a natural process sure to ensue among those who can least afford it, without the celibates troubling themselves about it.

Poetical Recreations and Thoughts in Rhyme on sacred and miscellaneous Subjects. By Charles Augustus Hulbert. 12*mo. pp.* 140.

POETS in general are light girl-formed people, but here is a muscular athletic one. We extract the following lines, full of Miltonic energy.

They occur in an Address to Lucifer:

"Yet thou art wretched,—'neath that awful brow,
That veil of majesty, what writhing woes
Like serpents gnaw thy soul, and bid thee feel
Ten thousand hells in dealing one to man!
Lost, fallen, degraded, wedded to despair,
Such is thy doom—like wandering stars, like waves
Of fire, to roll all restless, unconsum'd,
Breaking, existing! O existence dire!
Thy curse is immortality, thy bane
Is life—thy hell to see the blest, where once
Thou wert—and yet in stubborn, maddening pride,
To stem the torrent of thy grief, and bid
Its billows roll within thee, there to foam,
And wear thy rocky spirit, 'till it cease,—
Ah! no! it cannot cease to burst and die!"

The following verses, of which, by the way, the ideas are taken from Ossian, are sweet and interesting:

THE TUMULUS.

The Sun sets o'er the warrior's grave,
And as he sinks behind the mound,
The spirits of the ancient brave
Seem dancing in the shades around.
The Moon sheds from the distant hill
A halo round their rest sublime,
Like glory lingering o'er it still,
And shining through the gloom of time.
The stars on high seem spirits hung
On airy wings, to watch their bed,
And while their requiem wild is sung,
Each twinkling light a tear is shed.
Their names are lost—their race unknown;
Yet fame survives with lingering breath,
Like twilight, when the Sun is gone,
Their glory gilds the vale of death."

The Subterraneous Travels of Niels Klim. From the Latin of Lewis Holberg. 8*vo.*

NIELS KLIM was a Norwegian student of the University of Copenhagen, and a native of Bergen in Norway. On the top of a mountain in that country, called Mount Floien, or the Weathercock Mountain, was a remarkable orifice, which he determined to explore. The rope by which he was sustained unfortunately broke, and he descended into a subterraneous country, inhabited by rational and walking trees, by whom he was taken for an extraordinary baboon. There are several provinces, inhabited by different sorts of trees, but the province Lalak is seemingly the most delightful of all; there choice wines flow from rocks, pullets ready-picked spontaneously descend into saucepans for boiling; and as to hares—

"All ready cook'd they come, betray no fears,
And spring upon your dish—all volunteers;
And roasted woodcocks, pheasants, snipes and larks,
And finer game than e'er was found in parks,

Come in abundance, just to suit your wishes,
All self-produced, on splendid porcelain dishes.
A sugar snow when this is ended falls,
And soon assumes a form of little *balls;*
It rains then lemon-juice, and in a trice
The sugar-snow is crystallized to ice.
Then puddings, tarts, and also fruits, we candy,
Preserves of all sorts, likewise cherry-brandy,
Before you place themselves—each seems to greet ye,
And seems to say in silence, come and eat me.
Then all the birds that are not roasted, sing
Their charming songs, which make the thickets ring
With solos, duets, and with voices three,
Then in grand chorus all extempore."—149.

Nevertheless, he finds the province very miserable, for the inhabitants having no occasion to work for their support, are full of diseases, ennui, and tedium of existence, and either commit suicide or die prematurely.—pp 147—149.

Our readers will from this specimen see that this book is satire in a Gulliverian form. There are numerous passages of very felicitous extravagance, and good moral instruction.

Tales of the Great St. Bernard.
(Continued from p. 445.)

THE Tales that compose the remaining volume are excellent in their way, and are in admirable keeping, pourtraying with fidelity the peculiarities of the countries of which they profess to speak. The Spaniard's Tale is one of great spirit and vivacity. We must, however, content ourselves with an extract from that of the Italian, in which we question if an eruption of Etna was ever described with such poetic grandeur.

"A flash of fierce lightning burned round the chamber. Well might he cry out. The storm had lulled as rapidly as it rose; but it was now followed by a display a thousand times more superb and awful. A vast cloud of the most intense blackness had risen from the crater, and had been for some time quietly settling in a variety of shapes above the mountain.

"There was some similitude in its fantastic yet almost solid fabric, figured all over with innumerable feeble streaks of blue light, to the colossal throne of an Indian idol; its black was complete ebony. The thunder still growled above; and while our eyes were fixed on the throne, its rightful lord seemed to ascend and take possession. A column of flame of the most dazzling white ascended majestically from the crater, and stood with its foot still on the mountain, and its forehead in the heavens. The black vapours made the back-ground to this apparition, and their masses wavering and growing thinner as they rose, floated like mighty pinions on the air above.

"'Satan himself in full wing!' exclaimed the Italian. The light from this tremendous shape threw a new-born day over the whole country; every hill, every dwelling, almost every tree, was frightfully visible. The pictures in the remotest nook of our little apartment were seen with minute distinctness: the little Madonna under the portico, which scarcely showed herself in the noon-day, was now quivering in a flood of illumination. From the movements in the house, too, we perceived that the whole community was alarmed; and the melancholy tolling of the bell to prayers mingled a painful and sepulchral character with this sublime terror.

"But at length a sudden gust of wind tore its way among the clouds above, wrapped this splendid phantom in tenfold night, and, after a brief struggle of the elements, a torrent of rain, that fell like a solid sheet of water, drove this incarnation of the evil genius down to his cavern again. All was now stillness but the sound of the service going on in the chapel below; and all was utter darkness, till the Moon came floating and stooping through the clouds like a reconciling spirit, and from the ridge of the hills above Euphemia threw a long line of brightness over the Strait and the eastern side of Ætna."

There is some beautiful poetry scattered through the volumes. We select the following, because it appears to us to have a distinct affinity with a subject which has evidently deeply occupied the writer's mind.

THE REGENERATION.

There are murmurs on the deep,
There are thunders in the heaven;
Though the ocean-billows sleep,
Though no cloud the sign has given;
Earth that sudden storm shall feel,
'Tis a storm of man and steel.

Tribes are in their forests now,
Idly hunting ounce and deer;
Tribes are crouching in their snow,
O'er their wild and wintry cheer;
Doom'd to swell that tempest's roar,
Where the torrent-rain is gore.

War of old has swept the world,
Guilt has shaken strength and pride;
But the thunders feebly hurl'd,
Quiver'd o'er the spot and died;
When the vengeance next shall fall,
Woe to each, and woe to all!

Man has shed man's blood for toys,
 Love and hatred, fame and gold;
Now, a mightier wrath destroys:
 Earth in cureless crime grows old:
Past destruction shall be tame
To the rushing of that flame.

When the clouds of vengeance break,
 Folly shall be on the wise;
Frenzy shall be on the weak;
 Nation against nation rise:
And the worse than Pagan sword,
In Religion's breast be gored.

Then the martyr's solemn cry,
 That a thousand years has rung,
Where their robes of crimson lie
 Round the 'Golden Altar' flung,
Shall be heard,—and from the 'THRONE'
The trumpet of the 'Judgment' blown.

Woe to earth, the mighty woe!
 Yet shall earth her conscience lull,
Till above the brim shall flow
 The draught of gall.—The cup is full.
Yet a moment! Comes the ire!—
Famine, bloodshed, flood, and fire.

First shall fall a Mighty one!
 Ancient crime had crown'd his brow,
Dark ambition raised his throne—
 Truth his victim and his foe.
Earth shall joy in all her fear
O'er the great Idolater.

Then shall rush abroad the blaze,
 Sweeping nations, zone by zone;
Afric's tribes the spear shall raise
 Shivering India's pagod throne;
China hear her idols' knell
In the Russian's cannon-peal.

On the Turk shall fall the blow
 From the Grecian's dagger'd band;
Blood like winter-showers shall flow,
 Till the KING shall be at hand!
Then shall final vengeance shine,
And all be seal'd in Palestine.

We need scarcely iterate our praise of the Tales of The Great St. Bernard. Although they may have been merely thrown off in the very waste and wantonness of a prolific fancy, they are yet such as only a genius of the highest order could have conceived, and which only a command of language, rich, copious, and eloquent, could have executed. They moreover contain many lessons of practical wisdom, and enforce many moral and religious truths; that storehouse of knowledge, memory, must indeed be rich, from which such overflowings are permitted to escape. But it is not, as we have already hinted, in this inferior department, that we are desirous of seeing Mr. Croly's great endowments exercised. He belongs to a profession of which he has the talents to become both a pillar and an ornament. His interpretation of prophecy is at once a proof of his diligence and his power. The Church of England has yet need of the united energies of all her children and champions, when her bitter and mortal enemy, to the frenzy of her own despair, finds an ally in the indifference of the many, and an active coadjutor in political and party feeling. Such service, we are persuaded, as learning and talents, aided by God's blessing, can render, will be willingly bestowed, and we anticipate with earnestness and sincerity a work from the hands of Mr. Croly, which shall place him in the very highest rank of the real defenders of the faith.

Nollekins, and his Times; comprehending a Life of that celebrated Sculptor, &c. &c. By John Thomas Smith. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* Colburn.

IT is impossible, we think, unless the taste both moral and literary be entirely vitiated, to approve of such a publication as this, the most merciless specimen of Biography that has ever fallen under our notice; and we should feel our pages dishonoured by giving further circulation to anecdotes which we have been ashamed to see travelling the round of the press, weekly and diurnal. We would be careful of imputing unworthy motives to any man; but we ask as much in sorrow as in anger, if the author of these pages had stood recorded in the will of poor Nollekins, as 'residuary legatee,' as well as 'executor,' whether the volumes would have seen the light. We cannot but suspect that the moral indignation of Mr. Smith has been kindled by a disappointment of this kind, and his constant vituperation of the legacy hunting of others, and his insinuations against the successful inheritors of the Miser's wealth, entitle him to no particular delicacy on the occasion. Of the wretched subject of Mr. Smith's biography, we have no wish to speak. It is extraordinary that such a man should have had the least feeling for the noble art in which he must be admitted to have excelled, and the tendency of which in its ordinary operations is to liberalise the feelings, to soften the manners, and to improve the heart. But there is an idiosyncrasy of the mind as well as of the body; and it were in vain to reason on such

a miserable specimen of humanity as Joseph Nollekins. His aberrations of intellect, as exhibited in his disgusting fondness for money, might have been permitted to have been buried in his grave, since we know of nothing in the way of moral improvement to be derived from the disclosure. Passing by the trash with which the volumes are overloaded, we will endeavour to glean a few anecdotes connected with art, which are sparingly enough scattered through a work which professes to speak of a Sculptor and his times. The following story has a *pendu* in the history of almost every artist, ancient and modern.

"With the drapery of this bust of the King, Nollekins had more anxiety and trouble than with any of his other productions; he assured Mr. Joseph, the Associate of the Royal Academy, that, after throwing the cloth once or twice every day for nearly a fortnight, it came excellently well, by mere chance, from the following circumstance.—Just as he was about to make another trial with his drapery, his servant came to him for money, for butter; he threw the cloth carelessly over the shoulders of his lay-man, in order to give her the money, when he was forcibly struck with the beautiful manner in which the folds had fallen; and he hastily exclaimed, pushing her away, 'Go, go, get the butter.' And he has frequently been heard to say, that that drapery was by far the best he ever cast for a bust." I. 77.

The following anecdotes are taken almost at random.

"Mrs. Thrale one morning entered Nollekins's studio, accompanied by Doctor Johnson, to see the bust of Lord Mansfield, when the Sculptor vociferated, 'I like your picture by Sir Joshua very much. He tells me it's for Thrale, a brewer, over the water: his wife's a sharp woman, one of the blue-stocking people.'—'Nolly, Nolly,' observed the Doctor, 'I wish your maid would stop your foolish mouth with a blue-bag.' At which Mrs. Thrale smiled, and whispered to the Doctor, 'My dear Sir, you'll get nothing by blunting your arrows upon a block." I. 114.

"Nollekins at all times strongly reprobated colossal sculpture, more especially when commenced by the too-daring student in the art; and, indeed, whenever any one led to the subject, he would deliver his opinion, even to persons of the first fashion and rank, with as much freedom as if he were chiding his mason's boy, Kit Finney, for buying scanty paunches for his yard-dog Cerberus. 'No, no, my Lord,' he would vociferate, with an increased nasal and monotonous tone of voice, 'a grand thing don't depend upon the size, I can assure you of that. A large model certainly produces a stare, and is often admired by ignorant people; but the excellence of a work of art has nothing to do with the size, that you may depend upon from me.' In this he unquestionably was correct; as the graceful elegance of a Cellini cup or a bell for the Pope's table, does not consist in immensity. I have a cast from an antique bronze figure only three inches in height, which, from its justness of proportion and dignity of attitude, strikes the beholder, when it is elevated only nine inches above his eye, with an idea of its being a figure full thirty feet in height" I. 201-2.

"It is a curious fact, that though the ceiling of Whitehall is so grand in its design, and is, indeed, I believe, the only work of such magnitude from the mind of Rubens in England—few people, comparatively with the tens of thousands who pass the building daily, know any thing about it. However, I consider it but fair for the high reputation of Rubens as a colourist, to state that this picture has been restored, re-painted, and refreshed, not fewer than three times." I. 205.

"Whenever Nollekins heard the figures of Raving and Melancholy Madness mentioned, which were carved by Gabriel Cibber for the piers of the gate of Bethlehem Hospital, built in Moorfields, he never expressed himself pleased with them. This was not the case with Roubiliac, the sculptor, who never left the city, when he went there to receive money, without going round, sometimes considerably out of his way, to admire them. It is said that Cibber carved these figures, which are now preserved in the hall of the new Hospital in St. George's-fields, at once from the block, without any previous drawing or model whatever." I. 241.

"Nollekins's manners and sentiments were such, if we may with the least degree of propriety be permitted to denominate his deportment mannerly, that, though he would often hold long, and sometimes entertaining, conversations with the commonest people with the utmost good-nature, he would never suffer himself to be persuaded to model a bust of any of the sectarians in religion. The dignified clergy, and all persons holding high offices in the affairs of Government, were the characters he delighted to model. I recollect that several of the friends of John Wesley often applied to him for a portrait of their pastor; but he never would listen to their importunities, though they repeatedly declared to him that he was one of the worthiest members of any society existing." I. 249.

"It was highly amusing to notice the glaring contrast of the two Sculptors, Nol-

lekins and Flaxman, whenever they came in contact in a fashionable party, which I own was rarely the case. The former, upon these occasions, who was never known to expatiate upon Art, generally took out his pocket-book, and, in order to make himself agreeable, presented his recipes, perhaps for an inveterate sore throat, or a virulent scorbutic humour, to some elegant woman, with as much alacrity as Dr. Bossy, of Covent-garden fame, formerly did to the wife of a Fulham or a Mortlake market-gardener. The latter, however, like a true descendant of Phidias, was modestly discoursing with a select circle upon the exquisite productions of Greece; at the same time, assuring his auditors, that every motion of the body of a well-proportioned, unaffected person, gave sufficient opportunities for the selection of similar attitudes of equal grace; that he considered himself frequently indebted to the simple and unadorned charity-girl for the best of his attitudes; and that these he had often collected during his walks in the streets, when the innocent objects themselves had been wholly ignorant of his admiration of their positions. I have also often heard him declare, that the most successful of his figures displayed in his Illustrations of Homer, Æschylus, and Dante, were procured from similarly natural and unsophisticated sources." I. 316.

"'You must sometimes be much annoyed,' observed a lady, addressing herself to Mr. Nollekins, 'by the ridiculous remarks made by your sitters and their flattering friends, after you have produced a good likeness.'—'No, Ma'am, I never allow any body to fret me. I tell them all, If you don't like it, don't take it.'

"This may be done by an artist who is what is usually termed, 'tiled in;' but the dependent man is sometimes known to submit to observations, as the witty Northcote has stated, even from 'nursery maids, both wet and dry'." I. 360.

"Mr. Nollekins was in possession of a set of those extremely rare engravings from the Aretin subjects, so often mentioned by print-collectors; but it so happened, as he was glancing at them one day, that his confessor came in, who insisted upon their being put into the fire, before he would give him absolution. I once saw them; and he lent them to Cosway, to make tracings from them. However, this loan Cosway stoutly denied, which, when Nollekins heard, he exclaimed, 'He's a d—d liar! that every body knows; and I know this, that I could hardly get them back again out of his hands.' Upon Nollekins being asked how he, as an artist, could make up his mind to burn them, he answered, 'The priest made me do it:' and he was now and then seen to shed tears for what he called his folly. He was frequently questioned thus: 'Where did you get them, Sir? whose were they?' His answer was, 'I brought them all the way from Rome'." I. 367.

"Insensible, however, as Nollekins generally was when looking at works of ancient art, I must do him the justice to say, that in no instance, excepting when speaking of Flaxman, have I known him attempt to depreciate the productions of modern artists; on the contrary, I have frequently heard him say, when he has been solicited to model a bust, 'Go to Chantry, he's the man for a bust! he'll make a good bust of you; I always recommend him.' I have also known him to give an artist, who could not afford to purchase it, a lump of stone, to enable him to execute an order, though at the same time I have seen him throw himself into a violent fit of passion with a favourite cat, for biting the feather of an old pen, with which he had for many years oiled the hinges of his gates whenever they creaked." I. 403.

"To the eternal honour of Mr. Nollekins, who was unquestionably a most curious compound of misery and affluence, it should be recorded, that he gave twenty-five pounds as his subscription to the widows and children of the brave soldiers who were killed or wounded in the glorious Battle of Waterloo.

"It is reported, that once when Nollekins was walking round the yard with a brother artist, he was questioned by him, why he kept so many small pieces of marble, to which Nollekins replied, 'They'll all come into use.'—'What's the use of this lump?' asked his friend. 'Oh! that will do for a small bust.'—'Why, it's only seven inches thick!'—'Ay; but then, you know, I shall model a bust for that piece with the head twisted, looking over the shoulder!'" I. 420.

"When Mr. Nollekins had finished the monuments of the three Captains, ordered by Government to be erected in Westminster Abbey, it remained in his study for nearly fourteen years, waiting for the inscription; and he being at last out of all patience, petitioned the late King, then at Weymouth, to take it into his Royal consideration. The late Mr. Pitt was so highly displeased at his interference, that he never would sit to Mr. Nollekins for his bust, nor recommend him in any way whatever; and yet it is a fact, that after the decease of that great statesman, Mr. Nollekins made no less a sum by him than 15,000*l.* according to the following calculation. The statue and pedestal for Trinity College, Cambridge, four thousand pounds. He also executed at least seventy-four busts in marble, for almost every one of which he had one hundred and twenty guineas; and there were upwards of six hundred casts taken at six guineas each. The marble for the figure did not ultimately cost him more than twenty pounds; for he had so cunningly economized the block, that he cut out from the corners several pieces for various busts:

and even farther than this, the block not being long enough by the depth of Mr. Pitt's head, he contrived to drill out a lump from between the legs large enough for the head, which he put on the shoulders of the block. The arm was also carved from a single piece; and yet for this figure, pieced in a manner which the sculptors of Italy would have been ashamed of, he received the unheard-of price of three thousand guineas, and one thousand for the pedestal; giving the sculptor who carved it, only the odd three hundred pounds for his trouble. For the busts in marble, he paid Gahagan, Goblet, and another sculptor of inferior merit, twenty-four pounds each, upon the average." II. 47.

"Nollekins's figure with the sandal, carved for Lord Yarborough, was considerably the greatest favourite with the public of all his female figures, but that which he himself took the greatest delight in showing, was seated with her arms round her legs, Lot 21, purchased at his sale at Mr. Christie's, by the Earl of Egremont, for the sum of eighty-four pounds; his Lordship giving it the preference to others by the same artist.

"The attitude was a natural one, and acquired by mere chance, as good attitudes often are.

"The woman from whom it was modelled, after standing for some time to Mr. Nollekins for parts of a figure upon which he was then engaged, was desired to dress; and, upon her seating herself on the ground, to put on her stockings, her posture so pleased the Sculptor, that he immediately cried, 'Stop, don't move; I must model you as you now sit:' and it is a curious fact, that he, being at that time visitor of the Royal Academy, placed the woman, who sat as the model there, precisely in the same position. It is also rather singular, that the above-mentioned Mr. Williams, who carved the figure for Mr. Rossi, is in possession of a drawing made by his father at the Academy, from the female who was so placed." II. 63.

Mr. Smith gives us a catalogue of monuments and busts executed by Nollekins, and concludes his biography with the following passage:

"Such, and so numerous, are the works of Nollekins, who will long be remembered, not only as having held a conspicuous rank among contemporary artists, in an æra abounding in men of genius; but as having, by assiduity rarely surpassed, and parsimony seldom equalled, amassed a princely fortune; from which, however, his avaricious spirit forbade him to derive any comfort or dignity, excepting the poor consolation of being surrounded, in his dotage, by parasites who administered to his unintellectual enjoyments, and flattered even his infirmities, in the hope of sharing the vast property which Death would force him to resign." II. 85.

We are then favoured with biographical sketches and anecdotes of Artists contemporary with Nollekins, from which we will also endeavour to select the most amusing passages.

"As a proof of Roubiliac's enthusiasm for his art, the late Mr. Gayfere, Abbey-mason, related to me the following anecdote.

"One day, during the time he was putting up Mrs. Nightingale's monument, Roubiliac's servant, who had a message to deliver, found his master with his arms folded, and eyes rivetted to the kneeling figure at the north-west corner of Lord Norris's monument. The man, after he had three times requested an answer, was seized by the arm by his master, who softly whispered, 'Hush! hush! he will speak presently!'" II. 90.

"My father related the following anecdote of Mr. Roubiliac, who generally was so studiously wrapt up and absorbed in his art, as to lose all individual recollection whatever of person and place unconnected with the subject immediately on his mind. One day, at dinner, during the time he was so intently engaged in modelling the figure of Mr. Nightingale warding off the dart of Death from his wife, he suddenly dropped his knife and fork on his plate, fell back in his chair, and then in an instant darted forward and threw his features into the strongest possible expression of fear; at the same moment fixing his piercing eye so expressively on the country lad who waited at table, that the fellow was as much astonished as the boy listening to the Cock-lane ghost story, so exquisitely painted by Zoffany, in his picture of the Farmer's Return from London, which is so admirably engraven by J. G. Haid." II. 95.

"A curious instance of Hogarth's attention to most minute traits of character, occurs in the sixth plate of the Marriage-à-la Mode; where, as a further instance of the avarice and miserable penury of the Alderman who is stripping his dying daughter of her trinkets, a close observer will perceive, that the servant lad is clothed in one of his master's old coats, which has been shortened, and that the cloth cut off is turned and made into new cuffs: this is more plainly seen in the picture, by the contrast of the colour of them with the faded hue of the coat." II. 220.

"The following anecdote, relating to a picture by Reynolds, was communicated to me by the Rev. Henry Crowe, Vicar of Buckingham.

"The Marquess of Drogheda was painted in early life by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Marquess shortly after went abroad, and remained there between twenty or thirty years;

during which time he ran into excesses, became bilious, and returned to Ireland with a shattered constitution. He then found that the portrait and original had faded together; and corresponded, perhaps, as well as when first painted." II. 293.

"Thomas Grignon, brother of Charles, in whose arms Deare expired, informed me that our Sculptor's death was occasioned by the following silly and most eccentric experiment. Among many blocks of marble which he had just purchased, there was one of a singular shape, from which he believed he could carve a figure in a peculiar and interesting attitude; but, in order to be quite certain of the possibility of the block affording the full extension of the limbs according to his imagination, he was determined to make it his bed for the whole of the night, so that he might receive fresh hints from the visitation of dreams, well knowing how inspiring their suggestions had been to some of the greatest men of talent. This determination he put into execution; but after remaining upon the stone all night, he found he had entirely chilled the whole of his frame: his death was soon apprehended, and in a few days was the consequence of his fatal experiment." II. 330.

The sketches are drawn up with considerable taste and judgment, and show of what the author is capable, when not under the influence of personal antipathy.

Having closed the volumes of Mr. Smith, we feel bound to concede that, had he used a sounder discretion, and had he been influenced by better feelings, he had materials for a work which might have done honour to himself, and to the art for which he professes so much veneration. He has unhappily chosen a dangerous model, and operating upon Nollekins after the fashion of Boswell, he has forgotten the immense disproportion between the space occupied in the public mind by Dr. Johnson, and by the subject of his own biography. By the idle and uncourteous details of the habits of the Sculptor, he has administered to the most depraved tastes, and gratified the most malevolent feelings; and sure we are that, if the example become prevalent, both the doors and the lips of every man on whom 'the world hath its eyes' (more or less), would be hermetically sealed.

Henceforth we will look for the character of Nollekins in his works; and we will encourage ourselves in the delusion, that he who executed the masterly busts of many of the British heroes and statesmen, and many of whose statues were worthy of the best age of British sculpture, was not altogether without mind,—and that, although in the ordinary intercourse of society, the '*mens divinior*' was clouded and obscured by the all-subduing idolatry of gold,—the fruits of his talents will survive the memory of his faults, however embalmed in the perishable record of his biographer.

Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History, from the Reign of Richard the Second, to that of Charles the Second; including some illustrious Foreigners; containing many Passages from important Letters. Engraved under the Direction of Charles John Smith. *Accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs, and interesting Extracts from the original Documents. By* John Gough Nichols. *Nos. i.—vii.*

THE Prospectus of this elegant work states, that the taste for Autographs has of late considerably increased; that it possesses the recommendation of imparting instructive lessons, as well as affording an agreeable occupation; and may be made greatly conducive to the attainment of a correct knowledge, as well of national as of literary history; that original manuscripts of the heroes and heroines of other centuries are seldom to be found out of public libraries; that Autographs are most appropriate additions to those engaged in the pleasing and useful pursuit of illustrating; and that to the Lawyer, and to all interested in the decyphering of early writing, the work will afford an advantageous study. It will also be a great assistance in reading, and in some instances in appropriating, those Annotations which the learned of other days have so frequently left in the books which once constituted part of their libraries.

To give a history of writing, which would be clear and intelligible, even after a study of Astle, seems to us impracticable. A long acquaintance with specimens can alone confer satisfactory knowledge, and for such a purpose no work can be better fitted than that before us. Our own experience in ancient manuscripts, and we are acquainted with many, from perusal of them during several years, is, that running or epistolary hand, was at first derived from what we call *engrossing*, the forms of the letters being similar,

only *scrawled*; but in subsequent periods there does occasionally appear to have been practised also by the same persons, a copy of printing, in Roman characters, which very much resembles what we call 'Italian hand.' We have seen Autographs of the same nobleman in both engrossing and Italian hands, though the latter is but rare. It is evident that the former must have been a very slow process, though only scrawled, because it was rather drawing than writing, and probably the upright stiffness and rectilinear terminations of letters, were adopted from evident acceleration by this serrated fashion of running one letter into another, as in the Gothic. Both the engrossing and Italian hands appear here in two distinct signatures of Henry Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. One is juvenile, in a beautiful Italian hand, signed HENRY DERNELEY, the other, HENRY R. is in stiff tall Gothic. (See No. i. Pl. 3.) From similar Italian hands, or rather imitations of Roman letters, in the writing of Mary and Elizabeth, when Princesses, (see No. ii.) Lady Jane Grey and Edward VI., we are inclined to suspect that a Roman hand was first taught to children, as easier than the Black-letter. It is evident, from the printed works published in the sixteenth century, that the Black-letter, the Roman, and the Italic, were all in simultaneous use, the two latter only by way of distinguishing paragraphs. There are, however, among these Autographs hands partaking by commixture of all the three kinds, Black-letter, Roman, and Italian, which, to judge by a letter of Oliver Cromwell's in Part iii. seems to have subsided in one stiff lawyer-like character, to which there is a considerable resemblance in the attorney writing usual in the present day. Our pedigree, then, of epistolary writing deduced from studying the specimens before us, is, *first*, the scrawl imitative of engrossing, and the Black-letter; *second*, the Roman and Italian, intermixed with some Gothic forms; and, *thirdly*, the subsidence of the whole into a sort of lawyer's hand, made out of the three; which, ameliorated into greater rotundity and ease, forms the mercantile hand of the present day. The technical distinctions of *secretary*, *court-hand*, &c. may be seen in Astle, and we have given the above as only opinions. Of one fact we are certain, that noblemen did use signatures in *two* hands, the Black-letter, and the Roman. Perhaps, as public Acts were long continued to be printed in Gothic characters, the engrossed Autograph was deemed more accordant with rank.

We shall now come to the Biographical sketches. They are short, but compiled with so much judgment, that they are the best things of the kind known to us. They add to the details, a seasoning of acute discriminations of character, which takes off the almost unavoidable insipidity of tests of dates and events, in a manner more happy than we have ever before seen,—a manner which shows the author to have no inconsiderable talents for biographical writing.

We shall give the character of Elizabeth, with only one addition, drawn from matters well understood by our contemporaries;—she was the Siddons of Queens, the surpassing exemplar of the character, never to be exceeded, perhaps never equalled; in more dignified language, the art of sovereignty never possessed a professor of superior skill. She sought her happiness in her weaknesses, and her safety in her mental character. She was only fit for the wife of a hero, had she been at all fit for a wife, which she was not, because matrimony inevitably implied a dependence, which she could never bear, even from superiority of talent, and cultivation of it in the best school, that of adversity and difficulty. But to the excellent character here drawn of her:

"She possessed as much of the haughtiness and severity of her tyrannical father as a female might well inherit, uninfluenced by the atrocious bigotry which characterised her sister Mary; but vanity was her ruling passion. It was this which made her forbid all but authorised, and of course favourable, prints of her royal features; and it was this which made her an epicure in personal flattery, even when she had passed the age of sixty. It was to this that first the liberty, and afterwards the life of the Scottish Queen was sacrificed; and it was this which at last hastened her own departure. Her vanity was grievously wounded by the supposed refusal of her favourite Essex to supplicate for pardon, and she received her death-blow on hearing that he had actually sent her the appointed token of intercession, which had been cruelly concealed by the Countess of Nottingham. Queen Eliza-

beth died at Richmond, March 24, 1602-3, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign; and on the 28th of April following she was buried in Westminster Abbey, where King James, her successor, some years after erected the monument there standing to her memory. She was never a wife; yet never otherwise than as a coquette. Her moral weaknesses have made her favourite designation as 'the Virgin Queen' to be a bye-word among posterity; but her magnanimity and ability as a sovereign have eclipsed nearly to extinction all her other characteristics. Her wise selection of political counsellors, and the successes attendant on their administration, have distinguished her reign as a golden æra, and the misgovernment of her successors has enhanced its splendour by the contrast; whilst the dangers which the Protestant Establishment had afterwards to encounter, made the people of England cherish with such peculiar warmth the remembrance of 'good Queen Bess,' that her birth-day was solemnized as an annual festival for a century or more from the period of her decease."

Her pride (a feature not hitherto noticed) is well pourtrayed in an extract from an original letter,

"It fitteth wel the greatnes of France to suffer no greter light to shine to nire [too near] it, lest it darken his blase."

We believe that the presumption of Essex led to a conflict between the feelings of the sovereign and the woman, which destroyed both. Leicester, the former favourite, and an unprincipled man, managed better. He avoided wounding her pride.

Mary Queen of Scots was a woman and a beauty; but never a sovereign. She married Darnley on account of his person, and Bothwell that (as our author says) "she might find an efficient protector." "Her errors, not to say crimes, have only been palliated, not disproved." Our own opinion is, that she never knew how to conduct herself politically; and, in consequence of thus having no weight of character, became, as is the usual result where there is no character, dependent upon others, and of course a victim to their designs.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the blunt cousin of Elizabeth, is a striking exemplification of the particular sovereign-like feeling of the Queen. She gave him a large estate, but she would not make him an Earl, although she had so preferred Leicester and others. She thought, in our opinion, that the estate was due to his consanguinity and integrity, but withheld the other, from an idea that he took too great liberties. For we think that all persons who were successful with Elizabeth, never wounded her pride.

The reign of *Richard the Second* is characterized by "favouritism and misrule." That of *Henry the Fourth*, by "unexpected encouragement from a discontented country." That of *Henry the Sixth*, "alternately by weak submission and wayward opposition to constant rebellion."

There was in these early reigns an indifference to murder, which it is shocking to contemplate. We are told of Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, certainly an ambitious and unprincipled character, that his "*brother*, the Protector, urged on by Northumberland, was not sorry to be freed of his rivalry." Here was a man so brutal, as to endure another's recommendation of him to assent to the execution of *his own brother*; and granting that assent from fears of having his own ambitious views thwarted. What ideas in those days were entertained of the value of life! Our opinion of these times is, that there was very little of principle and feeling, but very much of cunning and selfishness, —very little of the lion, and very much of the fox. A shrewd hint is given concerning the unmerited decapitation in 1538-9, of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, and titular "heir apparent" to the Crown:—

"The King had in the preceding year been provided with a more immediate heir apparent in the person of his own son Edward."

(To be continued.)

Comments on Corpulency, Lineaments of Leanness, Mems. on Diet and Dietetics. By William Wadd, *Esq. F.L.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c.* 8vo. J. Ebers and Co.

THAT a man of Mr. Wadd's high professional character, when engaged in illustrating a professional subject, would produce a valuable work, was not to be doubted. But it might have been questioned if the subject admitted of popular treatment. This matter is settled, however, by the first glance at the alliterative title-page of Mr. Wadd, embellished with a vignette as rich in classical whim, racy humour, and sterling merit, as is every

page of the little volume before us. It represents an ideal coin of Heliogabalus, the obverse stamped with a bloated head, the reverse bearing a stork (the leanest bird); a large votive tablet rises behind, over which are the words 'de Arte Coquinaria,' and upon it appears the names of Apicius, Ude, and Glass (the last Mr. Wadd will *pardon* our *pun,—dimly distinguished).* Beneath is a small medal to abstinence recognisable by the name of Cornaro.

We cannot better afford an example of Mr. Wadd's style, than by copying the commencement of his Comments on *Corpulency,* which we candidly confess we consider capital.

"The celebrated traveller, Dr. Clarke, alluding to the pyramids of Egypt, says, 'the mind, elevated by wonder, feels at once the force of the axiom which, however disputed, experience confirms,—that in vastness, whatever be its nature, there dwells sublimity.' Why, therefore, may not the mountains of fat, the human Olympi and Caucasi, excite our attention? They *fill* a large space in society, are *great objects* of interest, and ought to afford us no *small matter* of amusement and instruction. It is now nearly twenty years since I gave, in some 'Cursory Remarks on Corpulence' account of all the most conspicuous of these *mountaineers* from the earliest period; and notwithstanding Mr. Malthus's theories for thinning the population, and my own for thinning the person, bodily bulk, or obesity, seems as much in fashion as ever: and, if we judge from the manner in which the jolly gentlemen of the age proclaim eternal war with Maigre and Lent, the march of fat-folks will at any rate keep pace with the march of intellect. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider the great improvement in the art of cookery, which has arrived at such perfection, as to bring within the compass of one stomach what nature provided for two."

We should not be surprised to hear some of your every-day people exclaim, 'How dreadful in Mr. Wadd to say such things,—to talk of the march of fat folks, and to compare their march to that of intellect—their *waddle* he means!' This we must acknowledge to be only retributory justice, for think not, most facetious writer, that thou shalt go abroad 'unpunished for thy puns.' Neither should we be surprised to see certain respectable old ladies of our acquaintance hold up their hands and turn up their eyes at the manner in which Mr. Wadd treats some of the approved doctrines of antiquity. We are also satisfied that he will have the whole army of quacks in arms against him for his good humoured, and at the same time masterly, exposition of the various extraordinary humbugs which have had their days. But notwithstanding Mr. Wadd's facetious manner, his book is full of grave and important truths. He regards the subjects which he has treated with the eye of the philosopher (a laughing one certainly), but sound judgment, scientific acquirements, and extensive and varied reading, are obvious, open his book where you will. He advocates no system but that which common sense suggests and reason supports, and appears to be as able a metaphysician as he is acknowledged to be skilful as a surgeon.

"The Hebrews, we learn from their sacred writings," says Mr. Wadd, "considered the stomach to be the head quarters of intellect; and the Hindoos, one of the most religious nations of the east, even at this hour reverence it as the seat of thought: whence it has been humourously conjectured that beasts with *two* stomachs, came originally to be called *ruminating* animals *par excellence.*—During the reign of *nerves* (continues our agreeable author) camphor-julep and cordials were in vogue. When the popular hypothesis about the *liver* prevailed, mercurial drugs were lavished in a manner that made Dr. Reynolds predict that calomel would be taken by the tea-spoonful. '*Peptic precepts*' perhaps prevented it. The chylopoietic functions put in their claims; and then every body suddenly discovered that they had a stomach! —'Don't you think,' said an hypochondriac to me one day, 'that *dyspepsia* has wonderfully increased of late?' adding at the same time, 'By the bye, what is *dyspepsia?*' Lord Collingwood said, 'Do you know what a *dys-pepsy* is?—I'll tell you.—It is the disease of officers who have grown tired:—they get invalided for *dyspepsy.*'—Although gastric disorders and gastric doctrines at present engross the thoughts and employ the pens of all denominations of persons, yet they are by no means novelties. The stomach has been the subject of complaint from the earliest ages. The rich man has complained that his stomach would not allow him to eat *any thing:* the poor man that it eat *every thing,* and was never satisfied. And the good Erasmus complained, that, in spite of all his Catholic propensities, his stomach would be Lutheran: and, moreover, a very learned and ancient physician specifically treated this affair in a grave work, entitled 'Ventriculi querelæ et opprobria.' In truth, it has been satisfactorily proved, that in every stage of human life,

health and disease, pleasure and pain, and even life and death, are dependent on the functions of the stomach." P. 12.

The difficulty which we feel in noticing Mr. Wadd's book is, what passages to quote,—one anecdote leads to another; then follows some shrewd practical observation; and this is succeeded by a quaint bit of learning. Even his manner of stating cases are so characteristic, that we are satisfied they convey a thousand times a better idea of the patient's real state, than if given in scientific terms, because they shew at once the disposition which the physician has to contend with as well as the absolute disease. Who is there that can deny the influence of disposition upon disease, and where is the skilful professional man that does not direct his attention closely but silently to the inclinations which of course influence the habits of those he is called upon to attend? We feel convinced, indeed experience supports the observation, that the mind ought to be first studied by those who profess to cure the body. To illustrate our remarks on Mr. Wadd, we will extract his observations on the case of a fat sportsman, p. 46:

"This gentleman was an ardent sportsman, took excessive exercise, went through exertion every morning, and in the afternoon rewarded his virtuous labours by eating, drinking, and sleeping,—the fatigue of his sporting pleasures being previously sustained by an occasional draught of stout ale.—He did me the favour of a visit, when I found, as he had stated, that he was in excellent health, but his size interfered with his plans. 'He could not get through the woods so easily as he used to do;' and 'it was not so easy as formerly to find a horse to carry him.'—'Now what do you recommend me to do?'—'Keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut.'—'Poh! nonsense! that won't do for me,—give me something to take,—have you no pills?' The same question has been so often repeated to some very able practitioners, that with Moliere's Doctor they answer, 'Prenez des pillules, prenez des pillules.' The pills this gentleman was in search of (continues Mr. Wadd) were to counteract the effect of a dose of strong ale, two gallons a day being his moderate allowance. As he was not only a merry fellow but a scholar, I gave him the opinion of an old poet on the subject of ale:

—— Nil spissius illa,
Dum bibitur, nil clarius dum mingitur, inde
Constat, quod multas fæces in corpore linquat.

He laughed, and replied with great good humour, 'I see how it is,—if I am *ale*-ing all day, it of course follows I must be *ail*-ing all night,—egad! I can't help it, I should die without it, and I had rather die with it.'"

Our *limits lead* us to *look lightly* over the *Lineaments* of *Leanness*, and jump at once to the admirable conclusion:

"Leaving," to use Mr. Wadd's words, "these disquisitions to be settled by the Doctors, we may venture to say that the four ordinary secrets of health are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed.

"When a family rises early in the morning, conclude the house to be well governed, and the inmates healthy. With respect to exercise, there is a simple and benevolent law of nature,—'Earn and you may enjoy,'—secure good digestion by exercise.

To ride on horseback be your cue,
And let not every quack ride you.

As much, perhaps, may be said concerning ablution as exercise. Dispel the ill humours at the pores. Cleanliness is a virtue, though not the first in rank, the first at least in necessity. A dirty old hypochondriacal woman attempted to drown herself; she was taken out of the water, underwent an active rubbing, and was not only restored to life but to health: from which it was inferred that the most melancholy part of her disease was owing to her want of cleanliness.

"I know it is very difficult to command attention by preaching on gloomy subjects, or the iron restraints of necessity. Old Jeremy Taylor says, 'It would have been of no use to talk to Apicius of the secrets of the other world and of immortality; that saints and angels feed not! The fat glutton would have stared a while and fallen asleep. But if you had discoursed well and knowingly of a lamprey, a large mullet, or a boar, *animal propter convivia natum*, and had sent him a cook from Asia to make new sauces, he would have attended carefully, and taken in your discourses greedily.'

"On the subject of temperance, that sturdy moralist Johnson, speaking of a work that recommended it, said, 'Such a book should come out every thirty years, dressed in the mode of the times.' Abstinence is an easy virtue; temperance is a difficult one.

"In conclusion, should it be thought that the subject has not been treated throughout with sufficient gravity, I beg to remind the reader that some of the most serious of our profession made their lectures both 'plesaunte and pytyfulle,' and that these Comments are not offered as an 'exquisite censure' concerning this matter; but to induce its being taken in hand, and 'laboured by those who have learning and

leisure to handle the argument more pythelie.'"

Mr. Wadd, as a writer, reminds us strongly of D'Israeli; he has the same patient research, the same love of curious anecdote, and the same philosophical pleasantries; and what the amiable and agreeable D'Israeli has done for Literature and History, Mr. Wadd has done for Medicine.

The Bijou; an Annual of Literature and the Arts. Pickering.

THE Embellishments of this Annual are eleven in number. The head of *Lady Wallscourt*, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is pleasing. The portrait of the *Hon. C. W. Lambton* is already familiar to the public, of which Enson has here given us an engraving. The gems of the book are, Holbein's Family of Sir Thomas More, engraved by J. A. Dean, and Stephanoff's Interview between Charles II. and Sir Henry Lee, engraved by Fox. The sombre hue and serious air of the parties composing the former, admirably contrast with the gay and lively forms and dresses of the associates of the Monarch with the merry heart.

Among the poetical contributions, the best pieces are 'Superstition and Grace,' by the Ettrick Shepherd; the 'Wars of the Roses,' by Jas. Bird, esq.; and 'My Native Village,' by the rural Bard of Devon, N. T. Carrington. The boasted verses of the young lady who signs 'J.' we would willingly admire for her sake; but we hope that she will not be led away by the fulsome praises in the Editor's Preface. Her verses have but little poetry in them; but they exhibit some good feeling and piety. The prose department is rather superior: there are some good tales introduced.

The Juvenile Forget me Not, for 1829. Hailes, Piccadilly.

THIS very tasteful present for youth has been edited by the wife of Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the Amulet, to which Annual she contributed some well-written tales. The embellishments on wood and steel are sixteen in number. Some of the former are spirited, and the bust of the Princess Victoria, and Murillo's Pet Lamb, engraved by W. Greatbach, are very pleasing. Of the prose compositions, there are some of a superior description, and Mrs. Hall has contributed two or three blending instruction, amusement, and playfulness, in a very happy manner. The usual distinguished names are found in this humbler walk of literature, and some of the poetical pieces possess merit. Cunningham's Address to the Town Child and Country Child is intended to show the advantages of a rural life compared with the confinement in a London nursery. The following by Mrs. Hemans, translated from the last of the Tyrolese Melodies, is entitled the

SWISS HOME SICKNESS.

Wherefore so sad and faint, my heart?
The stranger's land is fair;
Yet weary, weary, still thou art—
What find'st thou wanting there?—
What wanting?—All, oh! all I love!
Am I not lonely here?
Through a fair land, in sooth, I rove;
But what like Home is dear?

My Home!—oh! thither would I fly,
Where the free air is sweet,
My father's voice, my mother's eye,
My own wild hills to greet.
My hills, with all their soaring steeps,
With all their glaciers bright,
Where in his joy the chamois leaps,
Mocking the hunter's might.

Here no familiar look I trace,
I touch no friendly hand;
No child laughs kindly in my face
As in my own sweet land.

The Boy's Own Book, by Vizetelly and Branston, is an interesting and instructive little work, which has reached a second edition within a very short period. We are not surprised at this; for a more choice and extensive fund of amusement never was introduced to the notice of parents and friends who may wish to reward youthful merit with an acceptable present. It is an encyclopedia of pastime; and many a hour in the ensuing holidays will be devoted to the acquisition of games and amusing hints, connected with archery, fishing, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, &c. There is also an infinity of explanatory cuts and grotesque illustrations neatly executed.

The Intellectual Arithmetic is certainly an excellent method of teaching a most useful art.

Mr. HUTTON'S *Theory and Practice of Arithmetic*, is a valuable aid to the tuition of a master, and practical exemplification.

FINE ARTS.

Panorama of Paris.

Mr. Robert Burford, whose view of Pompeii attracted so many visitors for four years, and whose splendid, accurate, and extensive view of the Battle of Navarino has been exhibited for some time in the Strand, has just opened for exhibition, together with the last named picture, a very beautiful and interesting view of the City of Paris, taken from the Place Louis XVI. A more generally interesting spot could not have been chosen for a display of the beauties of art and nature of the Gallic capital. It exhibits the Champs Elysées, where every body walks on a fine evening, when enlivened by the gaities of the fête St. Louis, the gardens of the Thuileries, with the white flag waving above the palace, the church of Notre Dame, and the mercantile part of Paris in the distance, the bridges, the quays, the chamber of Deputies, and the palace Bourbon on the right; the heights of Montmatre, admiralty, and other splendid buildings on the left; and the road to St. Cloud and Versailles behind us. It is a lively and picturesque scene; the groups of figures, voitures, and other vehicles on land and water are judiciously introduced; the trees are well painted, and the perspective is admirably preserved. The procession crossing the square to the spot where the mild and amiable Louis XVI. and the infernal Robespierre, &c. suffered by the guillotine, is an amusing feature in the scene. Wine carts are driving to the place of distribution, followed by a crowd of men, women, and children, all in high excitement at the anticipated bounty. The men here are true gallants; for though they love wine, they seem to love woman more, as in the hurry and uproar they cannot refrain from clasping their spouses and cheres amies in their arms. The man on horseback, environed with evergreens, and holding a pitcher in his hand, is a good Gallic Bacchus. Carriers of lemonade, dancing dogs with opera hats and delighted peasantry, Norman women with their high caps, drivers of voitures, &c. striving against each other for customers, stalls of fruits, &c. &c. make up the life of the picture.

At the Panorama in Leicester-square a new view has been since added, of the town of Sydney, New South Wales; which we have not yet seen, but of which report speaks very highly.

Lane's Imitation of Sketches by Modern Artists. Dickenson and Co. Bond Street.

These imitations are executed in lithography, and are without any exceptions the finest productions yet gained from the stone process. Lane's talents and Mr. Dickenson's patronage we have frequently had occasion to notice. It is now gratifying to say that the abilities of the one are still more conspicuously brought out by the steady encouragement of the other, whose efforts meet with the public approbation. The portrait of *Lord Cosmo Russell* on a pony, and accompanied by his dog, from one of Landseer's beautiful paintings, is really a splendid specimen. We know of nothing in the whole range of art more natural, more intellectual, or more spirited. Landseer is a great, a surprising artist, and it is a bold undertaking of Mr. Lane to attempt to catch his fire, accuracy, and feeling. But having succeeded, he demands every praise from us and encouragement from the public. The horse leaping forwards with the graceful young highlander on its back, and the dog running by its side, and turning its head to catch the countenance of its youthful master, added to a very romantic landscape, makes a picture as pleasing as clever. Another of these interesting plates recently published is from a sketch by T. Phillips, R.A., and is an illustration of *Paradise and the Peri*, a tale in Moore's enchanting poem of Lalla Rookh. The incident chosen is the discovery of the treasure that was to procure the Peri admittance through the gates of heaven. That treasure is the tear of repentance which falls from the man of crimes at the admonitions of a sweet babe. The repentant warrior and the child are kneeling in prayer, while the Peri wings its flight to bliss with the warm tear of unfeigned regret and sorrow. What an exquisite contrast between the countenance of the child and its admonished! The one, all innocence, looks up to heaven with cheerful aspect, and warbles forth its holy words in unaffected intonations, while the other, dark and gloomy, bends his head in lowliness, as if seeking into his heart for still more and greater crimes, or fearful of encountering the radiance of heaven's light.

The sketch of a lady in modest thoughtfulness, from a drawing by G. Stuart Newton, is very good; and so is the *Origin of a Painter*, from a sketch by W. Mulready, R.A. It is a domestic scene in humble life:—a poor boy tracing on the wall the profile of his sleeping father, before the anxious gaze of the rest of the family. This is not strictly an ideal scene:—several of our best portrait painters may look back, and date the origin of their eminence to such a trifling incident.

Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage. Moon and Co.

This we are told is the first historical subject painted by Wilkie that has been engraved, and this has been executed by James Mitchell in a very superb manner. The moment chosen is that when the good woman who gave him shelter is rating him for

his negligence in suffering the cakes to burn. The disguised monarch is deep in things far above the value of a few burnt cakes, and looks vacantly at the burning embers, while the rattle of her tongue is doing its duty. Her good man is entering behind her with a bundle of fuel and a hatchet, and a little girl is taking up one of the lighted cakes with her fingers, and blowing the fire off. In the left of the picture is a damsel kneading the dough; and a hunter with his horn and flask hung behind him, appears to be addressing her. This we believe to be a portrait of the artist himself. The picture is very good; but the costume is not in keeping. The origin of the picture is historical; but the painting itself is not. Who could ever look at the neatherd's wife in that old village granddam dress, and fancy her the wife of a Saxon churl, buried in the fastnesses of Athelney? Nor is there a piece of real Saxon furniture about the hut. This should be attended to; as a little study is only requisite to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with the rude manners and habits of these times. There are numerous authentic books upon the subject, and exact representations are in existence. The necessity of preserving a unity between the design and the costume can never be too often enforced, or its absence too severely reprehended. Wilkie is our great favourite in his school, and we are delighted with his productions; but we lament that such contrarieties and inconsistencies should be introduced.

Opening of Sheerness Docks.—Huggins.

This interesting print, which we announced in our last number, has since been published, and is calculated to maintain the fair fame of Mr. Huggins, and advance the reputation of Mr. Edward Duncan as an aquatint engraver. In it are given portraits of the Prince Regent and the Howe of 120 guns; the Genoa, Bellerophon, and Hercules of 74 guns, and the Isis of 50. The scene is one of great gaiety, the vessels being thronged with persons, and the ships colours hoisted and undulating with triumph.

NORTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

Mr. Huggins of Leadenhall-street is now engaged in painting a very spirited picture representing the process of Whale Fishing among the ice-bergs. When finished, it is to be engraved, and it will be the first representation of the northern Whale Fishery ever submitted to the public eye.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 12.

The Chancellor's Medal.—For the best English Ode, or the best Poem in heroic verse—subject, "Timbuctoo."

Members' Prizes.—For the Bachelors—An putandum sic posthac fore ut gentes Meridionales sub Septentrionalium viribus iterum succumbant?—*For the Under Graduates*—Utrum apud Græcos poetæ an familiaris sermonis scriptores plus effecerint ad virtutem promovendam et mores emolliendos?

Sir William Browne's Gold Medals.—Greek Ode—*νήσων Αιγαίη ὅσαι εἰν ἁλὶ ναιετάουσι.*

Latin Ode.—Cæsar, consecutus cohortes ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provinciæ ejus finis erat, paulum constitit.

Greek Epigram.—*σκότον δεδορκώς.*

Latin Epigram.—Splendidè mendax.

Porson Prize.—The best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject of the present year is Henry VIII. Act iv. Scene 2, beginning "This Cardinal," &c.: and ending, "Peace be with him." The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

Dec. 19. *The Norrisian Prize* was on Tuesday adjudged to the Rev. J. H. Pooley, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Essay "On the nature and use of Parables, as employed by Jesus Christ."

Ready for Publication.

Commentaries on the History, Constitution, and Chartered Franchises of the City of London. By GEORGE NORTON, Esq. Advocate-general of Madras; edited by EDWARD TYRRELL, Esq. Deputy-Remembrancer of the City of London.

Present State of Van Diemen's Land. By HENRY WIDOWSON, late Agent to the Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Establishment.

Allen's History of London, 4 vols.

The Abomination of Desolation, or a Voice to Jews, Philo-Judeans, and the People of God in Babylon. By M. PARKIN.

Second volume of M'Gavin's Scots Worthies.

Coronation Anecdotes: or, select and interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies. By S. W. BURGESS.

History of Initiation; or, an Account of all the secret Celebrations of the Heathen World; forming a Continuation to his Signs and Symbols of Freemasonry. By the Rev. G. OLIVER. Also, the History and Antiquities of the Conventual Church of Great Grimsby.

Moral and Sacred Poetry, selected from the Works of the most admired Authors, ancient and modern.

The Christian Mariner's Journal. Written at Sea by an Officer in the Royal Navy.

The first six Books of the Iliad of Homer, literally translated into English Prose, with explanatory Notes.

The Arcana of Science and Art for 1829.

Sacred Hours: consisting of select Pieces, in Prose and Verse. Also, the Consecrated Muse: being select Poems by the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. With a biographical Memoir of the Author, by S. W. Burgess.

The Female Character Illustrated. In Tales and Sketches drawn from Real Life. By Piers Shafton, Gent.

Affection's Offering, a Book for all Seasons; designed as a Christmas and New Year's Gift, or Birth-day present, from Relatives and Friends.

A Panorama of the Rhine and of the adjacent Country from Cologne to Mayence. Drawn from nature by F. W. Delkeskamp, and engraved by John Clark.

The Stepmother, a Tragedy in five Acts. By the Author of Longinus, a Tragedy, &c.

Preparing for Publication.

A general and Heraldic Dictionary of the Commons of England, qualified by Landed Fortune to become County Members of Parliament, but undistinguished by an hereditary Title of Honour. By John Burke, Esq. Author of the Dictionary of the Peerage, &c.

A collection of Allusive and Augmented Arms; a new edition, with considerable improvements, up to the present period.

A compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language, both of the Coptic and Sahidic Dialects; with Observations on the Bashmuric; together with the Alphabets of the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Characters. By the Rev. H. Tattam, Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford. With an Appendix, consisting of the Rudiments of a Dictionary of the ancient Egyptian Language, in the Enchorial Character. By Tho. Young, M.D.

An Egyptian Lexicon of the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmunic Dialects, from the Fragments of these languages which have been published, and from an examination of Egyptian MSS. By Rev. Henry Tattam.

A descriptive Account of the North Western Division of Somersetshire, including the Antediluvian Bone Caverns in the Mendip Hills. With Embellishments. By J. Rutter, of Shaftesbury.

Skelton's engraved Illustrations of Arms and Armour from the Collection at Goodrich Court. Part XVI.

The Road of Faith; being a complete Catechism of the Jewish Doctrines, Rites, and Belief, arranged as Dialogues in the purest Hebrew. By the late Rev. Dr. R. Meldola, Chief Rabbi in London; and accompanied by a correct English translation, 2 vols. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of Beverly By the Rev. George Oliver.

Three Phrenological Essays. By Dr. Epps, Author of the Internal Evidences of Christianity, deduced from Phrenology.

"What must I do to be saved," or Pulpit Instruction according to the Scriptures. By the Rev. Richard Warren.

Natural History of Enthusiasm.

The Library of Religious Knowledge, consisting of a series of original Treatises.

The Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells. By the Rev. Stephen H. Cassan.

History of the Morea. By Lieut. Col. Leake.

A Polish officer of the name of Bronikowski, banished for his political opinions from the Russian part of Poland, has attempted to be the Walter Scott of Poland, by publishing at Leipzig several works, which have become very popular, the last of which is entitled Erzahlungen.

A French translation has recently appeared at Moscow of Igor, an heroic Poem, which has for its subject an episode in the reign of Igor, who occupied the throne of Russia from 912 to 925.

Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron.

Washington Irving's Tales of the Moors, consisting of the rise, glory, and downfal of the Moors in Spain.

Clapperton's Travels, including a memoir of his life.

A second edition of Sir Alexander Malet on Fagging at Winchester School.

Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp, late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 87th regiment. Written by himself.

A new System of Geology, in which the Great Revolutions of the Earth and animated Nature are reconciled at once to modern Science and Sacred History. By Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S.

A Treatise on Hydrostatics, by the Rev. H. Moseley.

The Book of the Seasons, by William Howitt.

A Treatise on Printing and Dyeing Silk Shawls, Garments, Bandanas, &c. in permanent and fancy Colours, by H. M'Kernan.

Poems, chiefly Historical. By the Rev. John Graham, Rector of Tamlaght-Ard, in the Diocese of Derry; Author of the Annals of Irish Popery, &c.

Boris Godounop, a tragedy, by Alex. Pouschkin; the Poems of D. V. Neneritinov; a poem entitled Le Bal, by M. Baratinsky; two translations of Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata; and a translation of Hamlet, are preparing at St. Petersburg.

The Adventures of a King's Page. By the Author of Almack's Revisited.

The Misfortunes of Elphin. By the Author of Headlong Hall.

The Groom's Oracle and Pocket Stable Directory. By A. J. Hinds.

Royal Society.

Dec. 1. The Anniversary Meeting was held this day, when Mr. Davies Gilbert, the President, delivered a most eloquent address to the Society, in which he feelingly adverted to those deceased members who had contributed by their rank or talents to promote the objects of the society (most of whom have been already noticed in our biographical department). The learned President mentioned, with deserved eulogy, the names of Arch. Coxe; Major Denham, the unfortunate African traveller; Rev. Alex. Nicoll, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford; and Mr. W. Phillips, the Geologist and Mineralogist. The following is a brief abstract of the President's speech:

The first name (he observed) which presents itself from the Philosophical Transactions is that of Mr. *Mills*, to whom we are indebted for a geological communication on the Wyn Dykes, and on the basalt of Scotland and Ireland, so long ago as the year 1790; at a period when that science, the distinguishing glory perhaps of the nineteenth century, had scarcely acquired a distinct appellation in our language.

Dr. *John Mervin North*, elected in 1774, had favoured the Society in the preceding year with some theoretical and practical observations on electricity, one of the sciences then most attractive of general curiosity, in consequence of the wonderful discoveries recently made by Dr. Franklin; and in 1775, excited by the no less important experiments of Dr. Priestley, he supplied our Transactions with the description of an ingeniously contrived apparatus for saturating water with carbonic acid, or, as that gaseous fluid was then called, with fixed air. On the first discovery of carbonic acid as a distinct and peculiar substance, followed by an analysis of its constituent parts, great medical virtues were imputed to it,—much greater than subsequent experience has confirmed. Under these first impressions, the instrument invented by Dr. North was eagerly seized, and might be seen in most private houses. The elegant pyramidal form of its three parts ascending one above the other, and displaying by their transparency the whole process as it goes on, is still exhibited by druggists and by manufacturers of glass. Many gentlemen who now hear me will share in the surprise which I felt on learning that the inventor of an apparatus familiar to my childhood, should have lived to be commemorated in the present year.

We have next to notice a gentleman elected some short time prior to Dr. North, about fifty-five years ago, known to our Transactions, indeed, by a single paper on antiquarian philology, but well known to the Society by the able discharge of the duties attached to one of its most important offices for a space of twenty-eight years. Mr. *Planta* was chosen a fellow in 1774; he became secretary in 1776, and continued to execute that office with great ability and diligence up to 1804.

Dr. *Sir James Edward Smith* is known in every country and in every place over the whole civilised world, where natural history is cultivated as a science. Dr. Smith having added to the usual accomplishments of a polite scholar an extensive acquaintance with botany, he took, at an early period of his life, the decisive step of acquiring the Herbarium of the great Linnæus, augmented by his son. The purchase was made in Sweden, after the government of that country had declined to buy, at a moderate price, the most precious relic of its most distinguished subject; and, by so doing, to rescue from difficulties those in whose welfare this illustrious reformer of natural history had been most nearly interested. Soon afterwards Dr. Sir Edward Smith most fortunately employed himself in kindling a separate light from the illustrious body I have now the honour to address; and several others having since followed in a similar manner, they are now spreading a brilliant illumination over the whole horizon of science; while, so far from obscuring, they continue to increase the lustre of their parent flame. What, therefore, this distinguished naturalist has done for the Linnæan Society, we may in some degree consider as done for ourselves.*

Dr. *George Pearson* was elected in June 1791, and has enriched our Transactions with ten communications. [What the President remarked further of this character shall be reserved for a biographical Memoir in our Supplement.] The first, in the year of his admission, on Dr. James's antimonial powders. The composition of this celebrated febrifuge having been long withholden from the public, notwithstanding the sworn specification of its inventor, a great anxiety was naturally felt for discovering the secret. This Dr. Pearson effected, having proved by analysis, and by the reunion of the constituent parts, that antimony and phosphate of lime made up the whole mass. The second, in 1792, on the composition of fixed air. The third, in 1794, on a peculiar vegetable substance, imported from China. The fourth in 1795, on the nature and properties of Wootz iron and steel made in the East Indies. The fifth, in 1796, in a paper equally interesting to the natural philosopher and to the antiquary, since it ascertains the composition of metallic weapons belonging to times the most remote, and confirms the opinion, derived from classical authority, of their being made from an alloy of copper and tin. The sixth, in 1797, on the nature of gas, produced by passing electric sparks through water. The other communications were strictly professional. To Doctor Pearson we are indebted for rendering familiar in

* See part iv. p. 219, with a portrait; and pp. 416, 299, 487.

England the nomenclature of chemistry, first adopted in another country.

Professor *Woodhouse*, whose name I mention with regret, still remains to be noticed. We have from him seven different papers—four on abstract and profound mathematical speculations; the last three on subjects connected with the recently established Observatory at Cambridge. Born with strong abilities, and with a pre-disposition for the investigation and the acquirement of abstract truth, Mr. Robert Woodhouse cultivated mathematics with great assiduity, and with a corresponding success. Having attained the highest academical honours, he mainly contributed, by his writings in our Transactions, by various separate publications, by his example, and by the influence of his official situation in the University—towards paying that true homage to NEWTON which has, of late, been rendered to him, in the very focus of his glory.

Here I would call your attention to the loss sustained by the world at large, in the person of another philosopher and Fellow of this Society, although not a contributor to our annual publications. Mr. *Dugald Stewart*, imbued with a taste for mathematical learning by his father's eminence in that department of knowledge, has done more than almost any one of his contemporaries towards freeing from mystery and paradox the science which should naturally be of all the most clear and precise. Following the steps of Bacon and of Locke, and stored with an extent of reading and of acquired knowledge almost beyond example, there can be found few subjects which he has not illustrated. By reverting to the long neglected controversies of the Nominalist and the Realists, and by adopting the theories of a most acute and subtle reasoner, who for centuries past has been remembered (such is the caprice of Fame) by a reference only to the frailties and to the misfortunes of his youth, this able metaphysician has either fully explained, or has pointed out the method of explaining, every difficulty which seemed to obstruct the use of imaginary quantities.

On the foreign list we find the name but of one individual whose loss we have to regret in the past year, M. *Thunberg* of Upsal. M. Thunberg, a pupil of the great Linnæus, and one of his few remaining companions, has continued throughout a long life to cultivate a science which Sweden must consider as her peculiar glory. His labours are perhaps little known in this country at present; but at a period when botany stood more pre-eminent,—about forty years ago,—M. Thunberg was chosen on our foreign list.

One of the Royal Medals your Council of this year have had no hesitation in adjudging to M. *Encke* for his researches and calculations respecting the heavenly body usually distinguished by his name, and which has again become visible in Europe, according to his prediction; and not merely visible, but corresponding with its estimated position in declination as well as in right ascension, to a degree of accuracy scarcely susceptible of correction, unless by repeated observation. This body, to be denominated a planet or a comet, according to the variety of definition, revolves round the sun in an elliptic orbit, and in the short period of about three years and a third; but its path cuts the orbits of four planets. It approaches within the distance of Mercury, and recedes to about four-fifths of the distance of Jupiter from the sun. The body appears to be without nucleus, or any regularly defined form, and stars are seen through it. These phenomena seem to correspond with the hypothesis of condensed or condensing nebulous matter, suggested by the greatest of sidereal astronomers. And this comet, as it may then be called, attached to our system, and describing equal areas in equal times round the sun, must be considered, in many respects, as the most interesting known body at present in the universe.

The other royal medal has been awarded by your Council for a communication made under circumstances the most interesting and most afflicting.* On the first day of our meeting, a paper from Dr. Wollaston was read, descriptive of the processes and manipulations by which he has been enabled to supply all men of science with the most important among the recently discovered metals. Platinum, possessed of various qualities useful in an eminent degree to chemists, even on a large scale, withheld them all by resisting fusion in the most intense heat of our wind furnaces. Alloyed, indeed, with arsenic, it became susceptible of receiving ornamental forms; but a continued heat expelled the volatile metal, and left the other in a state wholly unfit for use. Dr. Wollaston, instead of alloying, purified the platinum from every admixture by solution, consolidated its precipitate by pressure, by heating, and by percussion, so as to effect a complete welding of the mass, thus made capable of being rolled into leaf, or drawn into wire of a tenacity intermediate between those of iron and gold. To these scientific and beautiful contrivances we owe the use of a material, not only of high importance to refined chemistry, but now actually employed in the largest manufactories for distilling an article of commerce so abundant and so cheap as sulphuric acid. And, above all, we owe to them the material which, in the skilful hands of some members of this Society, has mainly contributed to their producing a new species of glass, which promises to form an epoch in the history of

* This alludes to Dr. Wollaston's dangerous illness, which, we regret to add, has since terminated in death.

optics. Your Council have therefore deemed themselves bound to express their strong approbation of this interesting Memoir, (independently of all extraneous circumstances,) by awarding a Royal Medal to its author.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.

Oct. 28. The society held its first meeting for the season, Sir James M'Gregor, President, in the chair. Many presents were announced as having been made to the Society, among which was a collection of 600 plants indigenous to the Alps of Bavaria and the north of Italy, beautifully arranged by Professor Martius, presented by his Majesty the King of Bavaria. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Bedford, Sir George Murray, the Earl of Hardwicke, Right Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Chas. Arbuthnot, M.P., and the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., were elected Fellows of the society. The director, (Mr. Frost,) then delivered his annual oration, in which he recapitulated the various events which had taken place during the past year, dwelt on the useful results which would follow the active exertions of every member, and hoped that they would continue them to the utmost of their power. He stated that the Council had, in consequence of observing the beneficial results of such a proceeding in the Royal Asiatic Society, appointed a Committee of Correspondence, of which the Earl Stanhope was Chairman, to consist of fifteen Fellows of the Society. He congratulated the meeting on the numerous and most highly respectable attendance that evening, and concluded by reading an interesting communication from Sir Anthony Carlisle, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, wherein the author dwelt on the great benefits which would result to medicine by a more general use of vegetable remedies.

Nov. 11. Earl Stanhope, Vice-President, in the Chair. A communication on the *Cichorium Intybus*, Lin., by Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., chargé d'affaires at the Court of Persia, was read. The author stated that the root of this plant, which is well known in England under the name of endive or succory, is employed, when roasted and reduced to powder, by the inhabitants of Moscow, and, indeed, the greater part of Russia, as a substitute for tea or coffee. Another communication on what is, by the natives, called the 'chocolate plant,' or blood-root, *(Geum Canadense,)* by Colonel John Ready, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was read.

Nov. 25. Sir James M'Gregor, President, in the Chair. Amongst the presents announced, were, the eleven first numbers of the bulletin of the Linnæan Society of Bordeaux; the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bordeaux for 1827, &c. The King of Prussia was elected an Honorary Fellow. Several gentlemen of rank and title were elected Fellows of the Society. A communication on the Mocan tree, *Visnea mocanera*, Berth, and its medicinal properties, by Sabino Berthelot, M.D. corresponding member of the Society, residing in Teneriffe, was read. This paper was accompanied by specimens of the fruit and a bottle of syrup, in order to make the necessary trials in cases similar to those mentioned by Dr. Berthelot. Another communication on the germination of potatoes in a preserve of zinc, from which all air and moisture had been excluded, by Mr. Donald Currie, was read.

Dec. 10. Earl Stanhope in the chair. Mr. John Hardy presented specimens of the leaves, flowers, and extract of the guaco, a plant which has of late caused considerable sensation in South America and the West Indies, in consequence of its being a specific for the bite of the most poisonous reptiles. Presents were announced from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, comprising 382 specimens of medicinal plants.

Royal Society of Literature.

Dec. 3. At the general meeting, the Rev. Dr. Richards in the chair, a learned and curious paper on the most ancient Greek music by Mr. Nolans, was read; when a vote of thanks to its author was passed, after some very complimentary expressions from the President. Several members were elected, and the names of candidates proposed for ballot. The Society is steadily advancing in number and influence. The second part, completing the first volume of its Transactions, is nearly ready for publication.

Royal Academy.

Dec. 10. This being the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset-house, when the following distribution of premiums took place; viz.:—To Mr. James Heath Millington, for the best copy made in the Painting School—the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed. To Mr. Henry Luther Smith, for the next best copy made in the Painting School—the silver medal. To Mr. Henry Francis Goblet, for the best drawing from life—the silver medal. To Mr. James Loft, for the best model from the life—the silver medal. To Mr. Stephen Burchell, for the best architectural drawing of the New Post-office—the silver medal. To Mr. Richard Augustus Clack, for the best drawing from the antique—the silver medal. To Mr. Richard Cockle Lucas, for the best model from the antique—the silver medal. Officers for the ensuing year, were then appointed, when Sir Thomas Lawrence was unanimously re-elected President.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Nov. 24. The Bishop of Lincoln, the President, in the chair. A memoir was read by Professor Airy, "On the longitude of the Cambridge Observatory." He observed that difference of longitude, as determined by geodetical operations, and by differences of sidereal time, do not necessarily coincide. They depend upon different definitions, and are used for different purposes. The geodetical longitude of the Cambridge Observatory from Greenwich, as proved by the trigonometrical survey, is 24s. 6. of time east. But on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of October last, a comparison of the transit clocks at the two places was made by means of six pocket chronometers, carried four times from one place to the other; and this gave the astronomical difference of longitude 23s. 54., which Professor Airy considers as the quantity to be used in future. A paper was also read by Mr. Willis, of Caius College, "on the vowel sounds;" and after the meeting, experiments were exhibited illustrative of the doctrines asserted. It appears that the vowel sound may be produced by means of a loose reed in the order *i*, *e*, *a*, *â*, *o*, *ô*, *u*; by successively contracting the aperture of the cavity in front of the reed. It appears also, that by fitting on a tube of gradually increasing length, the sounds produced are the above series of vowels in a direct order —and the same in an inverse order—with intermediate positions giving no sound; and that this cycle is repeated at equal lengths of the tube.

Society of Schoolmasters.

It is perhaps not generally known, that there is a Society of Schoolmasters established in London, supported almost entirely by the opulent part of this laborious profession, and applying its funds to the relief of its necessitous members. Our munificent Sovereign contributes 50 guineas annually. The objects of this Society deserve to be more generally known. It is not only identified with the earliest and fondest recollections of literary men, but it speaks to the feelings of every one who is capable of appreciating the pleasures of intellectual exertion.

The Almanacks.

It is curious to observe how the predictions of the Almanacks respecting the state of the weather have this year been falsified, owing to the peculiarity of the seasons. The month of December, for instance, has been remarkably fine. The early part was extremely mild and genial; but Rider's British Merlin says that it was to be "stormy and cold." The editor then proceeds to say that from the 8th to the 17th, it would be "fair at times, with sharpish frosts," and "mostly wet,"—rather contradictory; but it happens that there was neither frost nor rain! From the 21st to the end, there were to be "boisterous winds, with violent showers of sleet or snow." But the beauty and serenity of the Christmas week proves that false prophets have arisen in the land. How long are these self-convicting impositions to continue. The new almanacks have discarded these ridiculous prophecies; but it appears they are falling into more serious errors; thus in the "British" and "Englishman's Almanack" for 1829, the time of high water for one and the same day through the whole of the year, usually differ by about an hour, and sometimes more than an hour and a quarter!! Both cannot be right; and as the numbers in the "Englishman's Almanack" agree with those in "White's Ephemeris," long experience would induce us to give them the preference. The editor of the "British" tells us that he computed his tide columns from the table in "Mackay's Navigation." Never could a Society professing the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have made a more unfortunate admission. The table in "Mackay's Navigation," is wholly inapplicable to the phenomena of the tides at the distance, up a river, of more than forty miles from the open sea.

Encke's Comet.

The present comet, for which the discoverer has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society, was nearest the earth about the 13th of December, and will be nearest to the sun on the 10th of January at noon (see p. 162). In comparing its colour with that of the long bright nebula about a degree to the west of the star marked *v* in the northern part of the girdle of Andromeda, it appeared much less luminous through the telescope, except at short intervals. It appears to describe a much more contracted orbit than it once did, and consequently that it is not unlikely future observers may find it run a far different course, or possibly lose it altogether, as happened with a comet of 1770. Computations have shown that the attraction of Jupiter changed the orbit of this latter comet from one of more than 48 years to one of less than six: and again from this latter orbit to one of 16 years. Such is the powerful action of the planet Jupiter. It is generally understood in England that Miss Herschel first discovered Encke's comet, as it is called, in 1795. If this be fact, the French have not been very true to the characteristic gallantry of their nation to assign the first discovery to MM. Méchuin and Messier nine years before—that is, on the 17th and 19th of January 1786.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 4. H. Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair. A drawing was presented by Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary, of a golden armlet found during the current year in the parish of Aspatria, in Cumberland. It weighs five and a half ounces, and is now in the possession of a watchmaker at Carlisle.

The reading was concluded of the account of the learned societies of Denmark, communicated by Professor Thomzen through the medium of the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn, the British Ambassador at Copenhagen. The description of the Royal Museum of that city possessed considerable interest. It was commenced in 1807, under the patronage of the Government, to promote the study of Antiquities, and the care of its formation and arrangement confided to six committees. It is confined to Northern Antiquities, or such as bear some relation to the North; and now amounts to the number of 1,700 articles. Such a museum of *national* and *local* antiquities is certainly a desideratum in this country; and that of Copenhagen is well worthy our imitation. When "urns from England" were mentioned in the synoptical view of the Danish mode of arrangement, it must have been with a mixture of regret and self-reproach that those interested in that branch of research would reflect, that *in* England there is no repository for those interesting records of the last sad rites of our ancestors, except the *private* cabinet of Sir Richard Hoare; whilst most that are disinterred are allowed to remain scattered up and down in private houses, unknown and unregarded, at the bottom of a lumber closet, or on the dusty roof of a bookcase.

Dec. 11. Thomas Amyot, esq. V. P. in the chair.

Mr. J. Byrne, of York, communicated an Essay on the Working Principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, accompanied by a portfolio of mathematical draughts in illustration of his opinions; of a similar nature with the several plates which are attached to the Essay on Gothic Architecture, by the late Mr. Kerrich, in the 16th volume of Archæologia.

Dec. 18. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

The remainder of Mr. Byrne's paper was read; and Mr. Ellis communicated, from the British Museum, "The Ordinance made in 31 Henry VIII. regulating the conduct of the officers and men in the Lord High Admiral's forts."

The Society then adjourned to Feb. 8th.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

In p. 360 we gave the substance of a letter from M. Champollion, dated Aug. 29. A subsequent communication, dated Oct. 3, states that the expedition left Alexandria on the 14th of September by the canal of Mahmoudieh. On the 16th, M. Champollion arrived at the ruins of Saïs, where he found an Egyptian necropolis built of unbaked bricks, and several fragments of funereal emblems. On passing the gateway of the principal inclosure, he found enormous blocks of stone, eighty feet in height, which resembled rocks torn from their beds by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of this great inclosure were constructions of unbaked Egyptian bricks, sixteen inches long by seven in width, and five in thickness. These also were the remains of a necropolis, and explained, says M. Champollion, what had frequently embarrassed him, viz. how the towns of Lower Egypt, situated at a distance from the mountains, disposed of their mummies. This second necropolis of Saïs, in which there still remained several floors of funereal chambers, is stated to be 1,400 French feet, nearly the third of an English mile in length, and 500 in width. In several of the chambers there were found vases of baked clay, which had contained the intestines of the dead, and in the bottom of one of them was discovered a quantity of bitumen. To the right and left of this necropolis were mounds, in which were discovered fragments of rose-coloured, gray, and red granite, and of the white marble called the marble of Thebes. The dimensions of the great wall in which these edifices were inclosed are extraordinary. The parallelogram, whose small sides are of not less than 1,440 feet, and the large of 2,160 feet, has a circuit of more than 7,000 feet. The height of this wall may be estimated at eighty feet in length, and fifty-four feet in thickness. This gigantic circumvallation appeared to M. Champollion to have inclosed only the principal sacred edifices of Saïs. All those of which the ruins are visible were catacombs, and, according to the information supplied by Herodotus, M. Champollion considers the large inclosure which he visited to have contained the tombs of Apries, and the Saïtan kings his ancestors; on the opposite side to these he supposes to have been placed the tomb of the usurper Amasis. That part of the inclosure which is towards the Nile may, he imagines, have contained the temple of Neith, the chief goddess of Saïs. At some hundred toises distant is a third catacomb, which appears to have been the burial-place of persons of quality. This had already been explored, and among other things was found the enormous sarcophagus, composed of green basalt, of a keeper of the temples under Psammeticus the Second. On the

20th of September, M. Champollion arrived at Cairo. It was the anniversary fête celebrated by the Mussulmans in honour of the birth of their Prophet. On the 22d, after paying a visit to the governor of Cairo, who received M. Champollion with great kindness, and conversed with him a long time on the object of his mission, M. Champollion went over the citadel, where he found an enormous block of siliceous stone, upon which was cut in bas-relief the figure of King Psammeticus the Second. On other blocks of stone, which, like the first, had formed part of the temple of Memphis, were marks denoting under what King each block had been taken from the quarry. M. Champollion found the names of three kings, viz. Psammeticus the Second, Apries his son, and Amasis the successor of the latter.

SELECT POETRY.

TO JULIA,
An Infant Daughter.

I LOVE to hear thy infant tongue
In lisping accents speak,
Whose dulcet sounds like cherub's song
Upon my senses break.

Like heavenly music to my soul,
Or sweet celestial strain,
Those accents thrill upon my ear,
And every sense enchain.

I love to see the seraph smiles
That play around thy brow;
I love to hear thy infant wiles,
And every care forego.

But when thou would'st, in sportive love,
Th' endearing kiss bestow,—
'Tis bliss by angels felt above,
Which parents only know.

Oh, that thy future years may be
Calm as the present hour;
And may kind Heaven, my child, on thee
Its choicest blessings pour.

P. A. NUTTALL.

MAN'S EXCELLENCE.
(Suggested by reading the "Man's Virtue" of Bürger.)

WHOM best befits the name of Man?
Who best fulfils Creation's plan?
'Tis he whose soul on Truth is bent,
Whose lips were ne'er to falsehood lent.

Amid the groveling sons of earth,
He stalks as one of heavenly birth;
Or seems, as loft his musings rise,
A plant long destined for the skies.

The virtues singly given to shine
In others' breasts, in his combine;
Their strength, their value, Time extends,
And age a deeper polish lends.

His actions free, his speech sincere,
He charms the heart, enchains the ear;
His every word a vow conveys,
That far another's oaths outweighs.

His tongue the counsel's voice directs,
His generous arms the wronged protects,
He blunts the sting of others' woes,
And sufferers on his breast repose.

With pious care, with accents sweet,
He nerves each parent's tottering feet;
If friends are false, if life is drear,
He smooths the path, and wipes the tear.

E'en as a flower the tree entwines,
His consort on his truth reclines;
Her, as the tree his branches wields,
From blight he shades, from tempest shields.

His infants, while they lisp, aspire
To seem the semblance of their sire:
Each storm his firm affection braves,
He rises with the surging waves.

The clouds that glitter o'er his way,
Are transient as the billow's spray;
Detraction hides her snaky head,
And slanderers quiver at his tread.

His frown is Folly's dread disgrace,
Vice masks for him her odious face;
Around each goodness seems to spring,
For counsel speeds on pattern's wing.

'Tis his each glorious thought to fan,
The dust to spurn, the heavens to scan;
His deeds, as rolls life's tide along,
Amass the themes of future song.

Time's gathering winters cannot chill
His virtues' worth, his feelings' thrill;
But like Italia's mountain rose
They bloom amid the drifting snows.

He shines, in every danger tried,
His kindred's shield, his country's pride;
And foes that thwart his progress now,
Contribute trophies for his brow.

The marble record of his fame
Shall perish ere his glorious name,
That breathes and calls to deeds sublime
Each generous breast of aftertime.

Thus seen in nature's noblest part,
Yet ever watchful o'er his heart,
He seeks perfection from the powers
That change the bosom's weeds to flowers.

Whom then befits the name of Man?
Who best fulfils Creation's plan?
'Tis He whose soul on truth is bent,
Whose lips were ne'er to falsehood lent. L.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The trial of the poet Beranger, for bringing the government and religion of the country into contempt, took place on the 11th Dec. It excited extraordinary interest, from the popularity of the accused, and the nature of the prosecution. Several deputies of the Chamber, some members of the Academy, and a considerable number of foreigners (among whom was Sir Francis Burdett), attended to witness the proceedings. His companions in the accusation were M. Baudouin, booksellers; M. Fain, printer; and Messrs. Secluse, Baure, and Truchy, booksellers. M. Beranger acknowledged that he was the author of the songs. M. Champonet, the King's Advocate, then commented on the three songs containing the alleged libels—one of them entitled the "Angel Guardian;" one the "Coronation of Charles the Simple;" and a third called "Les Infiniment Petits, or La Gerontocratie;" in which France is represented (a century hence) as being shrunk from its present greatness into dwarfish insignificance under the government of the Bourbons. Beranger's counsel, after alluding to the satires and attacks made upon Princes and the Nobility by Lafontaine, Racine, Labruyere, and other celebrated authors, instanced the indifference with which the English Government treated caricatures and epigrams of all kinds tending to bring royalty into contempt. He particularly cited some articles which appeared in a London morning paper, and read a part of an Ode to the Princess Charlotte, inserted a short time before her death, characterizing the following expression as much more criminal than anything to be found in the Odes of Beranger, which were the subject of prosecution, though in England no notice was taken of it: "Daughter of the blood royal, thou hast to mourn thy father's dishonour and the destruction of a kingdom. It would be well for thee if each of thy tears could wash away one of thy father's faults." A feeling of amazement seemed to pervade the auditory at the licentiousness which had been tolerated in a country affecting so much morality as England. M. Beranger was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000 francs (40*l.*); Baudouin was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs; the expenses of the prosecution to be defrayed between them. The four other defendants were acquitted. The Court in its sentence, described the song of the "Angel Guardian" to be impious and immoral; the "Gerontocratie" as calculated to excite hatred and contempt of the Government; and the "Coronation" as containing an insult against the person of the King.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have raised the siege of Chumla and Silistria. When the army broke up from its positions before Chumla, it proceeded towards Silistria, where it was to join the 6th corps. General Rudzewitsh was to cover its movements with the 3d corps; but Hussein Pacha followed him closely and attacked him. The Russians lost 800 men and a great part of their baggage. It was after this attack that the siege of Silistria was raised. All the cattle belonging to the besieging army perished, and the greater part of their artillery was abandoned. The whole of the Russian army were in full march to the Danube, but the inclemency of the season rendered their retreat difficult and dangerous. Other accounts describe the retreat from Silistria as resembling the retreat of the French from Moscow. Detachments arrive at Jassy in the most forlorn condition, without cannon, without ammunition, and without baggage. Accounts from Jassy inform us that the garrison of Varna consists of 6,000 men, and that the Turks have appeared in the environs.

AFRICA.

Tangiers has been blockaded by his Majesty's ships Orestes and Meteor. The cause of this measure is thus explained: the English Consul demanded a sum of money (we believe about 1000 dollars) for the detention of two English merchant vessels; this the Dey refused to pay, and threatened the English Consul, Mr. Douglas, with vengeance. The latter acquainted the commanders of the English ships of war with the circumstances, when they formed the blockade. Mr. Douglas has been put in close confinement, and it has been notified, that if a shot or a shell be fired against the town, the English will be put to death.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American Republics appear to be in a very unsettled state. From Bogota we have an account of a serious conspiracy against the life of Bolivar, which broke out on the 25th of September, in which the late Vice-President, General Santander, General Padilla, and several other Officers of rank, were concerned. The conspirators had seduced the artillery by a promise of six months' pay, and the sack of the city. An attack was made on three points simultaneously. Five of the ringleaders have been executed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A special Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in the St. Katharine's Dock Company was lately held at the Dock-house, when Mr. Tooke, the chairman, read a summary of all ships and craft that had come into the docks, and all without the slightest inconvenience, accident, or complaint of want of accommodation, from the 25th of October to the 30th of November last, of which the following is an abstract:

55 Vessels with cargos, total register tonnage - - - -	Tons 11,559
12 Ditto to load outwards -	2,285
14 Ditto with iron, stone, &c.	1,564
Total number of lighters, &c. -	552

Mr. Cross, of Exeter Change, has caused the bones of the enormous elephant Chuny to be anatomically united; and the skeleton, in an erect position, now occupies the den in which he resided during his life. From the anatomical conformation of the animal, and the immense size of his bones, it is clear that his strength must have been prodigious. The head, which appears to have been pierced by many bullets, is 13 feet from the ground, the top of the back is 12 feet. The bones weighed 876lbs.; the skin 17 cwt.

Dec. 9. *Murray v. Limbird.*—This was an action in the Court of King's Bench brought by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, against Mr. Limbird, of the Strand, for having printed the works of Lord Byron, of which the copyright belonged to the plaintiff. The publication complained of was "The Beauties of Lord Byron," in which not only copious extracts of the larger poems were given, but many of the minor pieces were given complete. Lord Tenterden observed, that, if the Plaintiff could make out that the Defendant had published even one poem entire, there could be no defence on the ground of abridgment. Mr. Brougham, for the Defendant, admitted this, but said, as his client had lost 75*l.* by the speculation, the publication could not have been productive of any great injury to the Plaintiff. A verdict was at length entered for the Plaintiff, on Defendant's counsel agreeing to give up the stereotype plates of the work, and sell no more copies.

Dec. 12. This and the following day an interesting trial took place in the Court of King's Bench, in which Mr. Bransby Cooper, the eminent surgeon, and nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, was plaintiff, and Mr. Wakely, the editor of "The Lancet," defendant. The action was brought for a libel contained in that work on the professional skill of the plaintiff, in the case of an operation for the stone, which, though successfully performed after protracted sufferings, occasioned the death of the patient. After very long examinations and cross examinations, and a defence in person by the Defendant, a verdict was found for the Plaintiff, with 100*l.* damages.

The pupils of Guy's Hospital have since held a meeting, when they resolved unanimously "to offer their warmest congratulations upon the triumphant result of the trial, and to present Mr. Cooper with a lasting testimonial of their gratitude towards him as their teacher, and as a token of the high sense which they entertain of his skill as an operator, of his judgment as a surgeon, and of his character as a man."

Dec. 19. Mr. Austin, the Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, was tried for embezzling certain sums of money to a very large amount in his official capacity. He was indicted as a servant or clerk to the Treasurer, but was acquitted on all the counts, and returned home to his family.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Dec. 4. An operetta called *Love in Wrinkles*, the music arranged by Mr. Rolphino Lacy, from a composition of M. Fetis. Very successful.

Dec. 11. A drama in two acts, by Mr. Planché, entitled *Charles the Twelfth*. The plot is interesting, and the acting very good. Succeeded perfectly.

Dec. 26. The pantomime called *The Queen Bee; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Hive.*

Covent Garden.

Dec. 5. A piece entitled *Sublime and Beautiful*, being an alteration of Bickerstaff's farce of the Sultan. It is not a very brilliant production, but it maintains its ground.

Dec. 17. A new comedy entitled *Woman's Love; or, the Triumph of Patience.* The plot is absurd, the language coarse, and the patience of the audience was completely tried.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is entitled *Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood; or, the Wizard and the Wolf.*

Adelphi.

The Earthquake; or, the Phantom of the Nile; a most extraordinary and splendid display of scenery, machinery, dresses, and decorations. Remarkably well received.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is entitled *Harlequin and the Magic Marrowbone; or, Taffy was a Welchman.*

Surrey.

Dec. 22. This theatre opened for the winter season with *Othello* and *Virginius*, by Mr. Osbaldeston. It was announced that Mr. Elliston intends to take the run of all his popular characters during this season.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is called the *Golden Goose; or, Harlequin and the Goblin of the Golden Mine.*

*** Some of the panoramas, dioramas, &c. introduced in these pantomimes, are of very superior execution this year.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

Oct. 21. J. H. Lance, esq. to be Commissary Judge; and C. J. Dalrymple, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed British and Netherland Commission established at Surinam for the prevention of illegal Traffic in Slaves.

Nov. 24. 3d Light Drag. Capt. G. Gustavus Tuite, to be Major.—22d Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Falconar, to be Lieut.-Col.—28th ditto, Major G. Seymour Crole, to be Major.—42d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir C. Gordon, to be Lieut.-Col.—59th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Fran. Fuller, to be Lieut.-Col.—83d ditto, Major Hon. H. Dundas, 28th Foot, to be Major.—98th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tho. Francis Wade, to be Major.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Inf.: Major Arch. Montgomery Maxwell, 95th Foot; and Major Cha. H. Somerset, 3d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rich. Kelly, 83d Foot.

Garrisons.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fraser, to be Lieut.-Governor of Chester; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alex. Cameron, 1st Greek Light Inf. to be Deputy-Governor of St. Mawe's; Capt. Benj. Rooth, to be Town-Major of Montreal.

Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, Capt. R. N. to be K. C. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Nov. 26. Right Hon. Baron Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, to take the surnames of Pitt-Rivers, instead of that of Beckford.

Nov. 29. 77th Foot: Lieut.-Col. Geo. Paris Bradshaw to be Lieut.-Col.

Garrisons.—Gen. Geo. Moncrieff to be Governor of Carrickfergus.

Dec. 1. James Parke, esq. one of the Justices of Court of King's Bench, knighted.

Dec. 8. 44th Foot, Major Day Hort Macdowall to be Major.—75th ditto, Major W. Burney, 44th Foot, to be Major.—94th ditto, Capt. David Munro to be Major.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. brevet Lieut.-Col. Tho. Staunton St. Clair, from the 94th Foot.

Dec. 9. Barrington Reynolds, esq. to be Deputy Warden for Cornwall; John Ennis Vivian, esq. to be ditto.

Jeffery Wyatville, esq. knighted.

Dec. 10. *Royal Artillery.*—Capt. and brevet Major Fred. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and brevet Major Geo. Turner to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 12. Thos. Cartwright, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands.—Geo. Tierney, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Munich.

Dec. 15. Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. H. Armytage to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—65th ditto, Major David Stewart, 74th Foot, to be Major.—74th Ditto, Major J. W. Hutchison, 65th Foot, to be Major.

Capt. Rich, R.N. to command the *Southampton*, of 50 guns, which is to bear the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. W. Owen, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Hon. and Rev. G. Pellew, to the Deanery of Norwich.

Rev. W. G. Broughton, Archd. of New South Wales.

Rev. L. V. Vernon, Archd. of Cleveland.

Rev. F. Blick, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. H. J. Lewis, a Minor Canon in Worcester Cath.

Rev. C. W. Eyre, Canon and Preb. in York Cathedral.

Rev. J. Peel, Preb. in Canterbury Cath.

Rev. G. Skiffner, Preb. in Chichester Cath.

Rev. Dean Greene, to be Precentor of Connor and R. of Ballymony.

Rev. J. Atkinson, Owersly V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Bishop, Mary de Lode V. Glouc.

Rev. R. B. Byam, Kew and Petersham V. Surrey.

Rev. C. W. Cleve, Livery Dole P. C. Devon.

Rev. R. Collyer, Dersingham V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Custance, Brampton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Davison, Old Sodbury V. Gloucest.

Rev. C. Eddy, Fogglestone St. Peter R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Harbin, Esher R. Surrey.

Rev. E. Harrison, Lastingham P.C. co. York.

Rev. W. Hett, Elkesley V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. G. Hedson, Colwich V. co. Stafford.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Holy Trinity V. Coventry.

Rev. J. D. Hurst, Clapton R. with Croydon V. co. Bedford.

Rev. J. D. Hustler, Great Fakenham R. Suf.

Rev. R. Jones, Brookthorp V. co. Glouc.

Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, Wirksworth V. Derbyshire.

Rev. W. W. Mutlow, Rudford R. co. Glou.

Rev. J. A. Park, Elswick R. Durham.

Rev. J. T. Price, Loys Weedon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. T. Roberts to Trinity House Chapel, Mile-end.

Rev. T. Roberts, St. Mary's R. Stamford.

Rev. G. W. Scott, Kentisbeare R. Devon.

Rev. W. W. Smyth, Manton V. co. Rutland.

Rev. W. Thomas, Orleston R. Kent.

Rev. C. Tomblin, Walcot V. near Fallingham, co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. L. Townsend to St. Philip's Church, Liverpool.

Rev. R. H. Tripp, St. Sidwell P. C. Exeter.

Rev. R. T. Tyler, Merthyrdovan and Winvye RR. Glamorganshire.

Rev. W. Whiter, Little Bittering R. Norf.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. Eckersall, to Earl of Southampton.

Rev. W. J. Hutchinson, to Duchess of Roxburgh.

Rev. J. Inge, to the Earl of Winchester.

Rev. R. F. King, to Duke of Clarence.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Tho. Campbell, re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Rev. T. Bourdillon, to be Master of Macclesfield Free Grammar School.

Rev. J. F. S. F. St. John, to be Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 10. At Clifton, Lady Stuart, a son.——28. At Houghton, the lady of the Hon. C. Langdale, a dau.——At Ruperra House, Glamorganshire, the wife of C. Morgan, esq. eldest son of Sir C. Morgan, bart. a son and heir.

Dec. 2. The wife of Capt. W. Childers, 42d Royal Highlanders, a son.——5. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Williment, a dau.——6. At Cholderton Lodge, Wilts, the wife of Major Gardiner, a dau——11. The wife of Tho. Duffield, esq. of Marcham Park, Berks, a dau.——At Adlington House, Berks, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Graham, a dau.——19. The Countess of Gower, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 6. At Calcutta, Augustus Prinsep, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Eliz. Acworth, second dau. of Sir Francis M. Ommanney.

Oct. 2. At Barbadoes, Thos. Louis, esq. second son of the late Adm. Sir Tho. Louis, bart. to Eliz. Grasett, second dau. of Forster Clarke, esq. of the Garden, Barbadoes.

Nov. 8. At Guernsey, H. Shaw, esq. eldest son of Major Shaw, of London, to Louisa Hope, youngest dau. of the late Jas. M'Neill, esq. and grand-niece to the late Visc. Melville.—13. At Thuscombe, Gloucestershire, the Rev. John Egerton Rathbone, Vicar of Romford, Essex, to Arabella, second dau. of the late Edw. Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall.——At St. Marylebone Church, Cobbett Derby, jun. to Caroline Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.——17. At Northwood, Robert Davis, esq. R.N. of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to the Right Hon. dowager Lady Kirkcudbright, of Raeberry Lodge, Southampton.——18. At Bridekirk, Cumberland, John, second son of John Marshall, esq. M.P. for the county of York, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. of Daventry Hall.——19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Bristow, esq. of Broxmore Park, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. Twine Ramsburg, esq. of Wilts.——20. At St. James's, Westminster, J. Wootten, esq. M.D. to Frances Walsh, niece of H. Walsh, esq. of Rose Hill.——22. At Brussels, the Rev. Wm. Drury to Anne, dau. of the late Robert Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and late Chairman to the Board of Excise.——25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Dampier, esq. of Woodlands, Surrey, to Sophia Frances, second dau. of Col. Roberts, of Upper Grosvenor-street.—Lieut.-Col. Tho. Fred. Colby, R. Eng. to Miss Eliz. Hester Boyd, of Londonderry.——At St. George's, Queen-square, Capt. George Cairnes, 36th reg. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Moody, esq. and widow of the late R. G. Mackintosh, esq.——26. At Durham, Tho. Bilcliffe Fyler, esq. M.P. of Dover-street, and Teddington, Middlesex, to Dorothea Lucretia, eldest dau. of Col. A. W. Light.——27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Arch. Trotter to Louisa Jane, youngest dau. of James C. S. Strange, esq.——28. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Tho. Nicholl to Mrs. Kett, widow of the Rev. H. Kett.——At Wouldham, John Mynn, esq. of Chart Place, Kent, to Mary Withers, widow of the late James Powell, esq. of Lenham, and dau of the late T. Harrison, esq.

Lately. At Ugborough, co. Devon, John Cookworthy, esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Capt. Spicer, R.N. of Godwell House.——Lieut. J. C. Walker, R.N. son of Rear-Adm. Walker, C.B. to Miss Ann Dyer of Aldgate.——At Ipswich, the Rev. A. Manning to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Groom, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. P. Rainsford James, esq. only son of P. James, M.D. of George-st. Hanover-square, to Frances, third dau. of H. Leigh Thomas, esq. of Leicester-place.

At Brixton, John Cracroft, esq. only son of Alex. Wilson, esq. of Montague-sq. late of Madras, to Eliza. eldest dau. of the late Tho. Wall, esq. of Hereford.——At Ottery, G. Potts, esq. of Sidmouth, to Louisa, dau. of Capt. Jeffery, R.N.——At Clifton, Major Robt. Vandeleur to Penelope, dau. of late Tho. Hill, esq. of Hambrook.——At North Aston, co. Oxford, John Harrison Slater, esq. to the Lady Louisa Augusta Scott, second dau. of the Earl of Clonmell.

Dec. 2. At Lewisham, the Rev. Vernon Collins, LL.B. to Harriet, dau. of the late Tho. Rawlings, esq. of Padstow.—At Taplow, the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, of Woburn, Bucks, to Lucy, second dau. of Robert Bird, esq. of Taplow-hill.

OBITUARY.

Luke Hansard, Esq.

This very eminent printer and excellent man died on October 29, 1828. If we bestow more room than is usual on his life, we trust that the account we are now about to give will be found proportionably interesting, confirmed as the particulars are, not only by much personal knowledge, but from evidence of the highest authority, and presenting in all its points of public and private life, an example worthy of imitation.

Mr. Hansard was born in the parish of St. Mary, Norwich, July 5, 1752. His father, Thomas Hansard, was a respectable manufacturer in that city, but in his latter days became unsuccessful in business. He died at the early age of forty-two, in 1769. His widow was the daughter of the Rev. William Norfolke, of Spilsby in Lincolnshire; she died in 1794, at the advanced age of 80. Her early and pious instructions appear to have formed the basis of that honourable character which distinguished her son throughout the whole course of his long life. He was placed for education at the grammar-school of Boston in Lincolnshire, and was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Stephen White, printer, in Cockey-lane, in the parish of St. Clement, Norwich. Here soon appeared the vast advantages of early training to habits of industry and moral feeling. His master was given to convivial indulgence, and was easily and frequently seduced from his business; but having discerned the value of his steady apprentice, had the sense to entrust him with the principal part of the management of his concerns. This appears to have inspired Mr. Hansard with a reliance on his own resources, and an earnest desire to repay the confidence bestowed upon him, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his master and to his business. During the remainder of his time he acquired most of that character for integrity and judgment which he had afterwards occasion to display in a higher degree, and under circumstances of higher importance.

Immediately after the close of his apprenticeship, he came to London,* with a solitary guinea in his pocket; and it is still remembered that the first guinea he earned, beyond his immediate necessities, he transmitted to Norwich to pay an unsatisfied demand upon his father. This was a very early instance of the strict attention to the punctual discharge of debts, which soon became a habit, and indeed one of the most striking features of his character. It was in this case the more amiable, as it indicated a dutiful reverence for the reputation of his father, and a wish that his memory might continue to be respected in his native place. When himself became opulent, it was one of his greatest delights to discharge the claims of the tradesmen with whom he was connected, and on the periodical return of such demands he often suffered considerable uneasiness until this duty was fulfilled, or when by any accident it was delayed. From the moment that any issue was made to him of public money, he never considered it as his own, or disposable for his own purposes, until he had reckoned up every existing debt, and discharged it. Throughout life he held it as a sacred principle that all with whom he dealt—and his dealings were necessarily both numerous and extensive—should feel, through him, the influence of the liberality of the state. It may here be added, that he preserved an uncommon accuracy in keeping his accounts, as one of the principal means of success in life; and one which, if it does not lead to the accumulation of a fortune, at least restrains a wasteful expenditure of it. Even the minutest item was recorded, and the state of the floating cash accurately ascertained every Saturday night, and the difference of a few shillings not allowed to pass without strict enquiry.

Mr. Hansard first obtained a situation as a compositor at the printing-office of Mr. Hughs, of Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who was printer to the House of Commons, and carried on that branch when it was of small extent compared with what it had arrived at about thirty years ago, when Mr. Hughs resigned it to Mr. Hansard. For near twenty years before, Mr. Hansard had acquired the full confidence of his employer, and had extended the whole concern, not only by the indefatigable attention he bestowed

* In a MS. note which Mr. Hansard had seen, and which apparently was intended to form some account of his life, the writer says, that he came to London without a patron and without a friend. Underneath this Mr. Hansard wrote, 'Not so, for God was my friend and my patron."

upon it, but by the invention and introduction of a system of regular operations, and of mechanical improvements, which evinced the highest professional skill and judgment.

Of this system and these improvements, an account has been printed by the highest authority, of which we are happy now to avail ourselves, as a document both curious and accurate. Having been made known only a few months before Mr. Hansard's death, it may be considered, by a short anticipation only, as a MONUMENTAL tribute to his ingenuity and integrity.

About the end of the last Session of Parliament, was appointed "A SELECT COMMITTEE on PRINTING done for the HOUSE of COMMONS," and after the examination of various evidence the REPORT of this Committee was ordered to be printed July 10, 1828. In the course of this examination JOHN RICKMAN, Esq. Clerk Assistant to the House of Commons, gave the following history and character of Mr. Hansard and his establishment.

"It really appears to me, that from having been intimate with the printing arrangements of the House of Commons for many years, and not inattentive to the various inquiries of Committees on that and collateral subjects, that I may render good service to all parties concerned, by giving a succinct view of the entire subject. For this purpose, I must be allowed to speak of the individual to whom this extensive business is entrusted; of his arrangements and establishment.

"Mr. Hansard has been employed in the service of the House of Commons from the year 1772, and came into the management of the printing business as a partner of Mr. Hughs in 1774; so that his experience is now of fifty-four years standing; and it will be found that his talents have not been suffered to lie dormant for many days during that long period. For half this time, nearly twenty-seven years, I have been the principal channel of communication with him on all occasions which have called for the Speaker's personal attention to this department; and if I have contracted a long habit of esteem for Mr. Hansard's liberal character, and admiration of his industry and acuteness, I trust I shall be able to show that he has not earned my friendship and goodwill too cheaply.

"Half a century ago the printing of the House of Commons was comparatively of small extent, and the types of the printer were oftener employed in the service of booksellers and of authors than at present. Mr. Hansard, early in his career, was employed by Mr. Orme in printing his "History of India;" and from personally attending that gentleman, and assisting him in correction of the proofs and revises, he gained a competent knowledge of Indian affairs, which afterwards became highly useful to himself and to the public.

"He had previously become acquainted with Mr. Burke in carrying through the press for him the early editions of his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;" so that when Mr. Burke came into public life, and commenced his Indian inquiries at the House of Commons, he was highly pleased to see his humble friend again at hand, and soon found him his most useful assistant in discovering, among the mass of Indian papers (reluctantly furnished to the Committee), such as were essential to his purpose, especially the various "Consultations" which developed the secrets of the then policy of our Indian Empire. After this, Mr. Burke of course employed Mr. Hansard in printing his "Essay on the French Revolution;" and the large and reiterated impressions were carried through the press with a facility that called forth Mr. Burke's warm commendation.

"Dr. Johnson, when in connexion with Mr. Dodsley, preferred Mr. Hansard as his printer, whenever his services could be obtained; who also carried the original edition of the "Hermes" through the press, greatly to the satisfaction of Dr. Harris. Mr. Bryant presented Mr. Hansard with a copy of his work, in token of satisfaction in his manner of printing it; and Porson pronounced him to be the most accurate of Greek printers. This last praise, well merited no doubt, and gratifying as it was, led him to purchase a store of Greek type, which the increase of Parliamentary business rendered dead stock, after it had been employed in printing the Port Royal Greek Grammar, Clark's Homer, and a few other works. Living authors, of solid reputation, might here be named (if necessary or proper) among Mr. Hansard's friends and employers.

"In public employment Mr. Hansard first attracted Mr. Pitt's notice, when the latter, having drafted in his own hand-writing (which was not remarkably legible) the Report of the Secret Committee on the French Revolution, sent for the printer, and stated to him the pressure of the occasion, doubting however the possibility of his reading the manuscript; but the printer was accustomed to the hurried writing of great men, and having read it to Mr. Pitt immediately, undertook to copy it himself for press; when a question of

secrecy and expedition arising, Mr. Hansard at once showed in what manner the first object was perfectly secure, and the more so among numerous workmen; and as for expedition, Mr. Pitt was astonished at receiving all the proof-sheets early the next morning, and was not slow in expressing his sense of this opportune service. The same thing happened in the case of the Report of 1794, on advancing Exchequer Bills in relief of a commercial panic; when expedition was of the last importance for insuring full effect to the aid thus wisely and effectually afforded by a judicious government.

"Mr. Hansard next distinguished himself in the service of the Finance Committee of 1796-7. In the next year the Slave Trade was brought before the Privy Council, and the mass of matter printed at the suggestion of Mr. Wilberforce and Dr. Porteus (afterwards Bishop of London) was such, that three printers were employed, Mr. Hansard planning and distributing the whole.

"After the Union with Ireland, the printing of the House of Commons increased rapidly, and Mr. Speaker Abbot (now Lord Colchester) duly appreciated the merit of Mr. Hansard, already well known to him as Chairman of the Finance Committee of 1797; and near the close of his Speakership, individually gave a striking testimony of his good opinion of Mr. Hansard's conduct as Printer to the House of Commons.* Mr. Hansard's occupation now became too incessant to admit of private printing, except such as could be procured in the dead time of the year, to keep his large establishment unbroken, in readiness for each ensuing Session of Parliament.

"Among the combinations of workmen in the year 1805, the printing trade did not escape, and the standing order for the delivery of printed Bills before their first reading was deemed by the workmen a good opportunity to try an experiment of forcing a rise of wages in Mr. Hansard's printing office. The Pressmen were put in front of the battle; twenty-four of them simultaneously left their work. Their master lost no time in seeking and finding unemployed men in the streets and stable-yards, and he was seen by more Members of Parliament than one in a working jacket, and, with his sons, instructing these new men by precept and example.

"It is difficult to persuade those, who classify all tradesmen as persons mainly attentive to their own gain, that in this instance and in all others Mr. Hansard has uniformly preferred the public to his own profit: but why should he not, from the habit of many years, become so identified with the interesting service of the House of Commons, as to prefer it to personal considerations? Why should not a man, conversant from his youth upwards with persons high in intellect and in dignity, imbibe feelings and motives far above tradesmen in general, by whom the common-place business of the world is respectably conducted on that most useful, although (in words) despised principle of self-interest?

"Mr. Hansard, from the beginning of his official life, has established this rule for his conduct, to spare no cost or personal labour in attempting to perform the important duty entrusted to him, BETTER, and CHEAPER, and MORE EXPEDITIOUSLY, than any other printing business is done in London. To what extent

* Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Speaker Abbot to Mr. Whittam, dated Kidbrooke, 8 September 1816.

"With Mr. Hansard's letters to you, I have also sent you one from Mr. Hansard to me, and I have answered the whole conjointly in my present letter to you; which you will therefore be so good as to communicate to Mr. Hansard.

"I cannot but repeat, upon the present occasion, my admiration and approbation, in the most unqualified manner, of the laborious, accurate, and faithful manner in which Mr. Hansard discharges all the duties of which I am so constantly a witness, and in which he appears to me to combine every consideration of the strictest economy with a due regard to the best means of displaying his matter, by the most methodical arrangement, and the most distinct and perfect typographical execution.

"CHA[s] ABBOT, Sp[r]."

The present Speaker has done Mr. Hansard equal justice, both in the opinion expressed of him to the House from the chair on more than one occasion, and emphatically in a letter to him from Worthing, Aug. 6, 1819.

"Sir,—I have received and am truly obliged for your reprint of the Standing Orders. Your energy and unwearied attention to every thing that concerns the House of Commons and its proceedings are (I really think, and therefore I may without the suspicion of flattery be permitted to say) more exemplary than I ever witnessed in any other person. I am, Sir, with great truth, yours most faithfully,

"C. MANNERS SUTTON."

he has succeeded in the first and last of these self-imposed conditions of his service, all active Members of Parliament, not of very recent standing, are competent to declare; by means of what exertion, and by what pecuniary sacrifices, will be shown to the Committee.

"No person with less practice than Mr. Hansard in printing arrangements could equal him, in seeing at a glance, and marking on paper (intelligibly to the workman) the exact scheme of every type, and line, and column, and indentation, so as to be at once perspicuous and economical. Mr. Hansard's labours in this particular faculty of mind and practice, in the present session, are before the Committee, and will astonish them if they can find time to inspect these schemes, for the accurate direction of numerous workmen. This kind of editorial attention in the variety and novelty of arrangement of House of Commons printed Papers, saves considerable expense to the public, who pay nothing for it. In this department Mr. Hansard's singular invention for invariably leading the eye across two pages, has produced equal convenience and economy in the non-use of leaves folded as maps. So his printing four folio pages at once instead of two, saves to the public half the press-work, (about 25 per cent. on the total *printing* expenses) and is no inconvenience, if (as recently contrived) the leaves are cut before delivery to members.

"Modern legislation even depends upon Mr. Hansard's exertions in printing and reprinting with amendments and accuracy the Bills always pending in Parliament, and always painfully urgent for dispatch, especially towards the end of each session. In fact, after having so long enjoyed the benefit of this man's wonderful activity, it is not conceivable how business could go on without him. But his two sons are trained in the same course of business; and if even their father relaxes from his constitutional activity, or in case of his death (till when he will not willingly relax), they would give proof of the force of his precepts and of his example on them and on their numerous progeny.

"But, if the House of Commons cannot proceed conveniently without such aid, so the Hansard family cannot prosper without the employment afforded by the House of Commons. Their property is too deeply invested in this peculiar kind of work to permit withdrawal of it without enormous loss; and Mr. Hansard would no doubt be much gratified, and even benefited, by any expression of approbation and confidence which may appear to the Committee to be due to him upon full investigation of his conduct."*

If any additional testimony were wanted of the value of Mr. Hansard's public services, it might easily be selected from the Report from which we have extracted Mr. Rickman's evidence, and that contributed not only by the official gentlemen of the House of Commons, but by several of the most eminent of his brethren in trade, who came forward with a liberality which did them infinite credit. But the disinterestedness ascribed to Mr. Hansard by all who were called to speak on the value of his public services, was in him an early principle, and diligently fostered in his mind through all the vicissitudes of life. His personal wants were few and easily satisfied. He seems to have thought with the poet,—

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

He was abstemious in his diet, saw but little visiting company, and was but seldom in any part of the day so detached from business as to have leisure either to visit or be visited merely for convivial purposes, although there was a sprightly vivacity in his conversation which was peculiarly agreeable to those who were permitted to share his leisure hours. He worked for others, not for himself. There was nothing in his mode of life showy and ostentatious. A benevolent spirit, however, reigned throughout the whole. His contributions to public charities were truly liberal, but they were little known, and it is only now that the extent of them can be ascertained. Among others, his benefactions a few years since, to the Worshipful Company of Stationers, as a provision for decayed printers, will make his name remembered with gratitude many a distant year. In the discharge of his parochial duties, he was not only a judicious guardian of the public purse, but a kind

* Lord Colchester, after perusing Mr. Rickman's Evidence, addressed the following letter to that gentleman:—

"In returning your printed evidence on Mr. Hansard's character, and conduct of his business, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that so good an opportunity has presented itself for giving a biographical memoir of his merits, and that you have done him the justice which I am sure must to you be a sincere pleasure as well as a public duty. Ever yours, C."

friend to the numerous poor in his extensive neighbourhood.

Of this his private character, in some respects not easily detached from that which was more within the eye of the public, much remains to be said. It was in all respects most exemplary. If it be true, as asserted by more than one eminent writer, that all morals and all integrity, to be permanent, and of practical effect, must be bottomed upon religion, this was precisely the case with Mr. Hansard. In one of his letters he acknowledges the obligations he owed, in this respect, to his mother, who took every pains to imbue his mind with the value of religion and its obligations. The importance of this early discipline was very obvious throughout his whole life; but he was most sensible of its advantages when he became, in his turn, the father of a numerous family, and felt it his duty to point out to them, to the youngest, as well as to those who were most likely to succeed him, the road through which, with all its difficulties and vicissitudes, he had attained happiness and prosperity. One effect of his seeking this happiness where only it can be found, was obvious to all who knew him in private or in public, a degree of cheerfulness of mind and temper which never failed him, even when painful disease and the rapid decay of his constitution indicated his departure from active and social life. Although frequently interrupted, and that in his most busy moments, by calls not strictly of business, there was a liveliness in his manner, and a constant smile of self-possession which not only promoted the kindness with which he listened to every visitor and every application, but showed a mind perfectly at ease, happy in being always found in his duty, and always ready in the discharge of it.

It may here be remarked, that among his visitors, especially during the sitting of Parliament, were many of the most distinguished members of both Houses. These invariably treated him with the respect due to a man whose advice and assistance were frequently necessary in forwarding those important branches of public business, for which he, above all his predecessors, was eminently qualified. In these interviews he displayed a wonderful readiness in comprehending, and a facility in directing, what was necessary. This could only be acquired by long practice and long experience, and could neither be found or expected in gentlemen whose political fame rested on other and more popular accomplishments. A late learned, ingenious, and liberal contemporary, when speaking in 1812 of printing the Parliamentary Journals, said, '*That* business has since devolved into the hands of, perhaps, the *only printer living* who unites in one person the ability of superintending such extensive duties, and strength of mind and body sufficient to undergo the fatigue of constant personal attendance." *

In some persons such frequent marks of consideration from men in the highest orders of the State, might have proved an incitement to vanity, and might even have been met with a proud disrespect. But Mr. Hansard knew nothing of this degrading weakness. He was too old, and too wise even in his youth, to be injured by flattery. He always knew his place, and his duties. His character was formed upon the most conscientious principles. He presumed neither on the compliments paid to him, nor on the services which his professional skill enabled him to render. He neither boasted of, nor in a single instance seemed elated by, the intimacies with which men of rank and influence favoured him. His sole ambition was to give satisfaction to his employers. It is true, that in a course in which he met with such frequent approbation, he certainly could not look with frigid indifference upon the success of his endeavours to please those whom he wished to please. All this was natural and honourable to the humblest mind, but beyond this he did not appear to have a passion excited, nor a wish ungratified.

As a man of industry few such instances can be mentioned. He knew little of relaxation or pleasure. He was throughout life an early riser, and sketched in his mind the plan and business of the day before others were awake to execute it. During the more complicated periods of Parliamentary duties, he was always prepared, and knew directly where to look for extraordinary as well as ordinary assistance. On most occasions, on the shortest possible notice, he was enabled to execute with ease and promptitude, what others, with less experience and a less establishment, would have thought impossible under any circumstances. All this arose from the estimate he was continually making of the value of time, regularity, and perseverance. These were subjects which had very early in life made a strong impression on his mind. They were adopted by him as virtues, and unquestionably led to personal virtues of a higher stamp. He was not inattentive to what

* Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. III. p. 414.

was passing around him among his contemporaries in the same branch of business. In a great commercial city, where success or failure are alike open to observation, he received many profitable lessons, and took many a useful warning. From the instances of rise and fall in the course of his experience, he became convinced that the rule of life which he had originally laid down, and steadfastly pursued, was that which must finally lead to the prosperity which he attained without the danger of error, or the insolence of wealth.

The connections he had with Government allowed him but little time for relaxation, scarcely indeed enough to enable him to consult the interests of health. To this he could for many years submit, as his constitution was strong, and he had suffered little, if at all, from indisposition. But when the health of those nearest and dearest to him, his children and grand-children, required change of air, he used to take a short excursion during the vacation in most years. How little varied these excursions were, and how very different from the suburban tours of his fellow-citizens, appears from one of his letters, in which he mentions Clapham Common, and adds that 'he had not seen it for forty years.' The infrequency of these trips, however, added much to the pleasure they afforded. Every thing seems to have struck him with the force of novelty, and rural scenes and rural objects, however common, were peculiarly delightful to his fancy. Writing, as he did, for the amusement of his children and grandchildren, he let nothing escape him, in the way of description or reflection, that could contribute to their amusement or instruction. The latter, indeed, was an important object with him in corresponding with the young. Of some hundreds of these letters which we have seen, and which are preserved by his descendants as sacred relics, there is scarce one which has not a due proportion of moral and religious advice, drawn from various objects noticed in his journies. These are also intermixed with lively anecdote and description, sufficient to show that if that had been his only object, he might have been an accomplished, as he always was an entertaining correspondent. Many of his brethren in town to whom he had frequent occasion to write, as he said that was, to a man of his engagements, the cheapest kind of interview, have assured us that there was always a facetious, as well as a business-like turn in most of his letters, which rendered them highly acceptable. Indeed the facility with which he could put his sentiments on paper, was a faculty of no ordinary description.

But it was in the many letters he sent to his children and grand-children that the heart of the man appears to most advantage. While he speaks the language of the strongest parental affection, the grand object appears to have been to train them up 'in the way they should go,' and to lay in their young minds a solid foundation for happiness, derived from fulfilling the duties of religion, and observing the dispensations of Providence. In the performance of this pleasing task, he not only recommended the most approved devotional writings, but even took the trouble, in a regular series of letters, to point out in what manner such books might be studied with the greatest advantage. And as he advanced nearer the period when 'all must give an account,' he appears most eagerly impressed with the value of that instruction which he had himself received, and considered as the best gift he could bequeath. As his last illness increased, his letters assume a tone of steady resignation, and an affecting consciousness that his departure was at hand.

After the ample enjoyment of an uncommon portion of good health, promoted rather than injured by his laborious habits, he, for the first time, felt an alarming change about the beginning of the year 1828. This appeared in a paralysis of the left eye, and although he recovered from it, it was obvious that his constitution was beginning to give way, which was the less to be wondered at, as he had now far exceeded the common term of human life. When Parliament met, however, he made his usual preparations, and began his usual labours, with as much apparent zeal and energy as on any former occasion *, but doubtless at the expence of greater exertion. He observed, a few

* July 4, 1828. A Member having expressed an impatience for the printing of some papers, The Speaker said, he "was sure the Right Hon. Gentleman would give credit to every department for the readiness which was displayed by them severally; but he should then say, that never since he had the honour of filling the situation he held, had the Printer been so pressed as during the present Session. There was no doubt a justifiable eagerness on the part of Hon. Members to have the papers they moved for printed; but as he saw some Members of that very im-

days before his death, that he had been for some months aware that this would be his last regular effort, but that he had determined never to relax from his duties while Parliament sat. The Session terminated on the 28th of July, and one of his last labours was the printing of that Report, so honourable to himself, from which we have made a very interesting extract. Soon after, becoming more sensible of his decay, he took a solemn leave of the principal persons employed in his large establishment, and intimated, as his own firm belief, that he should see them no more. This farewell act could not fail to make an affecting impression; and some of them, to whom he was particularly endeared by his kindly habits, could not help wishing that his fears might be imaginary.

After this, however, his health rapidly declined, yet he never lost his cheerfulness. The many letters which he wrote at Worthing, to which he repaired in quest of ease, if not health, in the early part of September, evince that the discharge of his Christian duties, and the expression of his Christian feelings, were always uppermost. Nor indeed had the exercises of piety been ever remitted, even during the most urgent periods of active employment. His mind and memory was amply stored with religious sentiment, derived from his habitual perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and such helps as are afforded by the writings of the most eminent English divines.

Still he persisted in the firm belief that his days were numbered. He seemed, like the Jewish Monarch, to hear the awful message, 'Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live.' While listening to this voice, he entered with promptitude and spirit on the arrangements which his property required, that, to use his own words, he might 'die in peace and love with all mankind, and particularly with those who were so near and dear to him.' With such sentiments, it was his peculiar happiness that, upon a retrospect of former intentions, he found no duties neglected, either of affection or gratitude, which many are apt to delay until the performance becomes painful and imperfect, if not impossible. He had no enemy to conciliate, nor forgotten obligation to discharge; and his only anxiety seems to have been to close life with fresh proofs of his regard for his numerous offspring—to be able to express to them his last affectionate wishes, and to bestow upon them his last caresses. All this he was in some measure enabled to do, although interrupted by increasing debility. While it remained possible to pen a blessing, he sent it to all his children, and to his acquiescence in the will of the Almighty added many a fervent Amen.

As far as business or property was concerned, he left nothing to disturb the tranquillity of a death-bed. Ambition, such as he entertained, had been gratified; and his schemes of life had never been frustrated. They all depended on the efforts of industry and the principles of integrity, and he was constant in both. As a master, he was a strict disciplinarian, and considering the imperfect state of domestic education among the lower classes, it was humane as well as expedient that he should make up for what the parent neglected; but his kindness and condescension made him beloved by the youth who served under him, and whose interest he promoted with paternal benevolence. In a word, he did not, like many, grow less tender as he grew older. The very last letters he addressed to the younger branches of his family are as full of parental feeling and eager desires for their welfare as any he had ever written.

After a month's residence at Worthing, passed, for the most part, in helpless weakness and decay, but cheered by the attentions of filial affection, he returned, by slow journies, to his son's house in Southampton-street; and on his arrival expressed himself, in prayer, with pious gratitude, that he had been enabled to die in the arms of his family. During the few days that remained of his life, he took leave of his family individually, explaining to each the provision he had made for them, dispersing among them tokens of remembrance, and bestowing upon them his blessing. When visited by the few friends he was

portant Committee (the Finance Committee) present to bear him out in the assertion, that the labour of the Printer during this Session, both as to the mass of matter, and the expedition with which it was prepared, was unparalleled. The pressure of the voluminous papers required for that Committee, coupled with others which were from time to time of immediate necessity, would account for the non-production of others. Every attention had been paid; and it was but justice to bear this testimony to the merits of a most assiduous officer, who spared not his time in working himself and superintending the work of others, in order to execute what was entrusted to his care; every part of which he performed with an accuracy as remarkable as was the dispatch."

able to see, the interchange of mutual feeling and respect was sincere and affecting. To his attendants he was particularly kind, and thankful for the assistance they afforded, which became more necessary and unremitting as his weakness increased. At length he was released from all sickness and sorrow on the evening of the 29th of October, in the 77th year of his age. He was interred Nov. 6, in the parish church of St. Giles's in the Fields.

Mr. Hansard has left a widow nearly his own age, and three sons and two daughters. His eldest son Thomas had many years before his father's death established himself in Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, whence he has lately removed to Paternoster-row; and his two other sons James and Luke, who had long been in partnership with him, continue the printing establishment, which the subject of this memoir raised to its present eminence; of which he was so long the able and successful guide; and the credit and utility of which are likely to be perpetuated by those to whom he was not only an affectionate parent, but an assiduous preceptor and adviser.

THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBERG.

Since the memoir of the late Queen of Wirtemberg, printed in our last Number, was written, a pleasing tribute to her memory from the pen of a native of her adopted country, has been received. It consists of extracts from the sketch of her Majesty's life which was read at her funeral, after an impressive discourse on the text, "The memory of the just is blessed."

"The Queen Dowager, eldest daughter of George the Third, was born on the 29th of September, 1766. In her early years a foundation was laid in her mind for distinguished knowledge of modern languages and of history, which was deeply impressed by an extraordinary memory, and in maturer years excited the admiration of those who had the honour of conversing with her. This love of study was chiefly encouraged by her father, whose inseparable companion the young princess was, and whom she amused in his leisure hours by reading to him. To her literary occupations was added a remarkable talent for the arts of design, which was cultivated under the superintendence of the celebrated Benjamin West, and which, when among us, she applied with great taste in embroidery and other female works, as agreeable presents to her friends on various occasions, and as ornaments for the apartments of the royal palace.

"By her marriage with his late majesty King Frederic, then hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, (Sept. 1797,) our country became her second home. Her life was divided between this and her native country; thirty-one years she had passed in England, and thirty-one more among us. From her first arrival in Wurtemberg, she acquired the love of all persons by her affability and her extensive charity. She knew no greater pleasure than that of alleviating the distress of others, and in sending no one away without giving consolation and assistance.

"In her private life the greatest activity prevailed: she was dressed early in the morning, and ready for various occupations. Her time was wisely appropriated, and employed partly in reading, especially religious and historical books, partly in writing letters, particularly to her family, to which she was tenderly attached, and partly in drawing and other female pursuits. To the King her husband she was wholly devoted, and painfully felt his loss. Every year she celebrated his birth-day by divine service—on which occasion a sermon on his memory was preached—and afterwards visited the vault, (which she often did at other times,) to pray by the coffin of the deceased. Her health, which was visibly impaired after his death, never kept her from this ceremony; and often she went down to this solemn duty ill, and appeared to be strengthened when she came out again. In general, sincere piety was a distinguished trait in the character of this princess, and became a source of the noblest and most unwearied charity.

"Since the death of her husband, October 30, 1816, she resided in the palace of Ludwigsberg. This town and its environs, and next to that, Teinach, in the Black Forest, celebrated for its mineral waters, (of which residence she was very fond, and where she went every year for health,) were, in an especial degree, the scenes of her beneficence; and she considered these two places, though without excluding others, as the sphere peculiarly assigned to her by Providence. Here she practised the great art of dispensing wisely. God had placed in her hands the means of doing good, and also the love of it in her heart; so that she not only bestowed largely but judiciously, and almost always contrived to multiply her benefits by the manner in which they were conferred. She did not give to poor people barren and often injurious alms, but made herself acquainted with their wants, and in general preferred paying their rent, in order,

as she said to help at the same time, both the poor tenant and the landlord, and to preserve or restore harmony between them. Workmen who had fallen into decay, she relieved by finding them employment, for which she paid liberally; and their work was again used by her for new benefits. Above all, she extended her generosity to the private support of respectable persons who had fallen into distress, and in the education of children, either orphans, or those whose parents had not the means; apprenticed the sons of indigent parents, and gave money to those who had behaved well in their apprenticeships, to enable them to travel and improve themselves in foreign countries. She was also very liberal to public charities; and all this was done in the quietest manner, through the medium of various persons, and often through entirely secret channels. She expressly forbade any one publicly to praise, or even to speak of her benevolent actions.

The judgment with which she practised the art of relieving the distressed was equalled by the ingenuity with which she made presents to persons to whom she was attached, or to faithful servants. In these cases, also, she preferred bestowing what was useful, never repeating the same gift, so that the new present was something which seemed wanting to complete a former one; and what would have been superfluous of itself, was only a link in the chain of her gratifying remembrances. Christmas was in particular a festival for her; she wished that every body about her, and especially children, should rejoice on that festal occasion. With the industrious kindness of a good mother, she remained at her work for days together, and spared no pains to complete every thing; and when the happy eve was come, she sat in the circle which she had collected around her, and looked with silent delight at the joy of which she was herself the author.

With this liberality to others, the Queen was extremely simple and unostentatious, and in this might be a model for her sex. When those about her tempted her to incur any extraordinary expense, she would answer, 'If I did not limit my own expenses, how should I have enough for others?' Her goodness of heart and condescension rendered all those who had the happiness to be near her so attached to her, that all did their utmost to anticipate her wishes. She was most affectionately attached to all our royal family, especially to the King and Queen, by whom she was beloved as if she had been their own mother. Meantime she preserved the warmest attachment to her native country, for whose manners, constitution, and welfare, she always retained a genuine British feeling; and though her health was very weak of late years, she was induced, in the spring of 1827, by the desire of once more seeing her beloved family, to undertake a journey to England. She arrived there without any accident. The persons who accompanied her Majesty on this occasion cannot find terms to describe the landing in England: the affectionate reception given her by her royal brother and all her august relations; the delightful domestic circle into which she returned after an absence of thirty years; and the acclamations of the people, whenever they saw, even at a distance, the favourite daughter of George the Third. One of her own most ardent desires was fulfilled. Her bodily sufferings appeared to be removed by the joy which she felt. She seemed to live again in the remembrances of her youth; no friend, no old servant had been forgotten. Where any persons with whom she used to deal were still in business, she sent for them and made some purchases.

The return home was destined to show her strength of mind and her trust in God in the brightest light. On the second day after she had embarked, when she was very ill, and much agitated by the parting with her family, a violent storm, at the mouth of the Thames, threatened her and all on board with the most imminent danger. In this trying moment her attendants could not sufficiently admire the unshaken courage of the Queen. Her countrymen who accompanied her went to her cabin to console her; but they found her in no want of consolation: composedly lying on a sofa, she said to them, 'I am here in the hand of God, as much as at home in my bed.' The peril passed away, and the august traveller returned in safety to the arms of the King and his consort. Unhappily her bodily sufferings increased after that period, and dropsy in the chest gradually manifested itself. At the same time, pains in the head, to which she had been subject for many years, and other symptoms, gave reason to apprehend that part of the brain was affected, which, on dissection, has been found to be the case. From the 30th of September she evidently grew worse; and on the 6th of October, in the afternoon, she expired without a struggle, gently and imperceptibly, in the arms of her son, and surrounded by grandchildren, relations, and faithful servants.

SIR A. S. HAMOND, BART.

Oct. 12. At his residence near Lynn in Norfolk, in his 90th year, Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. F.R.S.; a Captain in the Royal Navy, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, and formerly Comptroller of the Navy.

This venerable and much respected officer was born at Blackheath, Dec. 17, (old style), 1738, the only son of Robert Hamond, Esq. a merchant and considerable ship-owner, by Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Snape, of Limekilns, near Blackheath, Esq. His baptismal name he received from his uncle, Andrew Snape, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and one of the Chaplains to Queen Anne. He entered the naval service in 1753, and was appointed a Lieutenant of the Magnanime 74, at the particular request of her Captain, Earl Howe, in June 1759. On the 20th of November in that year, the Magnanime formed part of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, in the action off Quiberon, in which the French lost six ships of the line. Lieut. Hamond served under Earl Howe until the end of the seven years' war, was made a Commander in the Savage sloop, about 1765, and obtained the rank of Post-Captain, Dec. 7, 1770.

After serving for some time as Flag-Captain to Lord Howe, in the Barfleur, of 90 guns, he obtained the command of the Arethusa frigate, in which he was employed on the American station nearly four years. At the commencement of the colonial war he joined the Roebuck, a new ship, mounting 44 guns on two decks, and soon after entered upon a series of most active and perilous services, in the rivers Delaware and Chesapeake. In June 1776, he accompanied Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham and his military colleague, Gen. Sir W. Howe, to the reduction of New York; and on the 9th of October, Capt. Hamond accompanied Capts. Hyde Parker and C. Ommanney, of the Phœnix and Tartar, up the North River, for the purpose of intercepting any supplies which might be sent to the rebels by that channel. The ships sustained a heavy cannonade on passing the enemy's batteries, by which the Roebuck had ten men, including a lieutenant, killed; and eighteen wounded.

On the 23d of July, 1777, Lord Howe sailed from Sandy Hook, with a fleet of 276 sail, having on board a considerable body of troops, destined for the reduction of Philadelphia. Owing to calms and adverse winds, it was the 14th Aug. before his Lordship reached the Chesapeake. On the 11th Sept. the Americans were defeated in a severe battle fought at Brandywine; Gen. Washington fled to Philadelphia; but finding that he could not maintain his position there, without the hazard of a general action, abandoned that capital to its fate, and continued his retreat several miles higher up the river. A few days after, the Delaware frigate, assisted by some other armed vessels, attempted to obstruct the British troops, who were employed to erect batteries next the sea. Upon the falling of the tide, she got aground, and was taken possession of by the Roebuck: her consorts having cut their cables and pushed up the river, Capt. Hamond appointed his First-Lieutenant to command the prize, and pursue them; which he accordingly did, and destroyed the whole of them, amounting to seventeen sail. Before the ships of war could proceed higher up the river, it was necessary that several machines, resembling chevaux-de-frize, which the enemy had sunk to block up the passage, should be removed. This arduous undertaking was entrusted to Capt. Hamond, who, after much perseverance and great exertions, succeeded in weighing a sufficient number of them to secure a safe channel for the ships, notwithstanding he was greatly annoyed by the enemy's floating batteries. The next object was to dislodge the Americans from the strong posts which they held at Red Bank and Mud Island. To effect this service, on the 22d Oct. the Augusta, Somerset, Isis, and Merlin, commanded by Capts. Reynolds, Cornwallis, Ourry, and Reeve, were ordered to cannonade the batteries on the island. Unfortunately, the Augusta, by some accident, took fire; and the other ships being obliged to withdraw, the Roebuck covered her till she blew up, to prevent the Americans getting possession of her. This service Capt. Hamond performed under a very severe fire, his springs having been cut three several times; and when heaving upon the fourth, fourteen men were knocked down by one shot, which completely cleared two opposite capstern bars.

On the 15th Nov. a more vigorous and successful attack was made on Mud Island, by the Somerset, Isis, Roebuck, Pearl, Liverpool, and three smaller vessels: the cannonade was so furious that the enemy were driven from their guns, and retired in great confusion. Those on the main soon shared the fate of their countrymen on the island, by which means a free communication was opened with Philadelphia by water. The Roebuck, on this occasion, had three men killed and seven wounded. The total loss sustained by the other ships was no

more than three slain and thirteen wounded. At the close of 1778, Capt. Hamond received the honour of knighthood for his very distinguished conduct.

During the ensuing two years, Sir Andrew was constantly employed on a variety of hazardous services, rendered necessary by the peculiar nature of the war. In Feb. 1780, he accompanied Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, who had recently hoisted his flag in the Roebuck as Commander-in-Chief on the American station, on an expedition against Charlestown, in South Carolina; from whence he returned to England with the official despatches relative to its reduction. During the operations against that place, he appears to have acted, per order, as Captain of the Fleet.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Sir Andrew Hamond was appointed Lieut.-Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and Commodore and Resident Commissioner at Halifax, where he remained until the conclusion of the war. He returned to England, about June 1783, and on the 10th of December following, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew Capt. Andrew Snape of Douglas.*

From this period we find no mention of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, until the commencement of 1785, when he hoisted a broad pendant on board the Irresistible, of 74 guns, as Commodore and Commander-in-Chief in the river Medway and at the Nore, which appointment he held till 1788. He also sat as a member of the board appointed to investigate and report on the expediency and efficacy of certain plans which had been proposed for the better security of the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

During the Spanish armanent, and the altercation that afterwards took place between Great Britain and Russia, Sir Andrew commanded the Vanguard 74; and on that ship being put out of commission, in the autumn of 1791, he was appointed to the Bedford, another third rate, in which he continued until the commencement of the French revolutionary war, when he removed into the Duke, of 90 guns. In 1793 he was nominated a Commissioner of the Navy Board, of which he became Deputy-Comptroller in February 1794; and in the following August, on the death of Sir Henry Martin, he became Comptroller of the Navy; in which high and laborious office he remained till early in 1806, when on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired with a pension of 1500*l. per annum.* In 1796 he was elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; and at the general election in the same year he came into Parliament for the borough of Ipswich, after a sharp contest with Messrs. Crickett and Middleton. He was re-chosen in 1802 without any opposition; but retired in 1806.

Sir Andrew Hamond married, March 8, 1779, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Henry Græme, of Hanwell Heath, co. Middlesex, esq. (a Major in the army), and by her he had one son and one daughter; 1. Sir Graham-Eden Hamond, a Rear-Admiral and C. B., who has succeeded to the Baronetcy. He married Miss Kimber of Cornwall, and has several children. 2. Caroline married in 1804, to the Hon. Francis-Wheler Hood, who was Lieut.-Col. of the Third Regiment of Guards, and Adjutant-gen. of the 2d Division of Lord Wellington's army, when slain at the battle of Orthes, March 2, 1814. He left her the mother of a son, now heir-apparent to his grandfather Viscount Hood, and other children.

* Of this gallant officer, who also was knighted in 1789, see a short memoir in our vol. lxvii. p. 533. His son, Andrew Snape Douglas, Esq. is now Secretary of Embassy at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

R. P. DUNDAS, ESQ.

June 1. At his seat, Newbury, co. Kildare, Ralph Peter Dundas, esq.

He was the only son of the late General Ralph Dundas, of Manor, North Britain, first cousin to the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was married to Marianne, daughter of the late John la Touche, esq. M.P. of Harristown, co. Kildare, and sister to the present Member for that county, and to the Countess of Llandaff. Mr. Dundas was from his infancy educated for the military profession, and at an early period of his life served in the continental war, and was at the taking of Valenciennes, where he was Aid-de-Camp to the General his father, (as he was afterwards in Ireland, during the Rebellion of 1791). In mind, appearance, and manner he was a perfect gentleman, and has not left a more generous or benevolent heart to lament the loss. He was interred in the family vault at Harristown. The funeral was attended by gentlemen from all parts of the county.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 31. At Knighton-house, Halnaker, Sussex, aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Payne*, D. C. L. Dean of Laws, and Law Fellow of

St. John's coll. Oxford. He proceeded B. C. L. 1807, D. C. L. 1812.

Sept. 7. At his son's residence at Downend, Glouc. after a short illness, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Spilsbury*.

Sept. 8. At Hoggeston, Bucks, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Howard*, for forty-five years Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's coll Camb. B. A. 1780, and was presented to Hoggeston in 1782 by Earl Stanhope.

Sept. 10. At Esher, aged 87, the Rev. *Wadham Diggle*, fifty-one years Rector of that parish, and of Fifield, Wilts. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, M. A. 1766; and was presented to both his livings in 1777, to Esher by his College, and to Fifield by the King.

Sept. 29. At Geneva, of consumption, after a lingering illness, aged 28, the Hon. and Rev. *Hugh Anthony Rous*, Vicar of Reydon cum Southwold, Suffolk, brother to the Earl of Stradbroke. He was the fourth son of John first and late Earl of Stradbroke, by his second wife Charlotte-Maria, sister of Abraham Whittaker, of Lysonhouse, Herefordshire, esq. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford: and was presented to his living by his father.

Oct. 1. At the Hermitage, Beaumaris, the Rev. *Samson Sober Wood*. He was the only surviving son of the late Samson Tickel Wood, esq. and grandson to the late Comberbatch Sober, esq

Oct. 3. At Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 77, the Rev. *Jacob Chilton*, Rector of Eyke. He was of an antient Suffolk family, and the third of the same Christian name that has graduated at Cambridge since the Restoration. He was of Trinity college in that University, B. A. 1774. In 1776 he was instituted, on his own petition, to the Rectory of Eyke; as well as, on the presentation of Thomas Gross, gent. to the Vicarage of Mendlesham, which latter benefice he resigned in 1787. In 1811 he was presented by the Earl of Rochford to the Rectory of Easton, which also he afterwards resigned.

Oct. 13. At Marlborough, the Rev. *James Townsend Lawes*, master of the grammar school in that town, Vicar of Halberton, Devon, and Perpetual Curate of Easton, Wilts. Mr. Lawes had been for many years the under master of Warminster school, when he was appointed to Marlborough school in 1808, at which time it had been for several years almost without a scholar. The high character and respectability which that school has since acquired, were therefore chiefly attributable to his talents and indefatigable exertions, and were gratifying rewards of his successful labours. The friendly intercourse always maintained between him and his former pupils, fully evinced with what cordiality he was esteemed by them; and he is deeply lamented for his social qualities and the goodness of his heart. He took the degree of M. A. as of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, in 1813. He was presented to Easton by the Earl of Aylesbury; and to Halberton by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol in 1821.

Oct. 15. The Rev. *John Monkhouse*, Rector of Bramshot, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1786, and he was presented to his living by that Society in 1809. He was brother to Thomas Monkhouse, D. D. F. S. A. also Fellow of Queen's, and for a few years Principal of Edmund hall. He died in 1793; and some particulars of him will be found in our vol. LXIII. pp. 479, 496; vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 448.

Oct. 21. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 85, the Rev. *Joseph Davidson*, He was of King's coll. Camb. B. A. 1771, M. A. 1774, and subsequently elected Fellow.

Oct. 27. At a son-in-law's on Kingsdown near Bristol, the Rev. *Richard Howell*, of Chipping Sodbury, Glouc. formerly officiating minister of Preese, in Shropshire, and of Congresbury in Somersetshire, during a period of thirty years. He was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, M. A. 1789.

Oct. 29. In London, where he had arrived a few days before for medical advice, the Rev. *William Hooker Hughes*, B. D. He was the second son of Edward Hughes, esq. of Smeeth-hill house, in Kent; and was of Oriel college, Oxford. He is deeply regretted by those who were acquainted with his conspicuous talents and the urbanity of his disposition

Nov. 6. At Flaxton, near York, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Bowman*, M. A. late of Beverley, and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Bowman, Rector of Craike, and Vicar of Hessle, co. York.

Nov. 7. At Wensley, Yorkshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Jacob Costobadie*, Rector of that parish. He was son of the Rev. Jacob Costobadie, also Rector of Wansley, who died in 1802, after having held the living for fifty-three years. He had been of Jesus college, Camb. LL. B. 1748; and the son, having become a member of the same house, proceeded B. A. 1781, being the twelfth Wrangler of that year; M. A. 1784, was afterwards elected Fellow, and for a short time officiated as tutor. Having been presented by the Society to the church of All Saints in Cambridge, Mr. Costobadie was married at Newark, July 14, 1796, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milnes, of that place. He afterwards held the college living of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire; and in 1802 exchanged that Vicarage for the Rectory of Graveley, in the same county, also in the patronage of Jesus college. But on being presented a few months after to the Rectory of Wensley, then vacant by the death of his father, he relinquished all his

college preferment. Mr. Costobadie was of all men the least ostentatious, and it was impossible to be intimately acquainted with him, without being delighted with the goodness of his heart, and, when he was in health, with the amiable playfulness of his manners. He has left a widow and ten children of whom Hugh Palliser Costobadie took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1823, being, like his father and grandfather, a member of Jesus college; and has been ordained since his father's death.

Nov. 10. At Botley, at an advanced age, the Rev. *James Neale.* He was the son of the Rev. James Neale, M. A. late Curate of Aldbourne, Wilts, well known to the literary world by various publications, especially by a translation of the Book of Hosea from the Hebrew, with a Scripture Commentary and Notes,—a work in high repute at the time, but now extremely scarce. His son, the subject of this notice, was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, where he took his B. A degree in 1771, as the sixth Junior Optime of that year; and Perpetual Curate of Allerton Malleverer, near York. For more than seven years he had been almost bed-ridden; and during the long period of his sufferings his Bible was his constant companion, every page of which bears witness how intensely its sacred contents engrossed his mind: its promises were his stay under trouble, and support in death. His departure was so placid and tranquil that it was imperceptible to his surrounding friends.

Nov. 13. At Potnalls, near Egham, the Rev. *Thomas Bisse.* He was great-nephew to Philip Bisse, D. D. Bishop of Hereford. His grandfather and father were both named Thomas, and both clergymen. The former was preacher at the Rolls, and King's Chaplain; and the author of numerous Sermons (see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 120). The clergyman now deceased was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M. A. 1783. He married in 1787 Miss Katherine Townsend, of Ham; and afterwards purchased Potnall-park, in the parish of Egham, and there built a house. Mrs. Bisse died in 1815.

Nov. 15. At Woolwich, aged 65, the Rev. *J. Messiter*, many years Garrison Chaplain there, and a Justice of the Peace for Kent.

Nov. 21. At Dantsey, Wilts, aged 62, the Rev. *George Bisset*, Rector of Dantsey and Vicar of Malmesbury. He was educated at Westminster school, where he was admitted a King's Scholar in 1779, and elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1782. He attained the degree of M. A. in 1790; was presented to Malmesbury in 1793 by the King, and to Dantsey in 1800 by the Earl of Peterborough.

Nov. 21. At Chichester, the Rev. *Charles Pilkington*, Canon-residentiary of that Cathedral, Prebendary of Eastham, and Rector of Eastergate. He was son of the Rev. Charles Pilkington, D. D. who died in 1797, having been twenty-four years Vicar of Findon, in Sussex, a living in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford. His son now deceased was of the same Society, a grand-compounder for the degree of M. A. in 1801. He was presented to the Prebend of Eastham, in the Cathedral of Chichester, in 1803; to the Vicarage of Chidham, in Sussex, in 1813, by E. M. Mundy, esq.; to his Canonry and to Eastergate in 1825.

Nov. 25. Aged 62, the Rev. *West Wheldale*, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields. He was son of Mr. West Wheldale, Alderman of Boston, who died in 1788, and was formerly Fellow of Brazenose coll. Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1792, and by which society he was presented to his living in 1804. In the same year he also accepted the Vicarage of Frampton in Lincolnshire, but he resigned that preferment in 1811.

Nov. 29. At Cheltenham, aged 29, the Rev. *Daniel Richard Leake Moxon*, eldest son of the late Wm M. esq. of Cottingham.

At Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. *Wm. Stracey*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B. A. 1795, and was presented to his living in 1810 by Dr. Pelham, then Bp. of Exeter.

Nov. 30. Aged 80, the Rev. *Charles Woolsey Johnson*, Rector of Datchworth, Herts, and of Whitnash, Warw. and Vicar of Witham-on the Hill, Linc. He was son of Geo. Woolsey Johnson, esq. and was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1770, being 6th Junior Optime of that year; M. A. 1773. He was presented to Witham by G. W. Johnson, esq.; and to Datchworth by his college in 1786

Dec. 4. At the Elms, Solihull, aged 30, the Rev. *J. S. B. Yates*, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Wm. Yates, of that place.

Dec. 7. At Tottenham, aged 35, the Rev. *Joseph Shrimpton Brooksbank.*

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 15. Mary, widow of Hon. Rodomorie Dominicetti, M. D.

Nov. 16. At his daughter's, Mrs. Col. Norris, Connaught-square, aged 80, W. Harcourt Torriano, esq. late E. I. C.'s service.

In Chesterfield-street, Harriot, widow of Rich. Croftas, esq. of West Haring, Norfolk.

Nov. 20. In Millman-str. aged 43, Joshua Mills Nelson, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 4 years, Arthur, son of Rev. Dr. Russell, of Charter-house.

Nov. 21. At Camberwell, aged 67, Anne, relict of Rev. Ed. Parry, of Mold, and Rector of Llanyeras, Denbighshire.

Nov. 23. At Stockwell-common, aged 83, Francis Waring, esq.

Nov. 23. In Canonbury-square, Islington, aged 74, Margaret, widow of Francis Rivington, esq. of St. Paul's churchyard.

Nov. 24. In Henrietta-street, aged 79, G. Erck, esq.

Nov. 25. Aged 28, John Aldridge, esq. the son of James Aldridge, esq. of Northumberland-street.

In Seymour-st. the widow of J. G. Booth, esq.

Nov. 27. In Torrington-square, aged 59, James William Dunkin, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Nov. 29. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-place, Miss Jones, sister of Richard Jones, esq. of Drury-lane Theatre.

In Baker-st. aged 76, Susannah, relict of James Whatman, esq. of Vinters, Kent.

Nov. 30. At Underhill, near Barnet, aged 76, Mary, wife of Keane Fitzgerald, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 49, Charles Spyers, esq. of Wallop Lodge, Hants.

Aged 60, Joseph Remnant, esq. of Bloomsbury.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. Strickland, of the Royal Marines.

At the seat of his uncle, Sir Chas. Mill, Bart. Charles, son of late John Barker, esq.

In Harley-street, aged 68, the Lady Harriet Anne Barbara, wife of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and aunt to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Marchioness of Bute, and Viscountess Goderich. She was the second daughter (and twin with Henrietta Countess of Guilford, who died in 1794) of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albinia daughter and co-heiress of Lord Vere Bertie. She was married in 1789; and had a family, of whom a daughter Albinia, the wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, died June 3, 1827.

Rich. Read, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-st.

At Paddington, Wm. Wood, esq. late of the Army Pay Office.

In Bedford-st. Bedford-sq., John Charles De Boffe, esq.

At Ramsgate, C. Josi, esq. of Gerrard-st. Soho, late of Amsterdam.

Dec. 1. In Park-crescent, Thomson Bonar, esq. of Elmstead and Camden-pl. Kent.

In Mornington-pl. aged 77, Mrs. Anfossi.

Dec. 3. Aged 58, John Inwood, esq of Norland-place, Notting-hill.

In Gloucester-place, aged 79, James Sutherland, esq. formerly of Bombay.

Dec. 4. In the Clapham-road, aged 67, Anne, relict of John Wild, esq. of St. Martin's lane.

Dec. 6. The infant daughter of Captain W. E. Parry, R.N.

In Somerset-str. aged 93, Mrs. Fellowes, the relict of W. Fellowes, esq. of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

Dec. 7. Aged 51, Robert Lilly Storks, esq. of Camberwell, and of Lawrence-lane.

At Dulwich-common, aged 74, Thomas Peter Romilly, esq.

Dec. 8. Aged 34, Mary Anne, wife of Henry Oxenford, esq. of Camberwell.

In Abingdon-st. Mr. Geo. Greaves, many years attached to the Colonial Office.

At Torquay, aged 19, Charlotte Frances, eldest dau. of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, grand-dau. to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and niece to the Countess of Clare and Lord Gwydir.

Dec. 11. In Torrington-sq. Francis-Coleridge, youngest child of Alaric A. Watts, esq.

At Kensington, the widow of Mr. John Pugh, of Trinity-sq. who was unfortunately drowned while bathing at Gravesend in June last.

Dec. 14. At Guildhall, the wife of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. LL. D. Town Clerk of London.

In Cavendish-square, aged 76, William Phillips, esq.

BEDS.—*Dec.* 3. At Luton, Wm. Burr, esq.

BERKS.—Mary-Eliza, wife of the Rev. T. C. Everett, Reading.

Nov. 12. Francis Smith, esq. of Holt Lodge, near Newbury, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, Master of Westminster School.

Nov. 26. At Reading, aged 97, Mrs. Bearda.

Dec. 3. At Old Windsor, Elizabeth, widow of John Walkden, esq. of Highbury-place, and of London, stationer, who died in 1808, and of whom a brief notice will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. v. p. 739.

CHESTER.—*Nov.* 27. Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. M. Turner, Rector of Wilmslow.

Lately. At Chester, aged 50, the Rev. James Dunkerley, Minister of the Methodist New Connexion.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Coghlan, Lieutenant-Governor of Chester. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 92d foot in 1794, Captain 1795, Captain 66th foot 1803, and in 8th garrison battalion 1806, brevet Major 1808, Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1814. He was on the half-pay of the 2d garrison battalion.

CORNWALL.—*Dec.* 8. At Penzance, W. Gore Langton, esq. eldest son of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park, Somerset.

DEVON.—*Nov.* 28. At Torquay, Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Barry Domvile, late of Leigh, and eldest dau. of late W. Russell, esq. of Stanter's Court, co Worcester.

Dec. 1. At Parkerswell House, near Exeter, in her 88th year Mrs. Gifford, mother of the late Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 15. Aged 46, Mr. Wm. Spencer, attorney, of Dorchester.

Nov. 21. At Milton Abbas, aged 76, the Hon. Lady Caroline Damer, sister and sole heir of the last Earl of Dorchester, who died in 1808. She was the only daughter of Jo-

seph the first Earl, by Lady Caroline Sackville, only dau. of Lionel first Duke of Dorset, K. G.

DURHAM.—*Nov.* 30. At Pilmore House, in his 62d year, Gordon Skelley, esq. late a Lieut.-Col. in the army.

ESSEX.—*Nov.* 20. Aged 71, John Wilkin, esq. of Tolleshunt Knights.

Nov. 30. At West Ham, aged 63, Jane, wife of J. Blydestein, esq.

Dec 7. At Steward's, Romford, aged 81, Wm. Tolbutt, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Essex.

Dec. 9. At Snaresbrook, aged 71, Mrs. Capper.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov.* 21. At Clifton, Henry Parkes, esq. of Highbury Grange.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 29, Daniel Moxon, esq. of Cottingham.

Dec. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 77, Sarah Pickering, relict of the Rev. Samuel Pickering, late Rector of Bishop's Cleeve.

HANTS.—*Nov.* 25. At Downes House, Elling, Benj. Kingston, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Dec. 6. At Christchurch barracks, Caroline, eldest dau. of Maj. Cane, 5th dragoons.

Dec. 7. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 50, Major Wm. Robinson, late of the 8th foot. He was appointed Captain in that regiment in 1805, brevet Major 1813. Through many years of hard service, he proved himself an able and gallant officer; and left the army disabled, and covered with honourable scars. He had latterly sunk to painful imbecility; but intelligent and frank, though rough and unpolished, he was contemplated at once with compassion and respect.

HEREFORD.—*Nov.* 27. At Hereford, in her 43d year, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Aldridge, Bearfield, Wilts, and dau. of Dr. Myddelton, Heavitree, Devon.

KENT.—At Preston Court, near Wingham, Ann, wife of S. E. Toomer, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Robert Sloper, of Devizes.

Nov. 17. Catherine, wife of Thos. Gogney, esq. of Longlands, near Foots Cray.

Dec. 4. At Dover, aged 86, George Finch, esq.

Dec. 10. At Rome House, aged 73, Chatham, James Best, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the Cherry-holt, Skirbeck, aged 102, Mrs. Sarah Gunniss.

Dec. 2. At Grimsby, at an advanced age, Wm. Brackenbury, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec.* 13. John Featherstonhaugh, esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth.

NORFOLK.—*Dec.* 6. At Horstead, aged 49, Geo. Warren Watts, esq. late of Lamb's Conduit-street.

NORTHAMPTON.—At Laxton Hall, aged 62, the Right Hon. Catharine-Charlotte Lady Carbery, sister to the Earl of Arran and Marchioness dowager of Abercorn. She was the third daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran by his first wife the Hon. Catherine Annesley, daughter of the first Viscount Glerawly; was married in 1788 to the Earl of Arran, who was her first cousin (his mother being a daughter of the first Earl of Arran); and has left no children.

OXON.—*Nov.* 21. Aged 67, Hicks Wells, esq. of Hornton Grounds.

At Chastleton, in his 82d year, Arthur Jones, esq.

Dec. 3. Urban Fidkin, esq. formerly an attorney at Deddington.

Dec. 7. In his 82d year, William Taylor, esq. of Sandford House.

At Cornwell, in his 34th year, Francis Penyston, esq. a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 9. At Swincombe House, B. Keene, jun. esq. eldest son of B. Keene, esq. of Westoe Lodge, Cambridgeshire.

SOMERSET.—*Nov.* 28. At Milverton, aged 73, Charlton Yeatman, esq. M. D.

Dec. 5. At Bath, aged 76, Edmund Broderip, esq. of Wells.

Lately. At Bath, Major-Gen. Ambrose, of the Austrian service, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

At Chard, R. Cook, esq. of Ileigh Water.

Dec. 16. At his father's house, in Bath, Henry Hayward, esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset House, younger son of Francis Hayward, M. D.

At Axminster, Joseph, son of late Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Musbury.

Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Wm. Camplin, Rector of Weare.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov.* 20. At Lachford, Sophia, wife of the Rev. T. E. Rogers, Rector.

Lately.—At Boxford, Alex. Hogg, esq. Purser R. N. This officer was with Capt. Cooke in his voyage of discovery, 1777.

At Woodbridge, aged 81, Cornelius Collett, esq. banker.

SURREY.—*Nov.* 16. At Carshalton, the widow of Robert Houstoun, esq.

Nov. 21. At Epsom, Edw. Robert, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Moore, brother to the Earl of Mountcashell.

Nov. 22. Thomas Blair, esq. of Waltongrove and Welbeck-street.

Nov. 26. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Lisle, aunt to the Marquis Cholmondeley. She was Hester, dau. of George Viscount Malpas, by Hester, dau. and heiress of Sir Francis Edwardes, of Shrewsbury, Bart.

At Croydon, John D'Arley, Esq. of His Majesty's Colonial Audit-office, son of Major D'Arley.

Nov. 28. At Richmond-hill, Mrs. Chandler, of George-st. Bryanstone-sq. relict of the Rev. Dr. Chandler.

Dec. 7. At Epsom, aged 47, Mrs. Margaret Boulton, widow of the late Capt. Grey Boulton, of the 14th regiment of foot.

Dec. 14. At West Moulsey, aged 80, Edward Dodwell, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* 16. At Brighton, Harriet

Laura, second dau. of Sir Edm. Bacon, bart. of Raveningham Hall, Norfolk.

Lately.—At Yapton, aged 98, Mrs. Elizabeth Heather.

Dec. 11. At Horsham, Catherine, sister to Capt. Godwin, R. N.

WILTS.—*Oct...* At Salisbury, Mr. Dowding, banker and bookseller, and joint proprietor of the Salisbury Journal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Nov.* 12. At Hagley, aged 65, the Right Hon. George Fulke, 4th Lord Lyttelton. He was the eldest son of Wm.-Henry, the first Lord of the creation of 1794, by his first wife Mary, dau. and coheir of James Macartney, of Longford, in Ireland, esq.; he sat in Parliament for the borough of Bewdley from 1790 to 1796, and succeeded his father in the peerage Sept. 14, 1808. His lordship was a batchelor; and is succeeded by his half-brother Wm.-Henry, who married in 1812 a daughter of Earl Spencer, and has several children.

YORK.—*Nov.* 16. Aged 16, Jane, third dau. of the late Mr. Crosley, solicitor, Bradford; and *Nov.* 20, aged 14, William his third son.

Nov. 20. At Doncaster, Capt. Magill, late Adj. 3d West York militia.

Nov. 25. At Norton, Robert Wise, esq.

Aged 75, at Bolton-upon-Dearne, near Doncaster, Ann, relict of John Tyas, esq.

Nov. 27. At Wilsden, near Bingley, aged 68, George Tweedy, esq.

Dec. 17. At Roos, in Holderness, Lucy Dorothea, wife of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, brother to Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, Bart. She was a daughter and coheir of Henry Langford, of Stockport, in Cheshire, esq. was married May 14, 1799, and has left a family.

Lately. At Askham, Thos. Chivers, esq.

Dec. 2. At Hedon, the Rev. W. Kaye, Wesleyan Minister and Superintendent of the Patrington circuit.

Aged 48, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Wightman, of Balby, near Doncaster.

Dec. 10. In his 54th year, Geo. Lutton, esq formerly of the 34th regt. Capt. and Adjutant in the City of York Local Militia, and the last male descendant of an ancient family in the East Riding.

WALES—*Nov.* 19. At Ewenny Abbey, Glamorg. Elizabeth, widow of R. T. Picton Turberville, esq. the eldest brother of the gallant Sir T. Picton, K.C.B. She was the eldest dau. and coheir of the Rev. G. Powell, of Llanharan House, co. Glamorgan, and Prebendary of Tandaff.

Nov. 22. At her seat, Brynthinalt, Denbighshire, aged 61, the Right Hon. Charlotte Viscountess Dungannon, aunt to Lord Southampton. She was the third but eldest surviving dau. of Lord Charles Fitzroy, 1st Lord Southampton, by Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. She was married to Arthur Hill Trevor, 2nd and present Viscount Dungannon, in 1795; and had two sons, of whom the eldest survives, and the younger died in 1823. Her Ladyship's remains were brought to a family vault in London.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 19, to Dec. 23, 1828.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 1630	3285	Males - 1406	2793	Between	2 and 5	296	50 and 60 235
Females - 1655		Females - 1387			5 and 10	109	60 and 70 254
Whereof have died under two years old			752		10 and 20	121	70 and 80 216
					20 and 30	225	80 and 90 71
					30 and 40	237	90 and 100 15
					40 and 50	262	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
88 0	41 0	33 0	40 0	42 0	44 0

In the price of HOPS there has been but little variation since our last.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 24:	
Veal	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 1,125	Calves 136
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep 12,230	Pigs 100

COAL MARKET, Dec. 22, 30*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow. 74*s.* Mottled. 80*s.* Curd. 84*s.*——CANDLES. 7*s.* per doz. Moulds. 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, December 22, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135 0	£. 4 0
Barnsley	320 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	295 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	107 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400 0	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170 0	6 0
Dudley	59	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	110½	3 15
Forth and Clyde	610 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	302 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0
Grand Western	6 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	27¾	1 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	460 0	18 0
Leicester	330 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	88 0	4 0
Loughborough	3700 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	235 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	35 0	0 10
Neath	—	20 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	101 0	4 0
Regent's	25 0	—
Rochdale	102 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	26¾	1 6
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10
Stroudwater	500 0	23 0
Swansea	270 0	15 0
Thames and Medway	4 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	33 0	1 10
Ditto, Blank	24 0	1 1
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	810 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	255 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	205 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	62 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	90½ 0	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	89 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	220 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	78½ 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	78 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	97 0	5 3 2 do.
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 2 0
—— Ann. of 7l.	21½	0 19 3

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Forest of Dean	—	£ 2 12
Manchester & Liverp.	£45 pm.	—
Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	118 0	5 0
Grand Junction	—	2 10
Kent	31½	—
Manchester & Salford	36 0	—
South London	39 0	—
West Middlesex	69 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9⅛	4 p.ct.
Atlas	9½	0 10
British Commercial	4⅜	5½ p.ct
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4¾	0 5
Globe	156 0	7 0
Guardian	22 0	—
Hope Life	5¼	0 6
Imperial Fire	106 0	5 5
Ditto Life	8¼	0 8
Protector Fire	1 3	0 1 4
Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	76 dis.	—
Bolanos	125 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	41 pm.	—
British Iron	39½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	10½ dis.	—
General	7 pm.	—
Real Del Monte	150	—
Tlalpuxahua	27½	—
United Mexican	21 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	52½ 0	3 0
Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
City	185 0	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	10 dis.	—
Phœnix	1 pm.	6 p.ct.
British	12 dis.	—
Bath	18 0	0 16
Birmingham	77½ 0	4 0
Birmingham & Stafford	20 pm.	2 0
Brighton	12 dis.	—
Bristol	27½	7½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	17 dis.	—
Liverpool	292 0	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	8 pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	2½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	93⅜	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	84½	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Nov. 26, to Dec. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°		
26	55	57	52	29, 87	cloudy
27	48	54	54	30, 04	fair
28	56	60	53	, 07	fair
29	57	59	52	, 09	fair
30	59	54	54	, 06	fair
*D.*1	42	45	36	29, 92	cloudy
2	35	41	37	30, 35	fair
3	45	49	49	, 15	cloudy
4	52	55	50	, 19	cloudy
5	51	52	40	, 10	cloudy
6	50	53	51	29, 90	cloudy
7	51	54	50	, 63	rain
8	48	46	38	, 16	heavy rain
9	40	44	39	, 75	fair
10	45	50	49	, 90	fair

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°		
11	48	50	42	30, 10	fair
12	48	52	49	, 30	fair
13	51	54	51	, 30	fair
14	46	48	46	, 38	fair
15	42	45	48	, 21	cloudy
16	48	50	50	, 04	fair
17	51	54	52	29, 81	cloudy
18	55	56	44	, 45	rain
19	48	52	51	, 80	fair
20	52	55	54	, 96	cloudy
21	52	56	52	30, 05	cloudy
22	54	56	51	, 05	cloudy
23	50	53	48	29, 90	cloudy
24	47	53	51	, 60	cloudy
25	44	47	35	, 48	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

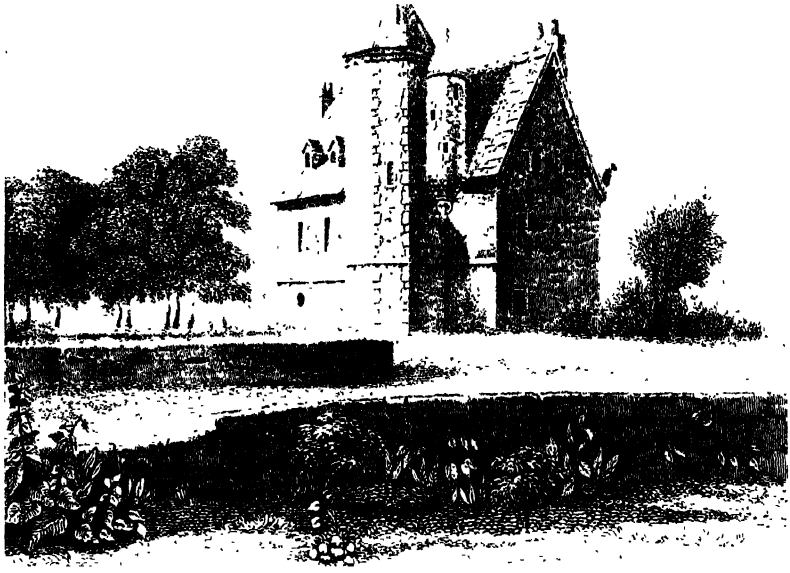
From November 27, to December 26, 1828, both inclusive.

Nov.&Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds	South Sea Stock	Ex Bills, 1000*l.*
27	208¼	85¼	6 96½	⅜ 94¼	94⅞	102½	⅞ 103⅞	19½	——	65 73 pm.	——	64 70 pm.
28	208¼	86	¼ 96¼	7 95	95⅛	102¼	3 104⅛	19¼	——	73 77 pm.	——	70 74 pm.
29	208	85⅞	6 86⅛	¼ ——	94⅛	102¼	⅛ 104	19⅛	240	73 77 pm.	——	72 69 pm.
1	207	85⅞	6 86⅛	¼ ——	94¼	102⅛	⅛ 104⅛	19⅛	Shut	68 pm.	96⅛	69 62 pm.
2	208	86	⅛ 86⅜	⅛ 95	95	102⅛	⅛ 104	19⅛	——	67 64 pm	96½	62 64 pm.
3	——	86⅛	86¼ 7⅛	95⅜	95¼	Shut	104¼	19⅛	——	62 61 pm	Shut	63 60 pm.
4	208¼	86½	Shut	95¼	95⅜	——	104⅛	——	——	64 68 pm.	——	61 65 pm.
5	208½	86⅜	——	95⅜	95	——	104⅜	19½	——	67 69 pm.	——	65 67 pm.
6	209	86¼	——	95¼	95⅛	——	104¼	19⅜	——	68 pm.	——	67 65 pm.
8	209	86⅜	——	——	95⅝	——	104	19⅜	——	64 67 pm	——	64 66 pm.
9	209	86⅜	——	95⅛	95⅛	——	104¼	19½	——	66 67 pm.	——	66 64 pm.
10	——	86¼	——	95	95	——	104⅜	19½	——	65 pm.	——	64 66 pm.
11	210	86¼	——	94⅞	95	——	104⅛	19⅜	——	61 pm.	——	64 60 pm.
12	——	86¼	——	95	94⅞	——	104⅛	19½	——	65 66 pm.	——	60 64 pm.
13	208½	86	——	——	94⅞	——	104⅛	19½	——	65 62 pm.	——	63 61 pm.
15	209	86¼	——	——	95⅛	——	104⅛	——	——	62 pm.	——	61 63 pm.
16	210	86⅛	——	95	95⅛	——	104¼	19⅜	——	64 pm.	——	63 65 pm.
17	209	86⅛	——	95	95⅛	——	104¼	19½	——	67 68 pm.	——	64 66 pm.
18	210	86¼	——	95⅛	95⅛	——	104⅛	19⅛	——	69 71 pm.	——	65 69 pm.
19	209½	86⅜	——	95⅜	95⅜	——	104½	19⅜	——	70 72 pm.	——	68 70 pm.
20	209½	86⅛	——	——	95¼	——	104⅛	19⅛	——	72 pm.	——	70 68 pm.
22	208½	86¼	——	——	95⅜	——	104½	19⅜	——	71 70 pm.	——	67 70 pm.
23	209¼	86½	——	95⅜	95¼	——	104⅜	19⅜	——	70 pm.	——	69 70 pm.
24	——	86¼	——	95½	95⅜	——	104⅞	19½	——	71 73 pm.	——	70 69 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	Hol.											

Old South Sea Annuities, Dec. 5, 86½.—10, 86.—12, 86.—17, 86⅛.—19, 86⅜.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCVIII. PART I.

Embellished with Views of the Castle of Plessis les Tours in Touraine, and Farley Castle, Somersetshire.

Mr. Urban, *York-street, Portman-square, June 2.*

THE accompanying drawing was made on the spot which it represents in September, 1825. The view is of the Castle of Plessis les Tours, or rather the remnant of it. The situation is about one mile and a half from Tours, in the province of Touraine, and 140 miles south of Paris. Louis XI. purchased the lordship of Montils from Hardouin de Maillé in 1463 for 1500 crowns, and then erected the new Castle there, since known by the name of Plessis les Tours. In 1469 the Cardinal Balue was confined there in a cage of iron bars, for betraying the King's secrets; but the Cardinal's friends having compelled the King to submit the affair of the imprisonment to the Pope, the latter decided that a Cardinal could not be judged except in the Consistory.

In 1470 Queen Margaret of England, and her son the Prince of Wales, went to Plessis, beseeching Louis's aid; and in 1476 Alphonso, King of Portugal, visited Plessis for the like purpose. In 1482 the King surrounded Plessis with "de grilles et de gardes;" and he died there the following year. The many dreadful contrivances which he fashioned for the torture and murder of his enemies and friends, are perhaps nowhere fully described. His companion and secretary, Philip de Comines, mentions some of them.

The Tower represented in the drawing was the prison of the King's son, the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. In a cave at a small distance, in the King's garden, the Cardinal was long confined: its security as a prison is still apparent by the brick and stone of the interior.

The present building is but a small portion of the Royal residence. The room at the back of that part of the Castle here represented, was the chamber where the tyrant died. At the Revolution the building was seized upon by the self-constituted Government, and sold piecemeal to various private individuals. The mansion is the residence of an opulent and respected farmer, whose absence, and the absence of all of his family and servants, prevented our party inspecting the interior.

The antient park is now in part meadow, in part arable, divided into small ownerships, and interspersed with labourers' cottages. Part of the park wall and fosse remains. Louis, to neutralize his wickedness, built in his park an extensive monastery, and placed a pious monk called St. Francis at its head.

This building has partially suffered by the Revolution; but considerable remains still exist. They are now used as a school for priests. The gateway in the wall, through which St. Francis went from the monastery garden into the King's park, in his daily visit to the King, is blocked up, but the shape of the aperture is nevertheless visible. The Castle is built with red brick, edged with stone; two small *crosses* apparent on the roof, are for *religious* protection against danger. The drawing which is sent you was made by a lady, and is minutely correct.

S. G.

Mr. Urban, *June 22.*

IN volume LX. p. 1186, you gave insertion to some account of the old Chapel at Farley in Somersetshire, and printed an epitaph therefrom; and in vol. LXIX. p. 745, was engraved a view of the gateway of the Castle. You will now oblige me by allowing the annexed sketch of part of the same Castle, forming a beautifully picturesque picture, to appear. The situation of the village is so delightful, that few of the tourists to the counties of Somerset or Wiltshire omit to pay a visit there; and the Castle, with its few embattlements, remains of towers,

and crumbling walls clothed with vegetation, as a garment to hide their decay; the interesting chapel with its monuments, splendid, curious, and venerable, recording the virtues, or reminding the spectator of the deeds of men who fought for their country, themselves, and their pride, are all calculated to afford an ample gratification to the reflective mind. I shall not go into a minute history of the possessors of this Castle; ample information may be gained by consulting Collinson's Somersetshire, Camden's Britannia, Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire; Sir R. Hoare's Modern Wilts, Heytesbury Hundred; and his Hungerfordiana; in which latter work will be found all the sepulchralia of the Hungerfords, in whose possession it continued for nearly 300 years. Like the rest of these venerable military structures, it has been gradually decaying, and now presents a most romantic appearance. Its ruins stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, embowered with oaks, walnut trees, and poplars. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying north and south; the court northward was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south; and was flanked by four round towers sixty feet in height. Each of these towers, the walls of which are five feet thick, were originally divided into three stories, the apartments lighted by narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining and beautifully veiled with ivy, one of which is seen in the annexed view. More than half also of the north-east tower is still standing: the southern wall being fallen down, the windows and old chimney-pieces, interwoven with ivy and wild roses, appear to view. The north-west tower is quite down, as are also almost all the intermediate walls and building, except a small portion of the parapet northward, which overlooks a deep dell, shaded with the thickest wood. In this court stood the great hall and the state apartments, decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture, and beautiful paintings. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with armour. But of these buildings, which, towards the close of the last century, were nearly entire, the smallest remnant now is not left standing, the whole area of the court being rudely strewed with the ruins, which lie in heaps, covered with weeds and luxuriant herbage. A large gateway led from this to the southern court, in which were the offices, &c. The principal entrance was on the east side, through an embattled gate-house, the shell of which is still standing; before it, there was formerly a draw-bridge over a deep moat, which surrounded the whole castle; the holes through which the pulleys of the bridge passed are still visible in the gateway wall, and over the arch are the arms and crest of the Hungerfords, boldly sculptured in the stone. On the eastern side of this court stands the chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps; this building has of late years been repaired (see a view in Britton's Beauties of Wilts); it consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former fifty-six feet in length, and nineteen and a half in breadth; the latter twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite: against the south wall stands the old pulpit, and underneath it are several pieces of armour, such as a head-piece, breast-plate, with a saddle, brought hither in an old chest from the castle hall before the time of its demolition. Behind the chapel stands the old habitation of Lord Walter Hungerford's two chantry priests, now converted into a dairy. The external walls of this part of the castle retain some of their pristine battlements.

The parish church of Farley stands on an eminence southward from the castle, and is of one aile, 92 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. At the west end is a small tower, containing five bells. N. R. S.

Mr. Urban, *June* 13.

In perusing the works of ancient writers, we occasionally meet with an allusion to the different wines of our forefathers: among these we find the Hyppocras wine. The following receipts, which are taken from various authors, may be interesting to some of your readers.

There is a curious receipt preserved by Mr. Astle, which gives directions how "to make ypocrasse *for lords*, with gynger, synamon, and greynes, sugour and turesoll; and for *comyn people*, ginger, canell, longe peper, and claryffyed hony." (Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 161.)

The following extract is taken from "The Secrets of Alexis," printed in 1562:

"*Excellent Ipocras.*

"Take an unce of synamon, of ginger 2 dragms, melligetta 3 dragms, cloves 2 deniers, nutmegges, galanga, of eche of them a denier, stampe all, and put it in a jelley bagge or strainer, then take a pint of the best redde or white you can get, or a pint of good malmesey or other stronge wine; mix well all together; than take a pound of sugre fyned, and having stamped it, put it into the other wine, and so poure it upon the strainer, wherein you did put the said wine with the spices, than having taken it oute, you must poure it againe so often, until it become as cleare as it was before, stirring it sometime in the strayner or bagge: and here note, that this is to make about a flaggon full, wherefore if you will have more, you must take a greater quantitie of the said thyngs; and to make it very excellent, you may bynde a lyttle muske in a fine linen clothe at the ende of the strainer, so that all the substances may passe over and upon it, the which by that meane will receyve the odour and sent of the said muske."

The next quotation is from Murrel's Book of Cookery, b. l. 7th edit. 1650:

"*A true and approved Receit, for ye right making of the best Ipocras.*

"Take of grains halfe a dragm, take of cinamon 4 ounces, of ginger two ounces, of nutmegges halfe an ounce, of cloves and mace of either a quarter of an ounce; bruise these well in a mortar, and infuse them in a gallon of white wine 4 or 5 dayes, the vessell being close stopt, then put to it a pound of sugar and a half, when the sugar is dissolved, put to it half a pint of rose water, and as much milk; let it stand a night, and then let it runne thorow an ipocras bagge, then may you put it into a fine new rundlet, if you purpose to keep it, or if you spend it presently, you may put it into certain pots for the present."

We see, by the foregoing account, the various methods of making Hippocras wine; that it was sometimes indifferently made, may be conjectured from the following quotation:

"Mrs. Howe of Grandon sent him (Dr. Kettle) a present of Hippocras and some fine cheese-cakes by a plain country fellow, her servant. The Dr. tasted the wine; 'what (say'd he) didst thou take this drinke out of a ditch,' &c." (Letters by Aubrey, p. 425.)

Yours, &c. J. A. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, June* 13.

NO point in political philosophy appears more delicate, nor perhaps, with respect to marriages between relations, is any part more difficult than to draw the exact line of demarcation where the laws of nature ought to cease, and where the civil laws ought to begin. To preserve the chastity and morals of the young ought to be a prominent part of every well-regulated human institution. Incest, and any communication between the sexes which even bears the remotest similarity to it, has in every civilized nation been universally held in the greatest horror and detestation. It is observed by Montesquieu, (than whom no author, perhaps, either ancient or modern, has developed with more accuracy the general spirit of laws and government,) "that the civil laws forbid marriages when by the customs received in a certain country they are found to be in the same circumstances as those forbidden by the law of nature; and they permit them when this is not the case. The prohibitions of the laws of nature are invariable, because the thing on which they depend is invariable; the father, the mother, and the children, necessarily dwell in the same house. But the prohibitions of the civil laws are accidental, because they depend on accidental circumstances: cousin-germans, and others dwelling in the same house, are accidental."

There seems an instinctive principle inherent in mankind, which induces them to unite into societies and communities; it is "the dictate of nature, and the institution of Providence." Marriage is certainly the most natural and the most requisite in such like associations: it is, as the ablest moralist and most eloquent orator of antiquity expresses it, "the original of a city, and the seminary of a state." It has universally been considered, at least among all civilized nations, as a contract so solemn and important, that, to secure it from violation, all the civil power, in conjunction with all the sacred rites of religion, have almost invariably been called in to ratify and confirm it. Though the law of England looks upon the act of marriage barely as a simple contract, by which two persons of opposite sexes mutually resolve to live together as husband and wife, yet it has always carefully provided (except during the short usurpation of Cromwell, when, more effectually to degrade the clergy, the solemnization of marriage was intrusted to

Justices of the peace, and celebrated in private houses), that the final ratification of it should be vested in the Church.

The cause which chiefly gave rise to these inquiries, and suggested the following reflections, was a question which has been much agitated in some recent numbers of your excellent Miscellany, whether the marrying a deceased wife's sister be lawful. This connexion is most unequivocally forbid by the canons ecclesiastical of the English Church,—"a man may not marry the sister of his wife." This prohibition has been strongly objected to by several of your late Correspondents, as entirely devoid of foundation, either in the natural law of civil polity, or in the perhaps more local injunctions of the Levitical code. It seems, however, to me at least, in the majority of instances, by no means inconsistent with the dictates of the former, and to be unquestionably implied in the precepts of the latter. The law of nature, which the civil law ought always to follow and strengthen as much as possible, upon which this union of sexes is permitted or forbidden, appears, as has been observed before, to depend in a great measure upon local manners and customs. The grand principle upon which it is founded is the general preservation of morals. For this cause too familiar connexions between relatives of opposite sexes, however remote the consanguinity may be, ought to be carefully avoided in every civilized and well-regulated government. To such a degree of affinity was this prohibition formerly extended, that even spiritual relations were expressly forbidden to contract matrimonial ties: the godfather was not permitted to intermarry with his god-daughter,—the catechist with the catechumen,—even two sponsors for the same child. The code of Justinian, though it allows the intermarriage of first cousins, expressly prohibits all these, on account of some supposed spiritual relationship. Prior to the Reformation, cousin-germans as well as second cousins were prevented from marrying by the canon laws of this country. Posterior to the time of Henry VIII. (owing, perhaps, in some measure to a considerable change having taken place in the manners and customs of the people, and undoubtedly more especially to annihilate the scandalous practices of the Romish Church, by the influence of which many of those restrictions had been introduced, on account of the excessive gain which it derived from the sale of indulgences in these particulars,) several of those abuses were abolished. In countries where it is customary, after marriage, for whole families still to cohabit in the same house, without being separated into distinct establishments, matrimonial restrictions are in the highest degree beneficial. For this reason the more ancient law at Rome prohibited the marriage of cousin-germans. Even in the present times in this country, an intimate and delicate communion not unfrequently exists between an unmarried and a married sister in the family of her brother-in-law. This circumstance alone, by the law of nature, unsupported by the civil jurisdiction, seems a sufficient barrier to prevent, in consequence of the married sister's death, any nearer union between the two survivors. Upon this principle alone, therefore, such an intermarriage may with justice become at least a matter of hesitation. The English canon law is in this particular, I believe, generally allowed to have its foundation on the Levitical injunctions of Moses.

Now really upon strict investigation I still find myself unable satisfactorily to believe that this relative union is, if not literally, at least impliedly, not virtually forbidden by the spirit of that code. Two of your Correspondents at p. 494 and 495 of your December Magazine, seem of an opinion directly contrary to this. The first passage referred to by them is ver. 9, chap. xviii. of the book of Leviticus, which "P." contends was intended solely and exclusively to apply to the case of a man marrying his *own* sister, and thinks the inference strengthened by the concluding words of the sentence, "the daughter of his father, *or* the daughter of his mother." A very different meaning, it appears to me, is legitimately deducible, as well from the Greek Septuagint as from the English translation. It is not expressed in either "the daughter of thy father, *and* the daughter of thy mother," which would undoubtedly have belonged solely to his own sister, but "the daughter of thy father, *or* the daughter of thy mother," attaching itself alone to the daughter of either of them. This prohibition, for the reason above assigned,

is equally consonant to the law of nature and to the divine command, and affords a strong instance where they ought certainly not to oppose each other.

Another of your Correspondents observes, that the only passage in that chapter of Leviticus which at all bears upon the subject, is the 18th verse, which he transcribes from the Septuagint, and infers from it that such a connexion (an intermarriage between the brother and sister-in-law) is so far from being prohibited, that it is rather sanctioned by it. The Greek preposition ἐπ' or ἐπι generally if not universally signifies *in addition to*; I should therefore be inclined to interpret the restriction, as extending only to the having two sisters at the same time, ἀντιζηλον ἀποκαλυψαι ἀσχημοσυνην, and by no means to relate to any posterior union. The Hebrew text, I am led to believe, forcibly corroborates this explanation. Upon the whole, I cannot help being fully persuaded that any circumstance which may lead to an expected union between a man and his deceased wife's sister, is equally repugnant to natural modesty, to all civil injunctions among civilized nations, and to the implied commands of the Deity. Notwithstanding the necessity and propriety of those regulations in general, and in most instances their coincidence with the Divine Will, I do not see why in some particular cases, (as in that of the patriarch Jacob, whose two wives were certainly sisters,) and to answer some particular purposes, these, and perhaps some others of the Levitical institutes might not occasionally be dispensed with. I am stupid enough also, I confess, not immediately to conceive the *very wide difference* which is supposed to exist in point of morality, between "a man's marrying an own brother's widow, and a deceased wife's virgin sister."

Far be it from me to wish the imposition of any new, or the unnecessary continuance of any old restraints upon marriage. By the encouragement which they give to licentiousness and debauchery, they are certainly in the highest degree, especially amongst the lower classes, detrimental to religion and morality. No human *general law* can, perhaps, be framed which shall be invariably productive of *good*: partial *evil* may occasionally result from it: but where the former evidently preponderates over the latter, the rule ought certainly to be established in every well-constituted State, and by every prudent legislator.

In further confirmation of Dr. Berriman's letter on this subject, referred to by your late Correspondents, permit me to prefix a concluding extract from the writings of Bishop Jewel, a divine not less famous for his piety and learning, than for the strenuous part which he acted, in widely diffusing the doctrines of the Reformation.

"Though (says he) I am not forbidden by plain words to marry my wife's sister, yet I am forbiddden by other words, which by exposition are plain enough; for when God commands me, that I shall not marry my brother's wife, it follows directly that he forbids me to marry my wife's sister. For between one man and two sisters, and between one woman and two brothers, there is like analogy and proportion."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

AS I am fond of seeing a new light thrown on an old subject, give me leave, through the medium of your pages, to return my thanks to your ingenious Correspondent "Jurisconsultus," for the assistance he has afforded us in your May number towards a new interpretation of the 18th chap. of Leviticus. Perhaps, indeed, he is scarcely aware of the merits of this discovery, not having duly considered how many minds it had eluded, though industriously directed towards it, and especially how completely it seems to have escaped the notice of the persons more immediately interested in it, and to whom it was originally addressed, I mean the Jews themselves. For if any man will take the trouble to consult our learned historian and antiquary Selden* on the subject, he will find that the Jewish expositors were divided into two sects, the one of whom held that marriages were prohibited by this chapter to the extent only of the several express declarations contained in the words, "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness," &c. while the other considered the prohibition to reach by analogy to several other cases of marriage. But none of these

* De Anno civili veterum Judæorum, cap. 2. Uxor Ebraica, cap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. De Jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Ebræorum.

learned men appear to have conceived the idea that this chapter had no application to the law of marriage. Above Jew and Gentile, therefore, must the authors of this invention be; indeed I do not see how we can refuse them the honour of being more knowing than Moses himself. CLERICUS

Mr. URBAN, *London, June* 10.

CHANCING to pass by the church of Allhallows, Barking, in this city, and seeing the door open, I was induced to enter that venerable edifice, and was much struck with the character and neatness of its interior. There are within its walls several ancient and interesting monuments, few of which I had time to notice. I, however, particularly observed one to the memory of John Bacon, formerly a citizen and Woolman of London, and Joan his wife. Neither Stowe nor Strype mention it, but in the work on London usually called, "Seymour's Survey," there is this description:

"In or near the chancel is a plated gravestone with this inscription,—'Hic jacet Joannes Bacon, quondam Civis et Woolman, ob. 6 Maii, 1437; et Johanna, ux' ejus.' Also in the figure of a heart is the word 'Mercy,' engraved, and here are these arms: two chevrons, in base an annulet."

This account is rather imperfect, the heart being surrounded by a garter thus inscribed:

Jh'u fili dei miserere mei.
Mater dei memento mei.

Nor is it altogether correct as regards the epitaph, which is literatim as follows:

Hic jacet Joh'es Bacon, quond'm Civis & Woolman London, qui obiit vj die Mense Maii, A'o d'ni Mill'imo cccc xxxvij; & Joh'a ux' ejus, quor' a'i'ab'ꝰ p'p'ciet' de'. Amen.

It is placed under the figures of a woman habited in the costume of the times, and a man in a gown furred at the sleeves, and standing on a woolsack, the badge of that fraternity with which the inscription tells us he was connected.

Not far from this there is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, representing wings, as the tomb belongs to one of the Vyrly, Wyrlay, or Wyrley family, whose crest is "a pair of falcon wings endorsed, issuing from a ducal coronet." This monument is not mentioned by Stow, and merely noticed by his annotator as "the tomb of Thomas Vyrly, vicar of this church, 1453." The inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet d'n's Thomas Vyrly, quond'm vicarius istius eccl'ie, qui obiit s'c'da die Mens' Decembr', Anno d'ni Mill'imo cccclliij.*

Yours, &c. D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

AS there are some errors in your Correspondent's account, p. 416, relating to the Natural History Society, I beg leave to send you the following particulars.

The Society for promoting Natural History was established, in London, 13th October, 1782. The original members were, Mr. Isaac Dalby, Mr. William Forsyth, Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. George Prince, Mr. John Prince.

The officers of the Society, in 1791, were, Viscount Lewisham, President; Dr. Ash, Rev. Edmund Poulter, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Francillon, Treasurer; Rev. John Hadley Swain, Secretary; Dr. George Fordyce, William Forsyth, esq., Everard Home, esq., John Woodd, esq., James Agar, esq., Mr. George Prince, and Mr. Day, Committee. The number of members in 1791 was 110, and honorary members 50.

The members met originally at a house in Golden-square, on the second and fourth Monday in every month, except August and September, at seven o'clock in the evening, and when five members (the original number) were present, they proceeded to business.—The subscription was one guinea a year, and one guinea admission; and nine guineas, besides the admission fee, exempted members from all future payments. The anniversary was kept on the second Monday in March. None of their communications were ever published.

When the Linnæan Society was established, in 1788, many of its members quitted, and joined that Society. From that time it dwindled away; they gave up their house in Golden-square, took apartments in Warwick-street, and afterwards held their meetings at the York Coffee-house, in St. James's-street. I am

* I think this date correct, though at variance with that given above.

not aware when their meetings finally ceased, but should suppose in 1794 or 1795.

The following are all that, I believe, are now living who were members in 1791:—James Agar, esq., Hare-court, Temple, 1787; Joshua Brooks, esq., Blenheim-street, 1786; Montagu Burgoyne, esq., Upper Brook-street, 1791; Everard Home, esq., Leicester-square, 1785; Rev. Rob. Nares, James-street, Westminster, 1789; William Smith, esq., Aldermanbury, 1789; Rev. Dr. Robert Thompson, Kensington, 1786. These were their residences, &c. at that time.

Dr. J. E. Smith had only lodgings at Chelsea; about 1790 he had a house in Great Marlborough-street, where he remained till the year after his marriage, 1797, when he retired from London to reside in Norwich. Of the original members of the Linnæan Society, now living, are, Robert Barclay, esq. Clapham; Sir T. Gery Cullum, Bart. Bury; Sam. Galton, esq., Birmingham; Aylmer B. Lambert, esq.; Dr. John Latham; Mr. Arch. Menn. R. A. Salisbury, esq.

Yours, &c. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I HAVE frequently observed shields inserted in the towers of churches, but I have hitherto been unable to discover the period when this custom arose. They often bear the arms of the Lords of the manor, or the owners of the neighbouring estates,—probably those who have contributed to the fabric.

There is also another circumstance connected with ecclesiastical architecture, which appears to be involved in some obscurity. In many places, particularly villages, the churches have only one aisle, or wing, and when this is the case the wall opposite the aisle seems to have been built at a different period, and with dissimilar materials to the other parts of the edifice. I am at a loss to conjecture whether there was formerly another aisle, or whether there was a private chapel in that part; something there undoubtedly was in almost every case where this singularity occurs. Perhaps some of your readers will have the kindness to give me information on these points, which will much oblige your obedient servant, RUSTICUS.

On the Effect of the Physical Geography of the World on the Boundaries of Empires. By JOHN FINCH, F.B.S. &c.*

THE limits of empires are controlled by two causes, the physical geography of the soil, and the power of man. The first is eternal, the last variable; thus, in examining history, we find that the first produces the most permanent effect.

Nations often war against those eternal limits which are pointed out by nature.

The Turks and Persians have, in modern times, renewed the ancient contest between the Romans and Parthians, and have fought for several centuries, without gaining permanently one square mile of territory.

The ancient Greeks fought for a thousand years; and their small republics, at the termination of the contest, retained their original boundaries.

England and France have amused themselves by wars; which may continue to the end of time, without joining under one sceptre the vineyards of Burgundy with the valleys of England.

Alexander invaded the east; but he could not enlarge the confines of Macedonia. Bonaparte subdued Europe, but France is not now more extensive than formerly. Tamerlane overran Asia; but it was not in his power to unite the fire-worshippers of Persia with the sons of Confucius; nor could he join under one empire the shepherds of Tartary and the agriculturists of India.

When these phantoms of universal empire perish, nations resume their ancient limits. Conquer them, exterminate them, destroy the memory of their existence as a people, still the new kingdom will have the same limits as the old. A nation, subduing those by which it is surrounded, resembles a river overflowing its banks; the flood gradually subsides, and the stream returns to its ancient channel. When successive hordes of barbarians invaded the dominions of imperial Rome, did they unite the frozen regions of the north with the olive gardens of the south?

When England was conquered successively by the Romans, Saxons,

* From Silliman's American Journal of Science.

Danes, and Normans, did they surround with one rampart Italy, Saxony, Denmark, Normandy, and England? The decisions of nature soon cut asunder the artificial arrangements of man.

The barriers erected between communities of men vary in strength; let us examine them in their order.

1. *Forests.*—In the infancy of man the gloom of a forest often deters him from entering within its shade. The Hercynian forest divided many of the ancient tribes of Germany, and its influence is still perceptible in that country. The divisions of some of the counties of England are derived from the same source. Many tribes of Indians in America are divided by thick woods. In the progress of time nations cut down the woods, and this is one reason why civilized nations have larger boundaries than those which are savage.

2. *Rivers.*—In the first ages of man rivers are a real boundary; they prevent the passage of armies. They are now used as a boundary because they afford a definite line about which there can be no dispute. Europe, Asia, and America afford numerous examples. A singular fact takes place in regard to them; a small stream is a better division between nations than a large river. The Danube would not form a line of demarcation between Russia and Turkey, but that there is a spare population on its banks. France has fought to obtain the boundary of the Rhine; she must either advance to the mountains beyond, or retire to the next range of hills in her present territory. The reason of this law is obvious; the fertile banks of large rivers are usually inhabited by numerous tribes of men, the calm and tranquil surface of the river invites them to cross over, the interests of commerce keep up a continual intercourse, the river is easily passed, and both banks must be united under one government. Never have the Ganges, the Nile, the Danube, or the Rhine seen hostile nations in possession of the opposite shores.

The small stream which divides Spain and Portugal, is a more lasting boundary than the Tagus would be, if it flowed in the same direction.

"Where Lusitania and her sister meet,
Deem ye what bounds the rival realms divide?
Or ere the jealous queens of nations meet,
Doth Tago interpose his mighty tide?
Or dark Sierras rise in craggy pride?
Or fence of art, like China's vasty wall?
No barrier wall! no river deep and wide!
No horrid crags! nor mountains dark and tall!
Rise like the rocks that part Hispania's land from Gaul.
But there between a silver streamlet glides,
And scarce a name distinguisheth the brook,
Though rival kingdoms press its verdant sides."

3. *Seas and Oceans.*—These form a decided boundary to the greater number of nations; but the effect of dominion at sea will be noticed hereafter.

4. *Mountains* form a permanent and frequent boundary. They vary in their power to restrain nations within proper limits according to their breadth and altitude, but on the whole surface of the earth they form a real barrier. An individual ascends a mountain, but he returns to dwell in the valley. The peasant of Hungary fears to ascend the hill which overlooks his native plain.

"Mountains interpose,
Make enemies of nations, which had else,
Like kindred drops, been moulded into one."

5. *Deserts.*—I have mentioned the wars between the Turks and Persians, which are carried on across the deserts of Mesopotamia. The ancient Kings of Egypt made frequent expeditions to conquer the Arabs dwelling on the sands of Africa, but they defied their armies. Ali Pacha exerted himself in a similar way with the same success. A desert forms a safe barrier to China. A desert and the rocky mountains form a boundary to the United States of America on land.

1. *The surface of the earth is thus separated into certain natural divisions, which may be called natural kingdoms.*—Every island is a natural kingdom. Every part of the world which is surrounded by strong natural boundaries, is a natural kingdom: it is impossible to conquer one half of these divisions. In waging war with them you must complete a total conquest, or return. No army could conquer half China. The Tartars and native Chinese once made a treaty of partition; nature declared its execution to be impossible. Nor could the plains of England be divided between two Kings. Canute and Edmund drew an imaginary line

through the centre. The treaty could not be observed.

When nations occupy part of natural kingdoms, they must advance or recede. The kingdom of Prussia must be bounded by new acquisitions, or she must recede. This is the reason why she is constantly armed.

2. *Small natural kingdoms, in the vicinity of those which are larger, often lose their independence.*—Small islands are always subdued. No one could now erect the standard of empire on the island of Ithaca, or become King of the Fortunate Islands. We see this rule exemplified in the history of Great Britain. The British Islands contain five natural kingdoms, England, Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Wars took place among the Saxon monarchs of the Heptarchy for four hundred years, until the vallies of England were united under one monarch. She then united to herself the smaller natural kingdoms, by which she is surrounded, in the order of their respective strength. The powerful empire of Austria has subdued the smaller divisions by which she is surrounded.

3. *Where natural kingdoms are of a certain size it is difficult to conquer them.*—Nothing but the fury of religious dissension could have subjected Bohemia, with her circular rampart of mountains, to foreign power.

Let us now consider how the power of man modifies these laws. There is scarcely any law known among nations but force. The power of empire ebbs and flows like the tide; the savage tribes of Britain were easily defeated by the cohorts of Rome; at another period their descendants conquered the veteran troops of France, led on by their emperor.

"Nations melt
From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt
The sunshine for a while."

The legions of Rome, the peasants of Switzerland, the infantry of Spain, the chivalry of France, the cross-bowmen of England, and the battalions of Sweden, have, in succession, given law to Europe, and then retired to their native land.

The process of conquests is usually this: nations become luxurious, they are invaded by a neighbouring tribe, some of the vanquished fall in battle, and their place is supplied by the conquerors. The kingdom retains its ancient boundary, and has merely sustained a change of inhabitants, together with the havock and distress which a state of war occasions.

Fears have been expressed that France and Spain would be united under one empire! Europe was in arms many years to prevent it. The Pyrennees have made it impossible. The union of Russia and Siberia is dreaded! when Siberia possesses a large population, she will no longer be under the dominion of Russia.

The empire of Rome may be cited as an instance against this theory, but on examination will be found to yield it support. It required all the ferocity of the Romans, aided by their naval power, and their permanent national council, to subdue the nations around. On the decline of their high fortunes the empire was broken into its original limits.

Naval Power.—"War is the trade of barbarians. The whole art consists in assembling a force superior to that of your adversary." A great naval power is enabled to do this, by seizing on all the smaller detached portions of the world, and on large kingdoms which have not yet arrived at their full power, and which have become imbecile. This is easier, to such a power, because all countries are easily approached by sea; nature has made few impervious coasts; she intended that man should make use of the ocean. This produces the somewhat anomalous appearance of countries the most distant under one sceptre.

If we examine the reason of this law which binds nations within certain limits, we shall find it arises from similarity of habits and feelings, which, at the same time, leads them to hostilities with all around.

The Indians of America war with all but their own tribe. In the Highlands of Scotland each clan was accustomed to combat all those who lived in the neighbouring valley.

Denon has given a correct and vivid description of the combats which take place between the villagers of the Nile. On enquiring the reason, "They knew not; but their ancestors had been accustomed to fight, and it would be improper to break so laudable a custom." Even in civilized countries this hostile spirit is shewn. Wherever

two villages, of nearly equal size, are situated within ten miles of each other, rivalry takes place, and they would occasionally combat, but they are restrained by the laws. Cities within one hundred miles of each other, have the same spirit of enmity.

If we examine the map of Europe we perceive that Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, and Austria, are natural kingdoms. Norway has always been in vassalage, because her population is much scattered. Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, are joined by the power of a fleet, as they were under the Greek empire. Persia has its antient limits; China has had the same from time immemorial. The Arabians subdued Asia, but they retain their sway over nothing more than their original sandy deserts. Hindostan is a natural empire, too weak to defend herself. America is arranged in natural divisions.

Thus on the surface of the world man has done little to change the decrees of the Almighty power whose fiat governs the universe.

Sketches of Portuguese Depravity.

By a Resident.

THE recent transactions in Portugal shew the weakness of the Portuguese laws; and the glaring defect in their enforcement may be traced, in some measure, to the miserable and inadequate stipends allotted to those to whom their execution is entrusted. Being compelled to keep up a style of respectability, for which all legitimate means are absolutely withheld from them, they are naturally exposed to the temptations of bribery. Join to this the difficulty in Portugal of procuring evidence sufficient for conviction, even of the most public and most atrocious crimes: while the fear of revenge operates on one hand, and on the other the full persuasion that any testimony, however false, is meritoriously given, if it have the design of saving a poor sinner from a painful and degrading end. This feeling in the lower orders is carried to such a pitch, that the natural exclamation of a Portuguese on seeing one man stab another in the street (or prick him, as they simply term it) is, "poor fellow, he has had the misfortune to kill a man." Every effort is made to screen the assassin from justice; whilst the dead or wounded man, far from exciting pity or receiving assistance, will be shunned carefully as a dangerous object; it being one of the laws in these cases to consider as the murderer, and to confine as such, the first person who has been known to touch a dead body.

A law made by the late queen-mother, forbidding the execution of females, did not a little contribute to swell the annals of crime. An instance of this, and of the corruption of those to whom the subject ought naturally to look up for the protection of life and property, will be found in the following case which took place at Elvas in 1816. A gunner of the artillery, on his return home at night from labour, was seized upon by his wife and two dragoons of the third regiment. Her paramours (whom she had concealed in the house) lashed him to the table, and bled him to death in the throat like a pig, after which he was thrown upon the dunghill of a house further down the street. His two children, who were witnesses of the murder of their father, were threatened with similar treatment if they dared betray the secret. The soldiers retired to their barracks; but on the opening of the town gates next morning, they deserted into Spain, a thing so easy to effect, that the most horrid crimes are on both sides of the frontier as frequent as the commonest occurrences of life.

The woman was seized and interrogated; but, as may be supposed, denied any knowledge of the fact. The children, however, revealed the story with all its details; and from their age their testimony was fully admissible. Their diabolical mother was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but her beauty pleaded so much in her behalf, that, after being kept by the C—d—r for some months, he finally gave her in marriage to the gaoler.

I went to the spot where the murder was committed; and much pains were taken by the bystanders to persuade me, against the evidence of my own senses, that the blood which, upon the first incision, had spurted up against the opposite wall, had trickled into the similitude of a "Senhor crucificado."

Another instance of flagrant corruption in the protectors of the law, was exhibited at Lisbon in 1816. A

gallego was observed, at early dawn, to place a heavy box upon one of the quays (Caes da Forca), with the evident intention of precipitating it into the water; but on perceiving that he was seen by some soldiers, who had risen early as well as himself, he abandoned his charge and ran away. The soldiers, imagining the box to contain contraband goods, eagerly opened it, and found, instead of what they expected, a very pretty girl, of about seventeen years of age, with a rope round her neck, with which she had evidently been strangled. Her legs were sawed off at the hips, and half sawn through the knees, for the greater facility of packing; and she was entirely naked, but wrapped up in a clean sheet.

I saw her remains myself, and could not help admiring the beauty of her features, even changed as they were by the cruel manner of her death; and I well remember that her jet black hair curled naturally all over her head. A sham search was instituted after her diabolical murderers; but which, like every thing else of the kind, came to nothing. But it was every where confidently asserted that the authors of the crime were well known, their names even were whispered, and that a bag of fifty moidores had been quite sufficient to choke up the fountain of justice.

Many soldiers have assured me that the duty upon which they went with most reluctance was that of assisting the civil power. It happened almost invariably that they succeeded in securing the objects of their search; who, being soon bought off by their associates, became the most inveterate enemies of their captors, and sought every means of satiating their revenge upon them. A villain of this description infested for a long time the road between Elvas and Badajos, committing every kind of atrocity, and retiring for repose to the ruins of a dismantled windmill.

The last crime which he committed was the murder of a poor widow of a farmer, who lived in a sequestered cottage, and whose grey mare this hero coveted in order to carry on his profession on a more extensive scale. Some relation of the woman complained to the corregidor, and pointed out the hiding-place of the ruffian. The Colonel of a regiment of cavalry in garrison at Elvas was requested to furnish a detachment for the purpose of securing him, which was executed in a manner highly creditable to the serjeant commanding the little party.

The ruffian was seized whilst sleeping in the ruin; his head resting on a pig-skin full of wine, his carbine by his side, as well as his good knife, and a bag of dollars; and the grey mare was tied up in a corner of the same enclosure. The party bound his hands behind him, and drove him before them to the garrison, notwithstanding his tempting offers to induce them to permit his escape; and with the scrupulous exactness which so strongly characterizes the Portuguese soldier, they deposited every farthing of the money thus found into the hands of the authorities. The fellow was, however, soon after liberated; and the dragoon who related this fact to me, having belonged to the party, was in daily apprehension of reaping the reward of his zeal and integrity from the revenge of the ruffian.

The ecclesiastics who surrounded the source of temporal power in Portugal, directed the stream at their will and pleasure to the sacrifice of justice and of every barrier which had been erected for the protection of life and property. In 1800 a dissolute young man, residing in the Rua dos Capellistas, murdered (under circumstances of the greatest brutality) the author of his being, who had refused to furnish him with the means of gratifying his taste for debauchery. A friend of mine, of the regiment of Vieira Telles, was ordered to attend the execution with his company; but on his way to the spot, a messenger met him announcing the Prince's pardon of the offender. It appeared that a person interested in preserving the life of the parricide had found the means of buying (no difficult matter) the intervention of the court confessor, who persuaded the sovereign that he ought to forgive, if he hoped himself for pardon hereafter.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I MUCH regret that Mr. BASIL MONTAGU'S Letter in your Magazine for last August (p. 104), respecting the house of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate, in which the illustrious Bacon breathed his last, has received

no satisfactory reply. Nor can I assist in determining that point to which your Correspondent's inquiry was particularly directed, namely, the site of the mansion in question; but perhaps the following memoranda of events which took place within its precincts, may prove of some interest, as well to your correspondent as to your readers generally.

It is not until towards the middle of the reign of James the First, that we hear of the Earl of Arundel having a house at Highgate. When Norden wrote his Survey of Middlesex in 1596, the principal mansion was one thus mentioned: "At this place —— Cornewalleyes, esquire, hath a verie faire house, from which he may with great delight beholde the stately citie of London, Westminster, Greenewich, the famous river of Tamyse, and the countrey towardes the south very farre." Norden, before stating this, remarks, "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers that have been long visited with sickness, not cureable by physicke, have in a short time repayred their health by that sweete salutarie aire." *

Mr. Lysons has remarked that there is in the Harleian MSS. 6994, fol. 43, a letter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, dated "Hyghgat, 16 July, 1587." Sir Thomas, who was Treasurer of Calais, and Comptroller of the household to Queen Mary, had been knighted as early as 1548, so that the "—— Cornwalleyes, esq." mentioned by Norden in 1596, was doubtless his son William, who had taken up his residence there, whilst Sir Thomas had retired to his mansion at Brome in Suffolk. It is presumed † that this house at Highgate was visited by Queen Elizabeth in June 1589; and on the 1st of May, 1604, it was the scene of a splendid Royal festival. For this latter occasion Ben Jonson was employed to compose his dramatic interlude of "The Penates; a Private Entertainment of the King and Queen on May-day in the morning by Sir William Cornwallis, at his house at Highgate;" ‡ and Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley in Shropshire, was knighted there on the same day.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis died at Brome on the 24th of December in the same year, 1604, aged 85; and it is most probable that Sir William then removed to reside in the Suffolk mansion, as we hear nothing more of his family at Highgate. Their residence, it is evident, from what has been already stated, had been the principal one in the place; and, as we find the Earl of Arundel occupying one of a similar description, a few years after, which we have no intimation of his having erected himself, there appears reason to presume that it was the same mansion which successively accommodated the two individuals.

The first mention I have found of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate is of the date 1617; and this is also connected with the history of the great Bacon. At that time the King was in Scotland; and Sir Francis, having recently been appointed Lord Keeper, was left at the head of the Privy Council in London; where, according to the satirical Weldon, he occupied the King's lodgings at Whitehall, and assumed the state of Royalty. During the absence of the Court, the Lords were entertained by turns at each others' houses; and in Whitsun week, says Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, the Countess of Arundel (the Earl had accompanied the King to Scotland,) "made a grand feast at Highgate to the Lord Keeper, the two Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and I know not whom else.

* On the festival of the King's accession in 1621-2, the Spanish Ambassador, Count Gondemar, "excused his absence with his retrait to Highgate to take the fresh aire." (Finetti Philoxenis, p. 94.)—There is another record of that lively Spaniard's disapprobation of our metropolitan atmosphere, that "at the departure of one of his agents to Spain, he facetiously bad him commend him to the Sun, for he had seen none here a long while!"

† The bell-ringers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, were paid 6*d.* on the 11th of June, "when the Queen's Majesty came from Highgate." (Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. III. p. 80.)—The suggestion there made that *Richard* Cornwallis was the resident at Highgate, is clearly wrong, and is corrected by Mr. Nichols in his subsequent publication of King James's Progresses.

‡ See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. I. pp. 430—437.

It was after the Italian manner, with four courses and four table-cloths, one under another; and when the first course and table-cloth was taken away, the Master of the Rolls [Sir Julius Cæsar], thinking all had been done, said grace (as his manner is when no divines are present), and was afterwards well laughed at for his labour."*

In 1624, we find the King sleeping at this mansion. He "went on Sunday [June 2,] toward evening to Highgate, and lay at the Lord of Arundel's, to hunt a stag early the next morning in St. John's Wood."—Ibid. vol. III. p. 978.

The death of the Viscount St. Alban's in the year 1626 is the only subsequent event connected with the Earl of Arundel's house that I have yet met with. J. G. N.

On Ancient Armories, or Armorial Bearings.

[*From Dr. Nuttall's MS. Collections for his "Bibliotheca Scholastica," a Work intended for future publication.*]

THE origin of Armorial Bearings is involved in the utmost obscurity. They may have existed with the first dawnings of society. The hieroglyphics of the Æthiopians and Egyptians were originally nothing more than armorial emblems adopted by monarchs, priests, and nobles, as commemorative of particular circumstances. In advanced stages of society, when warriors fought in armour, with their faces concealed under their helmets, some conspicuous marks of distinction became absolutely necessary. The *shield* pendant at the breast, or held forward on the left arm in action, was admirably adapted to receive these distinguishing marks, and it thus became, as it were, the face of the warrior. However, like the natural features of the face, those of the shield were only discernible in front, on a near view; but in action it was necessary that commanders, at least, should be known at a distance.—The *crest*, raised high on the head, was well adapted to the purpose. The emblems thus worn in war became badges of honour in peace, and were engraven on seals, and sculptured on monuments. Whilst mankind remained in a state of continual warfare, it is probable the descent of honours was not attended to; as every man was himself a warrior, and was chiefly anxious to acquire honours of his own. But nations being formed and civilized, the people became divided into civil and military; and the former having no opportunities of acquiring martial honours themselves, were anxious to preserve and transmit to posterity those of their ancestors. As nations grew in magnitude, arms increased in number, and grew nearer in resemblance to each other. The intervals of war, also, being long, and the memory no longer adequate to the task of making extemporaneous distinctions, impositions and armorial laws became necessary. Thus in peace and civilization probably arose the *laws of Armories*.

As considerable disputation has existed among the learned respecting the origin of arms, the following historical notices may be interesting. Favyn contends that they have existed from the beginning of the world, and Segoin from the time of Noah; others from that of Osiris, which is supported by some passages in Diodorus Siculus; others from the time of the Hebrews, as arms were given to Moses, Joshua, the twelve tribes, David, &c. Some will have them to have taken their rise in the heroical age, and under the empires of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, on the authority of Philostratus, Xenophon, and Quintus Curtius. Some pretend that the use of arms, and the rules of blazon, were regulated by Alexander. Others say they had their origin under the empire of Augustus; some during the inundations of the Goths; and others under the empire of Charlemagne.

Chorier observes, that among the antient Gauls, each man bore a mark on his buckler, by the sight whereof he might be known to his fellow; and hence he refers the original of the arms of noble families. Camden has observed something like this of the ancient Picts and Britons, who, going naked to the wars, painted their bodies with blazons, and figures of divers colours, which he supposes to have been different in different families, as they fought divided by kindreds. Yet Spelman says, that the Saxons, Danes, and

* Nichols's Progresses of King James the First; vol. II. p. 344.

Normans, first brought arms from the north into England, and thence into France.

Upon the whole it is certain, that from time immemorial, there have been symbolical marks in use among men, to distinguish them in armies, and to serve as ornaments of shields and ensigns; but these marks were used arbitrarily as devices, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. and were not regular armories like ours, which should be hereditary marks of the nobility of a house, regulated according to the rules of Heraldry, and authorized by princes. Before Marius, even the eagle was not the constant ensign of the Roman army, but they bore in their standards a wolf, leopard, or eagle, indifferently, according to the fancy of the Generals. The same diversity has been observed with regard to the French and English; on which account authors are divided, when they speak of the antient arms of those countries. In effect, it appears from all the best authors, that the armories of houses, as well as the double names of families, were not known before the year 1000; and several have even endeavoured to prove, that the use of arms did not begin till the time of the first Crusades of the Christians, for the conquest of the Holy Land. The truth is, it appears to have been the antient tournaments that occasioned the fixing of armories. Henry the fowler, who regulated the tournaments in Germany, was the first who introduced these marks of honour, which appear to be of an older standing in Germany than in any other part of Europe. It was then that coats of arms were first instituted, which were a kind of livery, composed of several bars, fillets, and colours; whence came the fesse, pale, bend, and lozenge, which were some of the first elements of armories. Those who had never been concerned in any tournament had no arms, though they were gentlemen. Such of the nobility and gentry as crossed the sea, in the expeditions to the Holy Land, also assumed these tokens of honour to distinguish themselves. Camden refers the original of hereditary arms in England to the time of the first Norman Kings. He says their use was not established till the reign of Henry III. and instances in several of the most considerable families in England, wherein, till that time, the son bore always different arms from the father. About the same time it became the custom in England for private gentlemen to bear arms; borrowing them from the lords of whom they held in fee, or to whom they were most devoted.*

After the appointment of *Courts Military*, and a Constable and Marshal, in the Norman æra, armorial honours flowed freely from the throne to the chieftain, and from the chieftain to his followers; and the Crusaders tended rapidly to augment their number both in England and on the Continent.

"In these holy warres (says an ancient writer on Armories) many armes were altered, and new assumed upon divers occasions, as the Veres Earles of Oxford, who bare before quarterly Gueles and Or, inserted a mollet† in the first quarter, for that a shooting starre fell thereon, when one of them served in the Holy Land. The Lord Berkleys, who bare first Gueles, a chevron Argent, after one of them had taken up the crosse (for that was then the phrase) to serve in those warres, inserted ten crosses patté in his shield. So Geffray of Boullion, the glorious general in those warres, at one draught of his bowe, shooting against David's tower in Hierrusalem, brocked three feetlesse birds called *Allerions*, upon his arrow, and thereupon assumed in a shield, Or, three allerions Argent on a bend Gueles, which the house of Lorrain, descending from his race, continueth to this day. So Leopold the fifth Marques of Austria, who bare formerly sixe larkes Or in Azure, when his coate-armour at the seige of Acres in the Holy Land was all dyed in bloud save his belt, he took for his arms, Gueles, a white belt (or a fess Argent is the same,) in memory thereof."

The multiplication of *Ordinaries*, *Charges*, *Augmentations of honour*, &c. for the purpose of distinguishing different families, and their several branches, soon became boundless; and there is scarcely any object in nature or art that has not been thereby represented. Technical descriptions may be seen in any modern work on Heraldry.—In addition to these numerous devices represented on the shield, were the *Helmet*, *Crest*, *Supporters*, and *Motto*; and, as the emblems of sovereignty and nobility, *Crowns* and *Coronets*.—Edward III. was the first who bore a *Crest* upon his helmet; and the Knights of the Garter follow-

* See a Paper in illustration of this, with a plate, in vol. LXXXII. ii. 609.

† *Mullet*, in heraldry the rowel of a spur with five points, used for the distinction of houses.

ed the example of their Sovereign, when the fashion became prevalent.—The origin of *Supporters* is uncertain; but it is generally supposed that they arose from the Tournaments, when the Knights were wont to place, on the sides of their shields, their pages, armour-bearers, and servants, clothed in whimsical dresses. Henry VIII. restricted Supporters to Peers and Knights of the Garter and Bath.—*Mottoes* are supposed to have originated in the warcries of the ancients; but it is most probable that they arose from some family circumstance, or favourite expression of the first bearer. The institution of the Order of the Garter first introduced them into this country.—The *Arms of Ulster*, or Badge of Baronetage (a hand couped) was first granted by James I. on the institution of that order for the protection of Ulster in Ireland.

Having taken a general view of the origin of Armorial honours, we shall now present a brief Synopsis of the Arms, &c. of the Royal families of England from the Norman era, a knowledge of which is requisite to determine the ages of buildings, &c.—WILLIAM I. and II.; Gules, two lions, *(leos-pardès*, not *leopards)* passant guardant Or; and for Matilda of Flanders Gyronny of eight; in the nombril point a plain shield gules.—HENRY I. and Matilda of Scotland, England as before, and Scotland.—STEPHEN and Matilda of Boulogne; Gules, 3 sagittaries Or, 3 torteaux.—HENRY II.; England; and, Gules, 1 lion passant gardant, for Eleanor of Aquitaine; his cognizances were, a crescent beneath a star, an escarbuncle of 8 rays, and the broom-plant from his name Plantagenet.—RICHARD I.; 3 lions passant gardant for England, and a cross bottonée Argent for Berengaria of Navarre; *Dieu et mon droit* first assumed by him.—HENRY III.; England; Paly of 8, Or and Gules, for Eleanor of Provence. — EDWARD I.; as Prince of Wales his arms were, England, with a label of 3 or 5 points; as king, with Eleanor of Castile, England with, quarterly, 1 and 4 a castle, 2 and 3 a lion rampant; with Margaret of France, England, and semée de lis.—EDWARD II. the same as his father, with two small castles on the side of his throne to shew his descent, through his mother, from Castile. — EDWARD III. England within a border of France; i. e. Argent, semée de lis, placed on his throne, between 2 fleurs-de-lis, to shew his descent from France; this monarch first quartered the arms of France in 1358. His cognizances were, the sun issuing from the clouds, and the stump of a tree sprouting.—RICHARD II. France and England quarterly, with a label of 3 points, the middle point charged with the cross of St. George, which he relinquished at his father's decease; he assumed other arms, as the pretended arms of Edward the Confessor, &c. and was the first who bore supporters, being 2 angels.—HENRY IV. France and England quarterly, (5 fleurs-de-lis) with Richard's supporters.—Henry V. and VI. France and England quarterly, the fleurs-de-lis reduced to three, in imitation of Charles VI. of France.—Edward IV. France and England; supporters, the black bull of Clare, and white lion of Mortimer; crest, the fleur-de-lis of France and lion of England conjoined; likewise with two lions supporters, and arms within the garter.—EDWARD V. France and England; supporters, a lion and white hart.—RICHARD III. France and England between two boars, or a bull on the dexter, and boar on the sinister.—HENRY VII. France and England surrounded with the garter, and ensigned with a large crown; crest, the portcullis, from his mother, of the family of Beaufort; supporters, a red dragon, from Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, from whom he claimed descent; on the left a greyhound; Argent collared Gules, from the Somersets; badges, the white and red rose per pale.—HENRY VIII. France and England; supporters, a red dragon and greyhound in the early part of his reign, afterwards a lion of England crowned, and the red dragon sinister; for Catharine of Arragon impaling Castile and Leon, and Arragon and Sicily.—EDWARD VI. France and England; supporters, a lion and griffin.—MARY; a lozenge, 1 and 4 France, 2 England, 3 Spain, for Philip her husband; supporters, an eagle dexter, and a lion rampant guardant, similar according to Nisbet, but according to Willement a greyhound and crowned eagle.—ELIZABETH; France and England, ensigned with imperial crowns; supporters, a lion dexter crowned, a red dragon sinister.—JAMES I. CHARLES I. and II. JAMES II. France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, differently bla-

zoned; supporters, lion and unicorn, from the union of England and Scotland.—These arms remain to this day, with the exception of France being entirely omitted, and the arms of his Majesty's German dominions, ensigned with the electoral bonnet, being borne as an escotcheon of pretence.

Some Speculations on Literary Pleasures.—No. X.

(Continued from p. 507.)

IT has been observed that the moral economy of Nature's empire by no means always harmonizes with her physical arrangements. It often, indeed, happens that where, from the peculiar but unerring economy of our physical blessings, Nature has dispensed her brightest and most exuberant gifts of soil and atmosphere, and consequently of production, the moral features of the human beings who inhabit and cultivate these soils deteriorate exactly in an inverse proportion.

Philosophical theorists have often attempted to account for a discrepancy apparently subversive of the harmony of Nature's operations; and we ourselves have formerly slightly touched upon this point. Whether or not the reasons alleged upon this point are every way sufficient to solve this discrepancy, we shall not here decide; this much, however, is certain in the history of mankind, that those soils of our globe, which from the earliest periods have been chiefly distinguished for the magnanimity and intelligence of their sons, the countries which have chiefly shone in the acts of policy and government, in science and literature, have been between the 30th and 60th degrees of northern latitude.

In the long periods, during which we can trace the transactions which have distinguished the greater part of *these* countries, the man of reflection, if he cannot discern just grounds for the basis of the theory above noticed, will yet realize a constant source of amusement and pleasure, in marking the gradual developement of the human mind, during the lapse of long and distant periods. If, for instance, we ascend to high and remote antiquity, in the history of *civilized* countries, (and the annals of all others are, perhaps, not worth the study,) we feel the truth of the remark of the judicious and learned L'Abbé Millot in full force, when he says, "Quand elles sont enfin epurées, et que la politesse et les sciences, les loix, et la morale ont écarté cette rouille de barbarie, n'est-il pas aussi utile qu' agréable de considérer la différence et les rapporter de l'état présent avec l'état primitif d'où l'on est sorti, l'est ce qui forme l'histoire de l'esprit humain ou du moins cette de l'esprit national." This, indeed, alone forms the amusement, and stimulates the active curiosity of an intelligent mind; for innumerable of the details which swell the bulky tomes of perhaps the greater part of historians, serve not for the purposes we have mentioned, inasmuch as they are occupied with an eternal narrative of campaigns, with all the "circumstance of war."

It will be said, and it is admitted, that war has always formed a prominent object among mankind, and that in prosecuting the work of transmitting to distant ages the narratives of history, it becomes the duty of the historian to notice the principal, or, at any rate, the most prominent transactions of the people concerning whom he treats. But it does not hence follow that the whole of the sanguinary detail of the numerous campaigns which have distinguished the annals of a people, should form in those annals a too prominent picture. These, even upon the principles of the philanthropist, should unquestionably be noticed as forming the integral portion of the history of a nation; but it becomes a question (and a question of no minor importance) whether they should be dwelt upon and emblazoned, as they too frequently are, in the pages of some of our best historians. It will be asked, with what then will the details of general history be filled? It may be answered that, as it seems necessary, in order to delineate the temper and actual history of any particular State, to glance at these things, they might be noticed in the outline, not dwelt upon circumstantially in the detail, as though the chief end of history consisted in minutely reciting the most successful means of destroying the human race, or of scattering infelicity among her sons. This delinquency in the conduct of some of our best historians has been complained of, and not without reason. But it has been said, on the other hand, that the details

of early annals are so scant, except upon these themes, that later historians have scarcely an alternative left them. This may increase the difficulty; but it by no means wholly excuses this procedure. There are, however, assuredly other topics, which may be thought to form the staple and legitimate basis of history; and to this will the learning of the writer of philosophic views more especially point.

"A history of philosophy (says one of its distinguished ornaments) is a history of doctrines and men."—"As a history of doctrines (subjoins the same learned writer, who had ably investigated its details,) it lays open the origin of opinions, the changes they have undergone, the distinct characters of different systems, and the leading points in which they agree or differ; it is therefore in fact a history of the human understanding." And Buffon, following, it may be said, on the same side, has remarked, whilst speaking of the propriety of admitting metaphysical discussions in a treatise on natural history, "Why retrench from the natural history of man the history of his noblest part?" If history is thought a study peculiarly becoming the gentleman and the scholar, it certainly becomes doubly interesting to trace the varying features which Mind developes in the progress of ages and of science. As Hume has justly remarked, whilst speaking of the reign of Henry the Third, the longest and at the same time the most weak and contemptible which has distinguished our annals,—"how is it possible for any mortal to wade through the petty details which make up the sum of its general events with any common patience?" So it may be said with reference to general history; the minute incidents of a comparatively barbarous people are scarcely worth a transmission to remote posterity.—But there is such a thing as *selection* in memorializing; and a writer actuated with the views which we are usually in the habit of ascribing to Polybius or Tacitus, to the upright and enlarged thinking of the President De Thou, or even to the honesty and philosophic truth of Philip De Comines, might, perhaps, adopting the soundness and the sincerity of intention of those eminent historians, illustrate the general march of the human intellect in knowledge, and at the same time not overburthen the minds of his readers with a multitude of useless details. The metaphysician or the moralist, the student upon the general subject of mankind, will always discern an interest of deep and varying character in contemplating the vicissitudes, the progress of which have marked the history of civilized nations. And here, from the earliest chroniclers of remote antiquity to the comparatively recent events which swell the narratives of modern historians, a continuous history of the most civilized nations is open, it may be said, to the contemplation of the sage.

Without adverting to the Mosaic writings, which we of course esteem to be the most genuine, we have in Sanchoniatho a simple, though, it must be owned, a very meagre account of primitive manners, and the origin of arts. Meagre, indeed, and "bald," and "disjointed" is this fragment, preserved by Eusebius, and illustrated by our Cumberland, if considered as the memorial of a remote nation; but if viewed as a solitary record of ages, coeval with which the subsequent eras of mankind are of comparatively modern date, it becomes a curious if not a genuine and well-authenticated memorial.

"I find myself," says a distinguished speculator upon Morals and Happiness, "existing upon a little spot, surrounded by an immense unknown expansion. Of the first origin and history of this *spot*, Sanchoniatho endeavours to give an account; but whoever for a moment glances at the "Cosmogony" of this ancient writer, will see that while it tends directly to open and avowed atheism, his accounts, when weighed against the Mosaic Cosmogony (to which it furnishes the only records extant of any pretensions to the same antiquity), carry such internal marks of fable and extravagance, that while we read with the eye of curiosity, we should often (were we not on the other hand satisfied that his positions are false) smile with incredulity at his preposterous conceits. Sanchoniatho, however, as every one knows, has given us a chronicle of the few first dynasties of Egyptian princes, which may be termed a very valuable document, inasmuch as while it disproves the flagrantly absurd pretensions of Egyptian antiquity, it esta-

blishes something from almost a contemporary in the form of sober truth. But, independent of sacred history, a continuous line of events from the flood, may thus be traced down to our own times. "Where Sanchoniatho ends," says Cumberland, "Eratosthenes begins." Eratosthenes was the most learned man of his time, librarian to Ptolomæus Euergetes, had greater opportunities and helps for searching the Egyptian records than any other man. We have by this means, says Bishop Cumberland, a series of profane history from the first man to the first Olympiad, agreeing with the Scripture. "Sanchoniatho, (adds his commentator) begins his history with Protogonus (Adam), and brings it down to Thoth, the second King of Egypt. Eratosthenes begins his catalogue with Menes (Misor), and Athothes (Thoth), which is connected with the Olympiads."

From hence, speaking with reference to the chronology of the most civilized nations, Herodotus has taken up the thread of the narrative, and has illustrated the later periods of expiring civilization in Egypt, and the rising æras of literature and knowledge in Greece. If, as a writer, Herodotus may be said, as is well known, to partake almost as much of the poet as the historian, his legendary tales of events in Egypt, as transacted before his time, and his narratives (almost incredible) of the vast armaments which Xerxes, meditating the subjugation of Greece, carried across the Hellespont, have been long alike thought to be in a great degree at once the proofs of his invention and his credulity. Profiting from his errors, Xenophon and Thucydides, it is very well known, illustrated each a portion of their country's history with a severer and more philosophic temperament of mind; and some ages after him, Polybius, with all the attributes and the reflections of a great historian, carried on the affairs of the Greeks and Romans to almost the period of the universal empire of the latter. Of the services in this line of Livy and Sallust enough is known; it would be superfluous to dilate upon the closeness of the one, or the copiousness and fluency of the other. That admirable writer and historian Tacitus then takes up the narrative from the establishment of universal empire amongst the most enlightened people then on the globe, and with some inferior stars of Rome's latter days, who wrote some ages after him, described the state of arts and civilization, until, as a writer says, "the libraries, particularly those of Italy, which abounded in numerous and inestimable treasures of literature, were every where destroyed by the precipitate rage and undistinguished violence of the northern armies."

Hence Gibbon has undertaken to rescue from oblivion, during a period of nearly twelve centuries, the history and the transactions of the still most civilized people of the earth; and who will say he has not executed his immortal work in a style of luminous and succinct expression that scarcely knows a rival? Other historians, and amongst them some of distinguished eminence, have carried on the memorials of the most civilized nations downwards to our own times; thus affording to the student who contemplates manners, and analyzes the varying features developed by mankind under the circumstance of climate, policy, or military domination, a rich and extended harvest of thought. For, as a history of men, this sort of contemplation points to the causes which may be supposed to have influenced the doctrines and sects which distinguish the leading features of national philosophy, and traces the origin and progress of arts and opinions. The mind also, whose habitual excursions shoot forth into the fields of light which fill heaven's wide expanse, whose calculating spirit throws, like Des Cartes, its high-reaching fancy into regions which it peoples with the very coinage of his brain, or which, like M. Thomas, his scarcely less celebrated eulogist, gives the rein to a brilliant imagination, will glance from history to the great objects of creation with which it is in some degree associated. He then who traces the influences of natural objects upon human manners and opinion, where reason and imagination are the sole guides for regulating those opinions,—perceives that among the idolaters of antiquity the Sun was frequently the object of adoration and worship.

That ignorant hordes, scarcely emerged from barbarism, should deify this great luminary, or that the most enlightened men of nations advanced

in civilization should gaze upon it with rapture almost amounting to adoration, is not matter of surprise. Its mysterious and unerring course in the ecliptic, and the immeasurable blessings of which it was the constant parent to mankind, at once awakened their sympathies and constrained their reverence.

In the imaginative language of the eloquent Raynal, "The star of fire which dispels the darkness that covers the face of the earth, which draws the curtain of the night, and suddenly displays to the eyes of astonished man the most extensive and the most pleasing of all scenes, which is saluted at its rising by the cheerfulness of animals, by the melody of birds, and by the hymn of the being who is endowed with the faculty of thinking; which, when it sets, plunges the universe again into silence and melancholy; which distinguishes the seasons and the climates; which animates every thing by its warmth, embellishes every thing by its presence, and the privation of which produces in all parts a state of languor and annihilation; the Sun, in a word, adds this historian, "was the god of the Peruvians." "The worship of the Sun," he subjoins, "was accordingly instituted; temples were built to this deity, and human sacrifices were abolished." The Sun in the ecliptic is uninteresting to a certain portion of mankind, from its presenting no phenomenon in the appearance of the heavens. A comet appears but at lengthened intervals of time, and is hailed by the gaze of nations; but were the august spectacle of the Sun's daily course in the ecliptic presented to us but once in half a century, a new aspect would open upon the senses of mankind. From its frequency it ceases to interest, whereas, were this, the sublimest of all the bodies of our system, to observe the same periods as the comet in its orbit, such is the contexture of the human mind, and such is the force of novelty, that we can scarce conceive of impressions with which such a magnificent scene would operate upon our senses."

The prodigious extent of the planet we inhabit, and which we call our home (though it shrinks to meanness compared to the boundless orbs which people the spaces of the universe), the matchless contrivance of its various parts, and the beauty and grandeur of its economy,—these from the ablest pens have been too well described, to excuse any similar attempts here. It is, on the other hand, admitted by all who think with any precision, that these subjects are among the sources of our literary pleasures. They collaterally have a high influence in forming the associated enjoyments which operate in diversifying the pursuits of the human mind.

When we take as our companion the narratives of travellers, like the adventurous Humboldt or with Buffon; recreate ourselves with a world of speculative positions and interesting facts connected with philosophy and natural history; or with Priestley, mark the results of the laboratory, or explore the grand arcana of atmospherical phenomena, connected as they often are with the interesting science of electricity; we alike roam abroad with the luxury of excited feelings, or expatiate in the pure imagery of thought with the keen ardour of awakened attention. We especially look for these pleasures in perusing the narrative of the celebrated traveller and naturalist Humboldt, whose discoveries on those stupendous mountains which skirt the western shores of the western continent, in altitudes not only impervious to the footsteps of many, but to those of the wildest animals. We feel here isolated and alone, from the remainder of the material universe, and abandon ourselves to the reflections which are thus described by a philosophical writer: "At the sight of those enormous masses which rise to such prodigious heights above the humble surface of the earth, where almost all mankind have fixed their residence; of those masses which on one spot are crowned with impenetrable and ancient forests which have never resounded to the stroke of the hatchet, and which present on another nothing more than a barren and dreary extent of surface; which stop the cloud in its course, and break the impetuosity of the wind; while at another, they keep the traveller at a distance from their summits by ramparts of ice that surround them, from the centre of which volleys of flame issue forth, or frighten him who attempts to ascend thence with horrid and concealed caverns dug on each side; masses, several of which

give vent to impetuous torrents descending with dreadful noise from their open sides; all of them spreading their refreshing shade over the plains which surround them, and affording them a shelter from the heat of the Sun, from the moment that luminary gilds their tops; at this aspect (he continues) the inquirer into nature is fixed with astonishment, and led into reflections."

If the sullen grandeur of nature's scenery, as she frowns in her most magnificent aspect in the western continent, arrest the naturalist and the recluse,—to the experimentalist, who, with Priestley and others, looks through those realms of nature which are invisible to our grosser faculties, wonder and admiration are seasoned with emotions of pleasure. And here it may be premised that the most subtle, the most active, and the most singular body that we are acquainted with in the vast and amazing laboratory which our planet presents, is, perhaps, the electric fluid. Of the history, the wonderful properties of this fluid, and the amazing phenomena of which it is often productive, experimental philosophy, as it is known in our own days, is full. All bodies in nature, in so far as they are conversant with our senses, contain this fluid, the subtlety of whose properties are infinitely more rare and flexible than any agent with which experimental science has brought us acquainted. Priestley (who with Dr. Franklin may be termed the pole-stars in illuminating mankind in their discoveries respecting the phenomena of this science) has propounded, "In what does the difference between electrics and conductors consist? In other words, what is it that makes some bodies permeable to the electric fluid, and others impermeable to it?" This query, the solution of which still remains among the profound secrets of nature, opens in the field of thought and of inquiry which it suggests, interesting and recondite matter of speculation. A variety of other queries suggested by the same intelligent philosopher, concerning the greater part of which mankind are utterly in the dark, prove that great as have been the advances for the last century in this important branch of physiology, it still stands connected and ramified with most of the departments connected with natural philosophy in ways yet unknown, and by methods the operation of which are to us utterly inconceivable. Innumerable and almost infinite are the ways in which this mysterious and subtle agent, the electric fluid, displays its wonderful properties and effects to our senses. Corroborated in opinion by Dr. Priestley, we have long thought the science of Electricity only a branch of the more extended science of Chemistry, but as the one treats of innumerable affinities, this, though universal in its operation, is unique in its essence. The nature and properties of this fluid, though in its effects resembling fire, are perhaps, *sui generis*, distinct, and in some of its attributes essentially different. For instance, when we receive an electric spark, no sensation of heat is perceived, as is the case when fire comes into contact with any part of the human body, but, on the other hand, an impression wholly diverse from any thing which heat can produce. The temperature, likewise, of all bodies permeable by fire is, before ignition, raised in a very sensible degree; but the same process does not seem to characterize the laws which govern the electric fluid, as here combustion is absolutely instantaneous. Whether generated through an artificial process, or produced in the vast alembic of the atmosphere by the sublime chemistry of nature's operations, the process of ignition is accomplished by means which would infer that this mysterious agent is ruled and directed by other laws.

But in the field upon which we have simply touched, there are such innumerable details and multiplied relations, such an extensive arena for speculative inquiry and amplification, that in pursuing the subject, we should probably incur the charge of impertinent and tiresome digression from the object in view. We might, like Professor Kant, incur the charge of running into irrelevant matter; like him, when he wrote, *inter alia*, a dry dissertation upon the metaphysical principles of physics, in which he adopts a mystified sort of style that few read, and fewer understand. Mindful of this and other monitory warnings, we shall abruptly close, for the present, these Speculations, and adjourn the subject to some future opportunity of resuming it.

Melksham. ALCIPHRON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

I BEG to offer, through the medium of your valuable pages, a few remarks upon the celebrated Hymn to Calliope, which was found amongst the papers of Archbishop Usher, and preserved in the museums of Florence, Paris, and Oxford; the music of which I have lately translated from the original Greek musical characters. As these remarks relate to a specimen of Grecian melody, not only of the highest antiquity, but, in my opinion, of the sublimest description, and as they involve the discussion of many remarkable events of former times, I trust that they will be deemed worthy of your consideration, and at the same time of some observations from some of your valuable Correspondents.

The characters placed above my translation were taken from a work professing to give an exact copy of the original manuscripts, as preserved in the museums above alluded to. With the exception of the N and Γ in two places, which, for the proper developement of the melody, I have translated by an epsilon; the music corresponds throughout with the characters employed in the hymn: but since the publication of this ancient dythyrambic specimen of Grecian music, I have had the satisfaction to discover that the note thus supplied by me corresponds precisely with the musical character E, contained in the original Florentine edition of the poetry,—a circumstance, together with the evident capability of the melody itself to receive the modern principles of harmonic support, sufficiently proving the genuineness of the melody, as also of disproving the absurd notions entertained by many writers, that the whole of the music of the ancient Greeks was of a nature totally opposite from that of the present day, and incapable of receiving the principles of harmony! The asterisks denote mutilations in the manuscripts.

That a specimen so eminently beautiful, yet so simple, should have lain dormant for a period very little short of two thousand years, when the nature of the Lydian mode had been so well defined in the writings of St. Ambrose, and others in the fourth century, must appear extraordinary; but the principal cause which led to our ignorance of the real expression of the piece was, the erroneous nomenclature of the twelve Grecian modes by Burette, who undertook the explanation of the musical characters and modes employed by the Greeks, and to give a translation of the Hymn in question, but which, being effected with the intervals peculiar to the Phrygian mode instead of the Lydian one, in which we are positively informed it was originally written, has been up to the present time deemed totally of an unintelligible nature.

These Grecian modes, the adoption of which proved that the Greeks were much better informed than we are upon the subject of the principles of music, as well as those appertaining to sculpture and architecture, are with the aid of the peculiar melodies of Scotland, satisfactorily, I think, explained in the article "Music," of the London Encyclopædia, published by Tegg.

Considerable difficulty has arisen in making the English versification (such as it is) agree with the length of the notes required by the long and short syllables employed in the construction of the Greek poetry; and the accommodation of the music to suit the poetical feet, has required the time to change no less than six times, alternately into binary and ternary measure; a principle which will be found associating the words with the melody, and greatly to add to, rather than lessen, the beauty of the melody. Vocal music of the ancient Greeks was entirely governed by the quantity of their syllables. The lengthening of the measure in the last line but one, Λατους γονε Δηλιε, aptly serves to illustrate the observation of Cicero to his friend Atticus, that, wishing to declaim more or less slowly, he obliged the person who accompanied him to lengthen the sounds of his flute.

With regard to the time in which this melody was composed, it appears uncertain. Burette considers both the words and music to be of the highest antiquity, such as Lamprus, Pindar, and Pratinas; but as Olympus, who flourished before the siege of Troy, distinguished himself by his Hymns, and particularly the beautiful melodies he composed, and which were still preserved in the time of Aristophanes, there is more of truth than fable in saying that the subject of the present remarks is one of his productions, assimilating, as it does, with the tetrachordial system of sound, explained by

Aristoxenus, as peculiar to the lyre of Olympus.

The Hymn and Musical Notation, as preserved in the Florentine Museum.

σ ZZ φ φ σ σ
'Αει δε μουσα μοι φιλη

ι | φ MM
μολπες δεμες καταρχου

Z Z Z E Z Z ||
Αὐρη δε σων ἀπαλσεων

M ZN| φ σ ϱ M φ σ
'Εμας φρενας δονειτω

σ ϱ M ϱ σ φ ϱ
Καλλιοπα σοφα

φN σ σ σ σ Z β φ
μουσων προυκα ταγετε τερπνων

ϱ φ σ ρ M | M
και σοφε μυροδατα

M | E Z E M ϱ σ M |
Λατους γονε Δηλιε παιαν

M |Z Mφ σ σ
εὐμενεις παρεσε μοι.

Yours, &c. J. F. DANNELEY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TRAGEDY, CALLED "ORESTES."

ORESTES is supposed to have just recovered from insanity, which is represented by the masterly hand of Euripides as coming on and going off at intervals; and as every classical reader is fully aware of the inconceivable beauty of the original, I have taken the liberty of paraphrasing it, in order to give the general reader a faint idea of its beauties.

Orestes.

Thanks to the Gods! oblivion's potentate,
Sole solace of my woes, refreshing sleep,
At intervals has closed mine eye's wild gaze,
In sweetly breathing slumbers hush'd my sense.

Electra.

List now, my brother, with attentive ear,
How the stern fates reverse insanity.

Orestes.

What fable's falsehood, allegory's charm,
Can prompt thy tongue to give it utterance?

Electra.

Taunt me not thus, Orestes, 'tis not kind,
Dost think I thus would trifle with thy woe?

Orestes.

Electra, say not so—it wounds my heart,
My bosom bursts at the remembrance;
Proceed with thy narration. Pardon me,
My feelings spurn the utterance of my tongue.

Electra.

Enough, good brother! Menelaus comes
To light our paths of anguish and despair.

Orestes.

Auspicious breezes waft his welcome fleet!
Comes he alone? [*With energy.*

Electra.

Not so; but captive Helen, from the walls of Troy,
Our nation's bane, in safety he conducts.

Orestes.

That little word o'ershadows all my hopes;
Perish her name, and her detested race!
Enough of this—how best my brain can bear
Th' approaching burst of ills, consider now!
[*Wildly.*

Electra.

How wild thy gaze, and wrapt in vacancy—
Dost trifle with me? *(Fondly)* Come, this is not madness! mute?
You wrong me, you deceive me—still so
Oh, do not cast me from you, unheard, unpitied!
What sorrows must be mine! consider then,
Come, lay aside this madness, quick, be well!

Orestes (with a distracted air).

Shake* not at me those snaky locks of gore!
This, this, O mother, drives me to despair.

Electra.

Stay, wretched man, nor move thy faltering foot,
Thy darkling fears cause visionary forms.

Orestes.

Avert your loathsome grasp, terrific fates;
God of the silver bow, aid thou my cause!

Electra.

Still will I cling, nor loose my tottering hand,
Lest to the earth exhausted thou should'st fall.

Orestes.

Hold! of my furies thou wh'rt one, unhand me—
To Hades dark abyss who'd plunge my soul?

Electra.

Thine hand alone†, O Phœbus, can restore him;
Whom of the Gods, save thee, can I invoke?

* Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes, [atris
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ. Virg. Æn. lib. iv. l. 471.

† Phœbus was considered by the ancients as both the healing as well as the afflicting

Orestes.

Give me those instruments, Apollo's boon,
By which the furies' racking pangs opposed,
Reason establishes ascendancy.

Electra.

Gods! that my heart-strings now might fairly break,
By such a weight of misery o'ercharged!

Orestes.

Still hideous objects haunt my wasted eyes;
Hark! hear ye not the winged whizzing arrows
That rend the air, fast speeding from the bow
Direct to my relief? for this, Apollo, thanks.
The humble offerings of a grateful heart
To thine all hallow'd shrine be wafted now.
Electra! sister! wherefore glides the tear,
Fast trickling drop by drop athwart thy cheek,
Thy mournful mien disclosing to mine eye
The deep affliction thou hast felt for me;
The fondest expectations of my life
Convey'd not half such transport to my soul.
How shall I thank thee, in what terms express
My admiration of thy duteous care?

Electra.

Recovery so unwonted cheers my heart,
Bids welcome every harbinger of joy;
The gratitude that glows within my veins
At such acknowledgment I deeply feel.
Either vicissitudes of varying life
With thee I'd choose to share, or well, or ill.
But come, thy feeble state can ill afford
To descant on thy former malady.
Retire we now, in order to recline
Thine harass'd limbs upon thy downy couch;
Henceforward may the Gods in pity, kind,
Relieve a wayworn care-distracted mind.

[*Exeunt.*

REVENGE.

O Menelaus*, let not rage transport
Unwonted ardour to excessive acts;
Nay, let not hatred e'er imbue thy soul
With the infectious poison of revenge.
Revenge† evinces a degenerate mind,
The thought itself is pusillanimous;
Of all the passions that the human breast
E'er harboured, none so base as this;
And as the serpent coil'd in seeming calm,
When least suspected most malignant bites.
If reason were consistent with revenge,
Where in the end would be the benefit?
The law of nature shrinks from the idea,
Expels the longing passion whence it came.
If vengeance be thy aim, oh, turn thy thought
To milder, gentler, more persuasive means.
Forgive! and plead thou for a matricide,
Whose life alone will gratify that wish.

Oxon. J. D.

power. The latter will appear from Horace, lib. i. od. 12, l. 24.

Te, metuende certâ
Phœbe sagittâ.

The former will be seen from the context below.

* Orestes, in conjunction with his friend Pylades, is here supposed to devise a plot against the life of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, as having been the cause of so many distressing calamities to Greece, and indeed the bane of that country; which Menelaus anticipating, prepares to answer treachery by treachery:—Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt.—Virg. Æn. lib. v. l. 429.

† Infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas Ultio.—Juv.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, June 20.*

WILL you allow me to propose an amendment to the inquiries of your Correspondent, "Investigator," p. 482, respecting the variance in religious opinions between the Jew and the Christian; and instead of going into the New Testament at all (which book the Jew does not believe), first inquire how far the former coincides with the latter, in the construction which they respectively put on various passages in the Old Testament. For instance: from the fall of man, as related in Genesis, the Christian infers the two doctrines of "Original Sin," as entailed on all the posterity of Adam, and of the sentence of "Eternal Death," upon all men, as a just punishment due to the offence of their first parents; and the question to be asked is simply this, Does the Jew agree with the Christian in this construction? If not, their difference in opinion begins at a very early period, and there will be but little expectation of much coincidence between the parties in subsequent doctrinal points.

It must, I think, appear evident to every person who maturely considers the subject, that the Jew must first agree with the Christian in his construction of the Old Testament, which they both believe, before the former will go a single step into the New Testament, which he does not believe, and which he cannot believe, unless the doctrines of the Old are therein confirmed, according to the construction which he puts on them.

Yours, &c. EXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June 25.*

THE establishment of Charity Schools on Dr. Bell's plan, is one of the institutions which characterizes the English nation as "the ex-

cellents of the earth." The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, which principles undoubtedly ought to be cherished and advanced, not only in every city and town, but also in every village through the kingdom, has examined and found the fountain pure; but the streams flowing therefrom, meeting with heterogeneous bodies in their way, have been, and are still sadly tainted. The work is begun, noble is the undertaking, to chrystalize the spring, so that no foreign matter can sully the transparency of its rills. To shew the necessity of further zeal and vigorous activity in such a cause, and that something on a wider scale can be done to forward the education of the poor in every corner of the island, a member of the Church of England offers the following considerations, which may be evident to every thinking man.

1. Though in several towns and some villages there are Charity Schools, yet Ignorance (the mother of Dissent) prevails among the lower class, even in such places, for want of visitors, to see that the children of the poor attend properly, and are educated in the principles of the Established Church.

2. Such Charity Schools, being supported by donation or bequest of ancient date, no one knows by whom given or bequeathed, are generally reckoned and looked upon as things of no great consequence, like sinecures; so that any sort of master, if he can read and write, whether he be a man of learning, principles, or conscience, no matter, having friends to sign a testimonial, is appointed, and he finds himself firm and unmoveable, therefore acts as he pleases.

3. The want of a mode of education (say Dr. Bell's) conformable to the liturgy of the Church of England, is a prevailing evil in most, if not all, of these Charity Schools. The pupils are generally taught reading and writing, and sometimes arithmetic, but all in a very careless manner, without making them to understand what they read and write, and the use of arithmetical rules.

4. In most places where such Schools are, at a certain age the children are dismissed, or ordered to leave the School, perhaps not more learned than when they entered, only they can read a little, without emphasis or accent, not knowing the name and use of a point; and can write their names, but in such a slovenly way, that one cannot tell whether they have been at school a week, or two or three years.

5. Owing to such non-improvement, the parents, seeing their children spending their time in vain at such Schools, neglect to send them, and argue it is of very little use; and say, they may as well help them in their respective callings, or exercise themselves as they please, playing about the streets, &c.

6. The masters of such Charity Schools neglect to take their pupils in order to church on Sundays and holidays, according to canon 79; and to see they behave well there during service, by attending on them in person, to shew them how to follow the clergyman in every part of the common prayer, &c.

7. Where deficiencies of this sort take place, very ready are those who dissent from the church to avail themselves of the opportunity of shewing more diligence in weaning the minds of youth from the doctrine of the Established Church, by enticing them to attend the preaching of laymen in their meeting-houses, and the private instructions they pretend to give them in the time of church service, when not only the children are deprived of the use of the liturgy, but also the pretended teachers in these conventicles are by such employment pleading for an excuse, that they are more religiously exercised than if they attended the service of the Established Church. This I can prove from facts, and it grieves me that I have been, and am now an eye-witness of such proceedings; for I anticipate the consequence, unless vigorous means of prevention are found and used. I need not myself say what, as a worthy magistrate in his letter, published some time ago in the Oxford Journal, has told us, that a "very leading member of a dissenting congregation in his neighbourhood put his hand on his heart, and solemnly said what the dissenters intend, *the overthrow of the Church of England.*"

In order to forward the national design, in so laudable an undertaking as the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, I beg

leave to suggest a few hints, which appear to me, and those whom I have consulted, indispensably necessary to effect the desired end.

1. When there are Charity Schools, whether in towns or country villages, they should be modelled after Dr. Bell's plan, and let there be visitors appointed to see that the children attend properly, and be educated in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England (Dissenters' Schools excepted), and to superintend the master, and give an account annually to the Bishop of the diocese, or the Archdeacon, at the yearly visitation, how the Schools are conducted, and what improvement the children have made in the course of the year. The visitors may be the Rectors, Vicars, or officiating Ministers, with the Churchwardens, or whom the Diocesan may think proper.

2. Let no master be appointed to any Charity School without proper examination by the Bishop, or his Official; nor without subscribing to the declaration, taking the oaths, and other qualifications, 13 and 14 Geo. II. c. 4; and let every master be under the advice and controul of the visitors.

3. Let the writings, whether will or deed, pertaining to the Schools, be lodged and kept in the church coffers, or in the care of the visitors, that they may refer to them on any emergency; and let the visitors annually inform the Bishop, or his Official, at the visitation, on oath, that the said writings (wills or deeds) are safe delivered to any new visitors the Bishop may appoint, or are in the church coffer. The visitors, if not ministers, may be changed at every visitation.

4. The mode of education being according to Dr. Bell's plan, or strictly conformable to the liturgy of the established church, let the children be taught how to find out the psalms and lessons, with the collects for the day; and let them, when able, read in classes, and go through the psalms and lessons for the day, morning and evening, before and after the exercise of the School. If the officiating minister, or one of the visitors, can attend on these occasions, so much the better, but by all means they must know that the children do so.

5. Let the visitors have power to admit to and dismiss from all Charity Schools the children at proper age, without favour or partiality, and give proper account thereof yearly to the Bishop, or his Official; and to see that the master brings his pupils to church every time divine service is performed, morning and evening; and cause those who are able to read out with the clerk all the responses, &c. without any excuse but real illness. It is to be supposed that those who, through poverty, cannot provide themselves with Prayer-books and Bibles, may obtain them from the National Society at a low rate, or *gratis*, through some charitable hand.

6. Let the visitors consider it an incumbent duty to advise poor parents never to neglect sending their children to School; telling them, that all care shall be taken to educate them in an effectual, but lenient manner; and that learning is the best fortune they can possess.

7. Where there are no Charity Schools, as many villages, and some towns in the country are without them, if no means can be devised to establish a Day School, a Sunday one alone will prove very beneficial; and if the National Society will give encouragement, I have no doubt the inhabitants of most parishes, if not of all, will readily come forward, and willingly subscribe for the same purpose towards the education of their respective poor. I have established Sunday Schools in several parishes, and have met with no one who refused to subscribe more or less toward the institution. Nothing short of spirited activity will ensure success.

If the Bishops would give injunctions to the officiating Clergy of their respective dioceses for inquiring into these matters, they would soon learn the cause of the falling away from the doctrine of the church; and I am ready to say that, if the above plan, or something similar to it, do not shortly take place, by the *highest authority*, through the empire, the time will come (it may not be far off) when the established church will be desolate, as "a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers, as a besieged city," if not utterly overthrown, and lost in the fanaticism which daily increases. See the meeting-houses which are erected in almost every village, or old houses and barns converted into conventicles.

Yours, &c. BEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IT is much to be apprehended, that the discontinuance of a low Paper Circulation, to which the attention of Government has been lately directed, will cause many evils. It is almost impossible to return to the same metallic standard as that of the last peace without an immense annihilation of wealth, increasing injury or ruin to all debtors, and the complete stagnation of the industry of the country.

A great part of the debts of the country were contracted during the war, under a depreciated standard: it is just that they should be paid in *full;* but when we remember that the value of money, compared with gold or silver at that period, was avowedly depreciated, and it is clear that the debt was incurred in paper money, not in gold, it is but fair that they should be repaid in money of the same description as that in which it was contracted. The great debtor is the Government, and the bulk of the national debt was contracted since the year 1797, the period of the cessation of cash payments.

The Government must really tax the community at a much higher rate to produce the same sum, if paid in gold, than it would do if that sum were paid in paper or pounds sterling.

Instead of improvement, the country will undergo deterioration in its financial concerns, under the banishment of a paper currency; and its distress has gradually increased since the termination of the bank restriction.

The obligation to pay in gold does not operate in driving promissory notes out of the market, unless the public entertain doubts about the security of the issuer; and in Scotland the one pound notes have done much more than supply the metallic currency, in consequence of the confidence of the public in the stability of their banks; but it seems certain, that if there were a continued panic in Scotland, the banks would find it impossible to pay in gold.

It does not appear necessary to hamper ourselves by a metallic currency; it is madness to return to that of the last peace. At all events, we cannot find employment for our capital under the present system of return to cash payments; and the superabundance of unemployed capital in a nation wanting employment, and oppressed by pauperism, is a real calamity. It is monstrous to suppose that we can lower both sides of a balance at the same time, and that labour and money should be equally cheap. It is clear that our paper system, under security, was productive of prosperity; our metallic system, calculated on the *old standard,* will bring about distress and stagnation, and the depreciation of public and private property.

A silver standard, either alone or conjointly with gold, has been suggested as a sort of palliative, a half-measure between the maintenance of the present standard and its depreciation. If its object be to depreciate, according to the principles of the bullionists, it is injustice, but a very pitiful act of injustice.

Our great object is to find good employment and good wages for the unemployed poor. No such trifling alterations as this will effect our purpose.

The question is, how to force dormant capital into employment, how to diminish the *increasing* burthens of taxation, how to remove the increasing misery and destitution of the mass of the nation.

Will any thing do this but the method of a small note circulation, which, when based upon adequate and known security, will be considered by the public as valuable as gold itself?

To return to gold without any adjustment, will be to increase the capital of the monied interest at the expence of the rest of the community. It is indeed a question between the great capitalist and the daily labourer, or the monied interest and the nation at large. We have before us the example of the French revolution, its causes, its concomitant misery, and its consequences; these were *financial mistakes,* murder and confiscation, and a military despotism. The history of that event is an awful and instructive lesson. A plentiful paper circulation, or an equitable adjustment of our metallic standard, will remedy our financial mistakes; but without either of these measures our case is hopeless: our state of debtor and creditor, the unequal distribution of our national wealth, and, above all, the poverty of our immense population, are the necessary results of the bank restriction in 1797, *and of an attempt,* which is *now* in progress, to effect a violent change from the new order of things created by that measure.

N.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

157. *Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo* (M. Savary) *written by Himself, illustrative of the History of the Emperor Napoleon. Vol.* i. *parts* i. *and* ii. 8vo. *Part* i. *pp.* 321. *Part* ii. *pp.* 317.

THERE is only one man, who is entitled to speak lightly of Napoleon, and that is *he* who never will do so, WELLINGTON,—whom his country ought to deem it an honour to have for a Prime Minister. Seven or eight hours only destroyed a Cæsar, without the disgrace of assassination; and it was not, as Adam Smith says, the conquest of Scipio over Hannibal, where the latter had only recruits to oppose to disciplined troops.

We have made these remarks, not for the purpose of depreciating the military genius of Napoleon, but for that of resisting the tendency of works like this,—viz. to exalt him above rivalry: an exaltation which we can only admit to be just, except in relation to other Frenchmen, and various foreigners.

This allegation will be treated by many as national prejudice; but the object of the book before us, *in limine*, is to establish that allegation. However, it only shews that the anarchs of the Revolution had not capacity for business, either in a political or military view. When the generals were defeated, treachery alone could possibly be the cause, and commissioners were sent from Paris to sow mistrust in the armies, put numbers of good and unoffending soldiers to death, and then elevate incompetent men to the command in chief. Pp. 3, 4.

"It was imagined that the best mode of justifying one's self for public misfortunes, or reverses in war, was to cut down *with the sword of the law* those brave men whom the enemy's sword had not reached. On fields of battle death flies at random; but in the other case, it was discriminating in the choice of its victims. Who could hope to escape its blows? Messieurs de Custin, de Biron, de Beauharnois, perished on the scaffold. Dumourier only saved his head by a precipitate flight."

Thus it appears that Dumourier's presumed apostacy was an act of self-preservation. The command in chief was given to Pichegru, who was, it seems, in correspondence with the Prince of Condé! (p. 7) Moreau, his successor, committed the most palpable errors (p. 12), and not one person, except Napoleon, seems to have possessed the slightest qualifications for a command in chief. Thus it was that he easily rose to supreme ascendancy. It could not be said of him, as it might be justly said of all his possible rivals, —"dignus imperio, vix imperasset." They were successively tried, and none would do.

How he rose, conquered, and was honourably expatriated to Egypt, is well known. That he planned the expedition to get out of the way of that jealousy which would have brought him to the scaffold, is exceedingly probable; for, except in one view only, and that view he certainly had, the expedition must, without command of the sea, prove (as it actually did) a failure. That view was, to revolutionize the East, which process would, he thought, occasion a cordial junction of the natives with the invaders; "for," says the Duke of Rovigo, "out of so many different populations might be raised a splendid army, which would have cleared the way before our legions, leaving the latter at liberty to husband their resources for occasions of importance, (103, 104) by which means the army could deal the most fearful blows to the Eastern Powers, rush upon Constantinople, or penetrate into India, and strike at the prosperity of England, in its most vital point." P. 97.

Thus, according to General Buonaparte, the East India Company solely or mainly laid the foundation of *all* our national wealth and greatness; and moreover, he saw no difficulty in fraternizing the Mahometans and Europeans, so that the former would warmly take up the political notions of the latter, though they nationally detested them. We do not hesitate to say that the project was, from the very first, impracticable. Nor was the idea an original conception. It was evidently borrowed from our successful conversion of the natives of India into sol-

diers, who make our cause their own; but it was forgotten that circumstances were not similar. The Egyptian scheme failed; and we shall say no more, because, in the work down to that period, we have a sufficiency of curious and interesting matter (not political) for our first notice.

The chief coin known was Spanish dollars. Gold was refused from ignorance of its value. A cunning soldier offered a large white button to a Turkish tradesman, who seriously received it, and gave some change, in a small coin named medros, or paras. The successful Frenchman told it to his comrades, and a most lucrative commerce was carried on with white buttons; nor did the Turks discover the cheat, till the collector of the taxes refused to take the buttons in payment.

The fable of "Portitor ille Charon," is thus explained:—Upon the spot presumed to have been "Lake Mœris,"

——"There is a small island, about the centre of the lake, upon which the inhabitants of the town of Faoue (the Arsinoe of antiquity), constructed their City of the Dead, and erected a temple which is still in existence; every opulent family had its tomb in it, with a sepulchral recess for each of its members. In those days, as in the present time, it was an object of constant occupation with the Egyptians to provide for their last home. The City of the Dead could only be approached in a boat; and in all likelihood the boatman, who was at the same time the guardian of the tombs, went by the name of Charon, since the inhabitants of the province still give to Lake Mœris the appellation of Berkel-el-Caron, (the Lake of Charon.)

"The funeral of the higher classes was attended with great pomp: the inferior ranks were buried with less display, and the family of the deceased, after embalming the body, carried it to a spot destined for the purpose on the border of the lake, near the place of embarkation, whence Charon removed it to his boat, and transported it across to the tomb appropriated for its reception. The boatman waited until several bodies had been brought down by the respective families, who never failed to place on each corpse the name of the deceased, and the piece of coin which accrued to Charon as his perquisite. Each family afterwards proceeded to the respective tombs on an appointed day, and rendered the last duties to their deceased relatives.

"The poor, who neither possessed a tomb nor the means of being embalmed, were no doubt carried to the border of the lake by their relatives, who placed on their tongues the piece of coin claimed by Charon, as his due previously to burying them. Nearly the same practice is still prevalent in Egypt in all towns of sufficient extent to possess a city of tombs.

"The Egyptians have still the habit of hiding their money under the tongue. It appeared very extraordinary to us, on our first arrival, that a Turk, before he handed us any change, would spit out all the medins [extremely thin silver coins, about the size of a small wafer] which he kept concealed in his mouth, sometimes to the number of a hundred and fifty or two hundred, without either his voice or his powers of eating and drinking being at all affected by it."—Pp. 75, 76.

The following account of the passage of the Red Sea by Napoleon, shews his high qualifications for the arduous part of a general-in-chief.

"He crossed the sea at the same point where Moses had crossed it with his Hebrew followers; and, like Moses, he did so at a moment when the lowness of the tide left it almost dry. On their arrival in Asia, the horsemen remained on the sea-shore, with the guides brought from Suez, and took it into their heads to give the latter brandy to drink: these poor people had never before tasted any; they lost their senses,—and were still drunk when the General returned from his excursion. The tide, however, was about to rise; night was coming on, and there was not a moment to be lost.

"The position of Suez having been surveyed, the party proceeded in the direction of that town: but after marching some time in the sea, they lost their way: night had set in, and they knew not whether they were advancing towards Africa, Asia, or the open sea. The waves were gradually rising, when the horsemen a-head cried out that their horses were swimming.

"Had they persisted in their course, or lost time in considering, they must have inevitably perished. General Buonaparte rescued the whole party by one of those simple expedients which a calm mind always finds at command.

"He made himself the centre of a circle, ranging round him in several rows all those who shared this common danger, giving numbers to the men who composed the first outward circle. He then ordered them to march forward, each man advancing in a straight line from the point at which he was placed, and being successively followed in the same line by other horsemen, at the distance of ten paces from the first circle. When the horse of the headmost man of one of these columns lost his footing, or in other words, began to swim, General Buonaparte made the rider draw back towards

the centre, as well as those who followed him, and move on in the direction of another column, the extreme point of which had not yet lost its ground.

"The radii thus sent out, in directions where they had lost their hold, had all been successively withdrawn, and placed behind others that still had a firm footing. The right road was thus recovered, and they reached Suez at midnight, the horses being already more than breast high in the water; for the tide rises to the height of twenty-two feet on this part of the coast. P. 99.

158. NICOLAS's *Siege of Carlaverock.*

(*Continued from p.* 158.)

THE character of the biography of the peerage is of a general character in the sameness of its matter. The life of one peer is that of another, because the materials furnished by the records refer only to the similar public services of each, or to civil and feudal acts, to which all were subject of course. Lists and muster-rolls are the chief authorities; and, though the chroniclers sometimes diverge into anecdotes, they are seldom such as exhibit the peculiarities of private character. Indeed, they seem to have thought two points only necessary to form the substantials of history, viz.—the acts of the sovereign, and benefactions to support the religion of the day. Of course there is very little interest taken in such limited narratives by the public at large, though they are of great genealogical importance to individuals, and form in fact the only authentic history of the nation. The unrelieved sameness shews the simple construction of society, and the universal diffusion of the same sentiments and principles. To be an agriculturalist, and a feudal militia man, and a benefactor to the Church, formed the whole of civil duty. With all this identity, however, matters of a very romantic and picturesque kind are often intermixed, of which Fiction, guided even by Genius, cannot surpass the beauty. And there is another important point:—we see in them that hardihood of character which distinguished the rude conquerors of the later Romans, and stemmed that inundation of Asiatic habits and luxury, which would have emasculated the manly character of all Europe, as it did that of Italy.

However, the subject is copious; and we shall end our preamble with the reflection, that these unphilosophical and unsentimental annals, yet exhibit to us days when all were gallant soldiers, and many pre-eminent heroes; when title was not nominal, but an obligation to greater service; when elevation in life only implied greater risk of existence or health; and when office was not a mere dial-plate of a clock without the works,—a sinecure, or a *nomen sine re.*

The biographical matter before us consists of abstracts of Dugdale's Baronage, with valuable additions. We shall, according to our rules, notice curious or instructive things.

Among the children of Humphrey de Bohun, who was killed in 1322, was a son named *Æneas.* P. 122.

Mr. Nicolas says "that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals, approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor." P. 125.

The *Nevou* of the Middle Ages, seems, like the Latin "Nepos," to have been used for grandson as well as nephew. P. 137.

We must beg to correct an error in p. 138. It is there said that Gaveston perished on the scaffold at Warwick Castle. We refer Mr. Nicolas to Dugdale's Warwickshire, for a full narrative of the surprise and decapitation of Gaveston.

Among the articles belonging to the unfortunate favorite, were "Trois furchesces d'argent, pur mangier poires" [three forks of silver, to eat pears]. Great part of Gaveston's plate was marked with an eagle, and *several articles of jewellery were in that form;* his arms being "Vert, six eagles displayed Or." P. 140.

This adaptation of the form of many articles of jewellery to the armorial bearings, is curious.

In p. 145, Mr. Nicolas makes some remarks upon the peculiar titular situation of Aymer de Valence. Though heir of his father, who was *created* Earl of Pembroke, he was never summoned to Parliament in the time of Edward I., but as a baron; nor was the title of *Earl* of Pembroke ever given to him by royal sanction till the first of Edward II. Mr. Nicolas adds—

"Although never styled Earl of Pembroke until the accession of Edward II. it is manifest that from the death of his father he ranked above all barons, excepting Henry of Lancaster, who, being of the blood royal, is uniformly mentioned *next to earls*; hence it appears, that, notwithstanding his claim was not positively acknowledged, he was considered to be entitled to a higher degree of precedency than belonged to the baronial dignity." P. 146.

Mr. Nicolas says, that it is wholly impossible to explain the anomaly in a satisfactory manner. Conceited as we may appear, the question appears to us one of no difficulty, if we take the circumstances as they are stated. The title of *earl* was then official, and *created* by a peculiar ceremony of investiture, &c. Edward I. withheld that creation, and by so doing Aymer de Valence could no more be earl than an archbishop or bishop without consecration. As representatives of the king in their several earldoms, they, like the modern lords lieutenants of counties, took precedence of all other persons (except the King himself), let their rank be what it would; and this seems to be confirmed by the earls being higher in Parliaments than even members of the blood royal. In short, the title was *official* or *Viceroyal.* With regard to Aymer de Valence, as he was acknowledged to be earl immediately upon the accession of Edward II. that he had been suspended from it during the preceding reign, by royal displeasure, seems evident. That he was elevated above the other barons, Henry of Lancaster excepted, appears to us a consequence of connexion with the royal family, though in a more remote degree than that of Henry.

We shall take this opportunity of saying that we do not see in other respects the *modern* difficulties annexed to various ancient titles; because, though far less informed than many of the objectors, we know that fullness of information often prevents "seeing the wood for trees." It appears to us very plain, that there were very anciently territorial baronies, which did not, as such, become parliamentary baronies, except by writ of summons from the crown; and moreover, that even parliamentary baronies were alienable by fine. That such was the fact (though it may be disputed), is shewn by various precedents in the Harleian Manuscript, n. 566, and others in that collection; and that such a mode of alienating a barony was acted upon by the Crown, is evident, from Charles I. having commanded Roger Stafford to forego his claim by levying a fine to the Crown of the title; and that it was in consequence pronounced to be illegal by the House of Lords, we presume may have been caused by the fines being levied to the crown, not to one of the family, by which the title would still have been preserved to them. The presumed validity of *fines*, as to the transfer of titles in the same family, we could also shew, from the Crown summoning to Parliament those to whom such titles were transferred. They were even bequeathed by will,—as in the case of Hastings, with regard to a remainder in favour of Clinton. We do not say that the Crown did not possess a power of refusing to recognize such fines or bequests: we only know, as Mr. Baker has well shewn concerning the Barony of Warden, and many other instances, that the Crown did not limit the summons to Parliament to primogeniture, but that it exercised a discretion as to what members of the family it would summon; and the reason given by the old heralds is, that some be incompetent. And that such a necessity as rejection of an elder son might exist is plain, from the great defect of education in ancient times, when barons signed their names with a cross. It also appears from original letters (we think in Whitaker's works) that our ancestors, in making intermarriages, thought very highly of sense and understanding in families, wisely considering that a fool would be very likely to ruin the family property;—and perhaps knowing also, that a fool is the most incorrigible and obstinate of human beings. In modern times, when happiness is estimated by the quantum of luxuries to be commanded, (and a very reasonable estimation it is, when people are brought up so as to feel severely the want of luxuries,) money, as the sole means of procuring them, becomes the first point of regard. In ancient times, however, when there were only country gentlemen who lived upon the produce of their estates, state and retinue alone made the difference between the esquire and the lord; and that numbers in such a state of society must be incompetent for public business is manifest, from

the present unintellectual character of farmers, who are not able to do any business of an intellectual character, without the aid of lawyers. There was on that account a necessity in the Crown, of not limiting the summons to primogeniture; nor, as far as we remember (and we speak with great diffidence) did this right of severing and distinguishing among the members of a family cease till the creation by patent *fixed* the title in the heirs male; and then, to our certain knowledge, the latter were not uniformly summoned to Parliaments, and if they sat there *de jure* (a question which seems to be in abeyance) we can only say, that it was at the risk of the royal displeasure. We could mention peers of Parliament, allowed by the Crown to be so, who, notwithstanding, never sat in the House during their lives. If we recollect rightly, this was most conspicuous in the reign of Henry VII. Such are our opinions of these mooted points, but we are far from pretending that these opinions are incontrovertible: they are only such as have occurred to us in the course of our reading.

Of one point, however, we are satisfied, that our ancestors had very different ideas from ourselves. Piers Gaveston called this Aymer de Valence, from his *tall stature* and *pallid complexion*, Joseph the *Jew*. P. 149. No modern would think of characterising a Jew by tallness and a pale complexion. And to us it appears equally odd that at the coronation of Edward II. this Aymer, though then created Earl of Pembroke, *carried only the king's left boot*, though the spur belonging to it was borne by the Earl of Cornwall. P. 149. In our own days, it would be as ridiculous to see a nobleman processioning with a boot, as it would be with a nightcap or a pair of breeches. As little rationality can be assigned for traitors or cowards being called *Pharisees*, and yet we find that at the battle of Bannockbourn,—"Insuper Comes de Pembrok, Henricus di Bellomonte, et multi magnates, *corde tenus Pharisæi*, a certamine recesserunt." P. 149.

These instances may suffice to show, how absurd it is for modern writers of romance to attempt the explanation of ancient manners, though they are utterly ignorant of the contemporary ideas and opinions. Our ancestors were Goths, the moderns Romans, and the points of dissimilarity are very strong.

In confirmation of what has been before said, concerning the descent of dignities, we have in p. 156, a proof that the heir male was preferred to the heir female, though less remote, in the barony of La Warr.

159. *An Introduction to Perspective for the use of Young Persons. To which are now added useful Hints on Drawing and Painting.* By J. C. Burgess. Souter.

THERE are many introductions to Perspective published, but scarcely any sufficiently simple for young persons. The present little work appears from its simplicity, conciseness, and clearness, to be desirable as an elementary work.

The hints on Drawing and Painting appended to this Edition, are a useful epitome of instruction in those delightful arts, and form an appropriate addition to the Treatise, rendering it much more complete than when published in a separate form.

160. *The Anti-pauper System; exemplifying the positive and practical good, realized by the relievers and the relieved, under the frugal, beneficial, and lawful administration of the Poor Laws, prevailing at* Southwell, *and in the neighbouring district; with plans of the Southwell Workhouse, and of the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse; and with instructions for Book-keeping. By the Rev.* John Thomas Becher, *M. A. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of* Nottingham, *and for the liberty of* Southwell *and* Scrooby.

THROUGH the benevolent and patriotic exertions of Mr. Becher, Friendly Societies, firmly established on legal and scientific principles, have been formed in many parts of England. We have formerly (1826, ii. p. 155.) reviewed with deserved approbation, his able pamphlets on the constitution and management of these Institutions. We are always gratified to notice the labours of the regular Clergy of our admirable Church; for, instead of impugning the wisdom of the legislature, they generally lead us to examine, if there be a fault, whether it may not be in ourselves. In the very sensible and practical pamphlet now before us, it is clearly proved that the great burden of the poor

rates arises more from the inefficient and slovenly administration of the poor laws, than from any inherent defects in those laws. We are not amused with theory and speculation, but fully satisfied by a candid and manly statement of facts. No Utopian scheme is here proposed, but a most satisfactory detail of the real good which has been effected by a firm and humane administration of the poor laws, and the establishment of a well-regulated workhouse. By these means the poor rates at Southwell, Nott. have been reduced from 2254*l.* to about 700*l.* a year. It will be evident, that the great reduction here specified was solely effected by the aid of the workhouse system, legally carried into effect, as those places in the neighbourhood of Southwell, containing the old system, have in the same time been gradually increasing their rates. To show that the advantages of the system adopted at Southwell are as great in a moral as in a pecuniary point of view, and that it is quite practical, we shall give one short extract from the conclusion of this very useful pamphlet.

"We shall find it difficult to discover any reason why the system adopted at Southwell, and in the neighbourhood, should not equally succeed in general practice. It is involved in no mysterious sublety, but founded upon a strict, frugal, and judicious administration of the Poor laws. In distributing the parochial funds, its takes into consideration the character and conduct of the person applying for relief; it discriminates carefully between the innocent, the idle, the profligate, the studry, and the criminal claimants. It protects even the victims of their own follies and vices from absolute want; but checks the progress of indigence, with its inseparable companions, misery and guilt, by interposing that corrective discipline and salatuary restraint which the wisdom and humanity of the Legislature have sanctioned, not less for the security of the rich, than for the preservation and happiness of the poor. These, it must be acknowledged, are important duties; and their beneficial influence will be conclusively demonstrated, if we contemplate the condition of the working classes in this district. Look at the independence, forethought, and industry, revived among the inferior members of the community. Contrast the empty approaches to the Justice room at Southwell, with the scene formerly presented by the wretched complainants, who were accustomed to crowd before the magistrates with urgent applications for relief, grounded upon fictitious sufferings, and supported by shameless perjuries. Proceed to our Workhouses. Observe the decency, cleanliness, and comfort, pervading every part of them; you will not then hesitate to pronounce every such establishment, an Hospital for the infirm, an Asylum for the aged, and a School for the young, but a terror to the dissolute, and refractory.

Surely a permanent reduction of the parochial burdens, effected by recalling the poor to the duties of self-support and moral rectitude, is well entitled to the active and zealous co-operation of every individual, who feels animated by a disposition to promote the welfare of the working classes, or the general good of the community.

161. *Poems.* *By* Eliza Rennie. Lloyd and Son. 1828.

WE are tempted to wish that the productions of Literary Ladies were referred to critics of the softer sex, that we might escape from the horns of a dilemma on which we are so often fixed, that of sacrificing truth to politeness, or gallantry to truth. Whether this arrangement would be agreeable to female writers we very much doubt; but we are certain that some truths would escape, which we are not permitted to utter, and which might possibly have a wholesome effect in restraining the luxuriance of female poets. However, the time is well nigh passed when critical opinions arranged in an advertisement, procured more than a stray purchaser of the bepraised volume; and the public seem pretty clearly to understand that the general terms in which such language is couched, is but an offering of gallantry, "signifying nothing."

These are lines which Miss Rennie will say augur ill for her volume; and we hasten to assure her, that it is to guard against such an impression in her case that we have made these prefatory remarks. We will speak of her little unassuming volume with the sincerity of critics who have found much to praise, and with the candour of friends who have something to condemn. It is one thing to write elegant verses for the amusement of friends, or the adornment of albums; it is another to print a volume, and to put in a claim for public approbation. That the poetry of Miss Rennie has been admired in manuscript we can readily believe; but

graceful as much of it is, it wants the flavour of originality for the public taste. It comes to a market already overstocked; it depicts feelings and passions in language to which every reader is accustomed; and though it serves to exhibit the fair authoress as a clever and sensible woman, and as possessing a mind highly cultivated, and gifted with many poetical endowments, and though it will certainly place her in the rank of those whose names deserve to be remembered, it wants that living principle of originality which can alone ensure its very permanent reputation.

162. *Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants, Lodging-House Keepers, and Lodgers; with a comprehensive Summary of the Law of Distress, &c. &c. By the Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators," and "Plain Advice on Wills."* Washbourn, 1828.

Of the two former productions of this author, we have taken occasion to speak in terms of commendation, being well adapted, as safe practical manuals, on the subjects on which they treat, for the direction of the class of persons for whose use they are respectively designed; and to the concise and useful little work now before us, the same praise may justly be awarded. The laws affecting Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers, and the remedies by Distress for Rent and Taxes, cannot fail to be at all times interesting to vast numbers of the community; and we hesitate not to express our opinion that the information on these points (divested of all legal technicalities) which this little two shilling volume imparts, may be the means of saving those who consult it, from much of the litigation and expense to which parties are continually subjected, from ignorance of the statutes for the regulation of persons placed in the relative situation of those for whose guidance "Plain Advice" is here offered.

163. *A Disquisition on the Nature and Properties of Living Animals, with an Inquiry how far our knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology is consistent with the belief of a Soul and a Future Life; and on the intellectual difference between Man and Brutes. By* George Warren, *Surgeon.* 8vo. *pp.*144.

AS we do not mean to commit ourselves upon the subjects treated in this Disquisition, (and it is a very ingenious book,) we shall only give short abstracts of the chief positions.

The first is, that volition produces muscular action, by a power similar to galvanism; of course, the point is to show, that volition *has* such a power. Our author proves this by a conformity of phenomena between muscular action and electrical operations (p. 79), and the following inference.

"That that faculty of the animal which is recognized in the act of volition is capable of projecting electric fluid to the muscles may readily be admitted, upon the principles of the closest and most correct analogy, when it is known that some animals are capable of projecting it at will from their bodies, and producing its powerful paralysing effect, as is well authenticated in the accounts of the torpedo, gymnotus, and silurus electricus. The natural histories of these animals afford truths which give a reflective brightness to the previous reasoning upon the ultimate uses of the assimilative functions and foodtaking. They become, from over excitation, much impaired in all their electrical and animal powers, and fall into a torpid state, from which they do not regain their electric powers without long rest, and considerable supplies of food, which latter circumstance is proof of the source from which their electric power is derived; and it is universally known, that exhausted muscular power is only capable of being restored from the same source." p. 80.

Those muscles, or muscular organs, which are not designed for loco-motion, but whose movements (termed organic) are essential to the support of those operations which immediately keep the animal in a proper relation with the laws of the material world, are placed independent of the will, and have their electrical influence through a separate and distinct system of nerves, and their electrical influence is directed by causes purely physical; while all voluntary muscles have an immediate nervous connexion with the brain or spinal marrow, and their exertion is influenced by a recognized faculty of the soul, the action of which is termed volition. Pp. 80. 81.

The office of the lungs is to cool the blood, by exposing it in a large surface to the air (102).

The ever-living hope of consumptives is owing to the intellectual faculties remaining unimpaired (108).

The brain is large or small in proportion to the necessities of the animal

for muscular exertion, and keeps no proportion with the intellect of the animal (120, 127).

To Materialism our author makes the following physical objections.

"*First.* It is an admitted principle in physics, or natural philosophy, that similar causes should produce similar effects; and by parity of reasoning, that similar effects should be the result of similar causes. It follows then, that life in animals similarly situated should result from, and be maintained by, equal operations; but this is contrary to experience, since the degree of organic operations, which afford the life of the smaller animals would render the larger incapable of inhabiting the same world. *Secondly*, it is an admitted principle in physics, that when causes be removed, effects should cease. Accordingly, if the faculties, as well as the demonstratron of the faculties of the soul, were the result of the organization, it should necessarily follow, that the destruction of the organization by which those faculties were demonstrated should be accompanied by a destruction of those faculties. Thus, if from the peculiar structure and function of the eye and its appendages, in which I conclude a portion of the brain, the *power* as well as the *act* of perceiving, retaining, discerning, compounding, comparing and abstracting the ideas of light, and its modifications of colour and form, arose; then it should follow that, with a destruction of that organization should fade all the knowledge (an effect) which had thus been obtained by this faculty of organization. This is contrary to experience, since the knowledge of light, with its modifications of colour and form, must be, and is retained, when the destruction of that organ (the eye) is completed. The same reasoning is applicable to the other senses, and also to the other faculties." P. 111.

We are sorry to differ from our ingenious author, not as to the independence of mind, but to the impossibility of its exhibition, under the destruction of the indispensible organic agents. But he is perfectly right in his postulate, that music is not a creation of musical instruments, no more than language is of a tongue; or an agent of a principal, or a banker of money.

The fact appears to be, that there are no physical means (as we shall endeavour to show in our review of Mr. Payne's book, p. 611) of settling questions of mind, as unconnected with matter. We shall therefore conclude with the following opinion of our author (p. 129), that there is no *physical* obstruction known, which impedes the existence of the mind or soul in a future state, in connexion with another [a Resurrection] body.—All Physiology tells us is, that such a thing may be (130), and if properties may be susceptible of existence under different forms of material organization (as is the physical fact), enough is acquired.

164. *Emigration practically considered: with detailed directions to Emigrants proceeding to British North America, particularly to the Canadas; in a letter to the Right Hon. Wilmot Horton, Esq. By* A. C. Buchanan, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 148.

165. *No Emigration. The Testimony of Experience before a Committee of Agriculturists and Manufacturers, on the Report of the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons,* Sir John English, *in the Chair.* 8vo. *pp.* 60.

THE question of Emigration, *pro* and *con*, has been amply discussed in the newspapers. We are only astonished, that when people are starving at home, any humane or religious person (and upon such principles is the second pamphlet written) can object to such paupers locating themselves abroad, by means of government enabling them so to do, and thus living in comfort and plenty. The objection proves one of the inroads upon common sense, which modern fanaticism is daily making. A nobleman or gentleman locates his son in India for years, and in so doing, he insults Providence, according to the opinion of this religious (we believe well-meaning, Committee,) as if the Almighty created man not for habitation in the world at large, but for one particular nation only. We do not mean compulsory emigration; only that it is a great political convenience for persons to have the means and privilege of bettering their situations abroad, if they are unable to do it at home. Machinery and population so compete with the value of labour, that it cannot support itself; and if pauperism increases, and cultivation be increased also to meet it, then the new products only increase new pauper consumers, and the rich only raise crops, which they must enable the poor consumer to buy, by furnishing him with the money themselves; for such must be the result, if the new race of labourers are not born with an independent means of subsistence. Postpone the facility of emigration,

then you only make the ultimate evil worse, by not anticipating it. It is utter nonsense to talk of the land furnishing the means of subsistence for ten times the number of its present inhabitants; for what does it imply but excessive misery? Mr. Buchanan, who has been consulted by Government, shows the great advantages which may accrue to the poor by voluntary emigration; and as they could by no means whatever derive equal advantages at home, we cannot see the common sense of preferring a lottery of all blanks, to one of numerous prizes. Providence prompts bees to colonize; and Mr. Buchanan shows, in his valuable statistical pamphlet, that all ancient nations have ever done the same.

166. *Elements of Mental and Moral Science; designed to exhibit the original susceptibilities of the Mind, and the rule by which the rectitude of any of its states or feelings should be judged.* By George Payne, *A.M.* 8vo. *pp.* 529.

WE mean no disrespect to ingenious men, when we profess our belief, that the properties of mind (like water boiling at 212° of the thermometer) are elementary and arbitrary properties, annexed to animated matter, which display themselves according to the organization of the animal. Parke's Chemical Catechism will show that there is no limitation attached to elementary properties, and that every substance, and modification of substance, has its own specific properties. The phrenologists contend, that the several intellectual faculties have their distinct and separate counting-houses in the brain, and their respective nerves of clerks and workmen in the several lines of business, who go through the body, as through a town, receiving and executing orders, and so forth. All we actually know is, that the coachman *Mind* is inseparably connected with the coach *Body*, as long as the latter exists, and that he is so kind a master, as, like a mussulman, to suffer a seraglio of passions to be indulged by that great fool the body, often at the expense of right. Having therefore this solemn opinion, that all metaphysics are merely theoretical, we can only allow credit to the ingenuity of the author before us. Science on the subject we do not believe that there either is, or can be. By this, however, we must be understood to mean "the physiology of mental action," the vanity of attempting to discover cause by effect, not depreciation of such excellent books as Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, or the acute argumentations of Mr. Payne; all we intend to say is, that Metaphysicks, confounding the action with the principles of action, make them not distinct things, but one and the same. The consequence of such false philosophy is, that it limits universals to particulars, within the definite knowledge of the writer, and confines the actions of such universals to certain organs, as motion to legs, wings, &c.; sound to musical instruments, &c.; whereas such properties must be independent of matter, because matter *in se* can neither possess nor confer them.

167. *Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and other Saints; with Reflections and Collects; adapted to the Minor Festivals of the United Church of* England *and* Ireland. *By* Richard Mant, *D.D. M. R. I. A. Bishop of* Down *and* Connor. 8vo. *pp.* 592.

We remember to have seen juvenile exercises of this worthy prelate, when a Wickhamist at school, which gave us a high opinion of his talents:—we have never seen his Prize-Essay. All this was in profane literature. He has since become Bampton Lecturer, Sermonist, Biblical Commentator, &c. &c.; but whether his professional publications exhibit that very high degree of genius which his early performances promised, may be a matter of doubt. Certain, however, it is, that Bishop Mant possesses an ample portion of that quality, and is an honour to the Episcopal Bench. His preferment may perhaps have robbed the world of that gratification which, but for his situation and profession, might have been produced by his pen, when less restrained. But all this is very proper; and we heartily rejoice in the honour deservedly conferred upon the author, and certainly do not fear that talent will be ever so noticed by even humbler preferment, as to occasion a frequent loss to the public, by meritorious rewards cramping its energies.

Foreigners have most successfully paraphrased and *poeticized* (a fearful word to Bishops) the sublime of

the Bible. We do not know that a Bishop ought to do such a thing; all we know is that Bishop Mant could do it.

Profane Literature is now in obscurity, because, forsooth, the taste of the Dissenters is so worthy imitation; though a polished layman will never read jargon. But where is the necessity? The Charges of Bishop Huntingford are logically conclusive, beautifully precise, and the style, that of the Attic bee, Xenophon. We have wept over the Phædon of Plato. It is, in our opinion, an excellent episcopal model, where the energy of an apostle may be well commixed with the sublime in sentiment and manner, without deviation from propriety.

The book before us is a substitute for Nelson's Festivals and Fasts. It is, precisely speaking, in reference to the motive and composition, a truly good and edifying book. We wish, however, to do justice to a deceased and oppressed theologian, who, in our judgment, understood the New Testament better than any man before or since, we mean WHITBY. Poor fellow! he was barbarously used. We allude to p. 99, where the highly ingenious Prelate, contrary to Whitby, makes the elect Lady of St. John's 2d Epist. v. i. to be a *person*, not a *church*. The term is in the original κυρια, and in our humble reading, we have seen no confutation of Hammond (p. 844), where he says, that both κυρια among the Athenians, and *curia* among the Romans, signifies the very same, that εκκλησια and ecclesia doth, for which he quotes Spelm. Gloss. p. 185. As to the Apocalypse, mentioned in the same page, we think with Dr. Tilloch, that it was written in hieroglyphical language.

168. *The Life of the celebrated* Jean Bart, *a Naval Commander, in the service of Louis XIV. From the French. By* Edward Mangin, *M.A.* 12*mo. pp.* 131.

JEAN BART was born at Dunkirk, in 1650, and taking to the sea when a boy, acquired all that heroism, which is not uncommon in naval characters. He was an enthusiast stimulated by ambition, and achieved wonderful exploits, by a peculiar system and a determination to board, never to fire till at a pistol-shot distance, and instantly after to rush up the sides of the enemy's ship (p. 85.) If a bold Commander succeeds in these hazardous manœuvres repeatedly, he acquires a very high name; but if he happens to fail, soon after a first or second attempt (as we think he would, if he had an enemy who knew how to resist him,) then his hardihood is lauded, but his plan blamed and himself forgotten. If the navy of his opponents had not been very badly served, we think Jean Bart could not have effected what he did, even admitting, that a man, who will rush forward and take death by the nose, a neck-or-nothing fellow, will animate his followers to madness and do wonders; yet wonders are not impossibilities, and these his wonders might have been easily made impossibilities. We believe, that seeing something like fear in his son, (a boy aged ten years only) at the commencement of the action, he might have ordered him to be lashed to the mainmast (p. 19), for a seaman without courage is an absurdity; but many of the stories we must deem factitious, or borrowed from accounts of others. This seems to have been done, that the story might include captures from the English, which, as to ships of war, this account does not show that he ever made; and therefore a falsehood is invented in p. 45, to supply the desideratum, and make amends for his having been taken by that nation. Taken he was, and therefore we do not believe, that on another occasion he placed his son in the gun-room, ready to apply a match to the powder magazine sooner than surrender. (p. 80.) However, he was a man who conferred great honour and advantage on his country, and deserves the glory which he acquired. Mr. Mangin's translation is well executed, and contains judicious reflections.

169. Burton's *Diary of the Commonwealth Parliaments.*

(*Continued from p.* 419.)

THESE Commonwealth Parliaments remind us, as to their political consequence, of Courts of Conscience for settling debts under forty shillings, and Parish Vestries. The whole business of import was managed by Cromwell and the Army; and the language and manners of the members, as to the Usurper, resemble those of Parson Supple, in Fielding's Tom Jones. As tradesmen or hotel-keepers treat a chief

customer, so they express the most anxious solicitude lest they should wound the sensitive nerves and delicate sensibility of his Highness the Protector, although he himself pays no real regard to any one political thing, but conservation of the affection of the Army; and treats his Parliament as a schoolmaster does his boys, flattering or menacing them into their lessons, as circumstances require. The great interest of this book is, therefore, Cromwell himself. The rest are only cyphers; but he is a figure at the head, which converts them into numbers, However, we do not meet with him much in this second volume, except in relation to his assumption of a kingship or protectorate. The devil of course would be God, if he could; and this mighty political rogue liked royalty well. But the old dogs of the Commonwealth Army would not relinquish their hold of John Bull's throat, by assent to a system, which might elevate rank and property again to its natural pre-eminence, and throw them upon the goaded animal's horns.

"The Protector," says Whitlock, "was satisfied, in his private judgment, that it was fit for him to take upon him the title of king, and matters were prepared in order thereunto; but afterwards, by solicitation of the commonwealth's men, and fearing a mutiny and defection of a great part of the army, in case he should assume that title and office, his mind changed; and many of the officers of the army gave out high threatenings against him, in case he should do it." P. 118.

Every body has heard of puritanical austerities, and it would scarcely be supposed possible for enactments to be made, "that a woman should not kiss her child on the Sabbath, nor fasting day," nor a man walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting; yet such enactments did exist.—(See p. 262.) The Parliament sat in long debate upon the Bill for the Lord's day; and it is curious to see in what manner these austerities operated, viz. in punishing the authors of the laws, not the violators. One member says,

"*These laws are always turned upon the most godly.* This is very strict, as to that of unnecessary walking, and coming into men's houses. The last Bill for the Lord's day, I remember, was passed on a Saturday, and carried on with great zeal. Then I told them, they had tied men from coming to church by water or coach. *Next day I, coming to Somerset-house to sermon, had my boat and waterman laid hold on for the penalty.*" P. 262.

It was a part of these sapient enactments, that police officers might enter private houses to discover offenders, because, all places of public resort being shut up, the greatest disorders were committed in private houses (263); and the result was, that "Sir Edward Hales was robbed of £8000 in Whitefriars on the Lord's day, upon pretence of a warrant from the Council to to search." P. 264.

Among other restrictions, one was proposed, that no person should sit at his door, or walk in the church-yard. We shall give the debate upon these clauses.

"*Mr. West.* I except against the words in the Bill, 'idle, sitting openly at gates or doors, or elsewhere,' and 'walking in church-yards,' &c. Let a man be in what posture he will, your penalty finds him.

"*Mr. Godfrey.* I move to leave out the words 'profane and idle sitting;' for this joins issue between the officer and the party, and puts a plea in the party's mouth, which is not triable. He will say, he is talking, or meditating, about good things. I would have the word 'elsewhere' left out, for I know not how far this may reach.

"*Mr. Fowell.* I move to leave out the whole clause.

"*Major-General Whalley.* God requires not these things of us. We must take heed to adding to the commandment of God. If you put this clause, you deprive men of the only livelihood they have by the air; as at Nottingham, many people that have houses in the rock, and have no *air*, live most part of their time without doors.'

Thus far the more liberal; but the bigots thought that it was not sufficient to prevent persons sitting at their doors; they ought not even to stand there.

"*Mr. Bodurda.* This clause is too short of what is intended by those that would have it. Some persons have not conveniency to sit at doors; so I would have you add more to it, viz. 'leaning or standing at doors.'

"*Mr. Vincent.* Though the law seems a little strict in this clause, yet this clause is not to be derided. I cannot think such sitting at doors, as is usual, can be a sanctification of the Lord's day. I would have the question divided. First, put it upon working, then upon sitting at doors."

Other members spoke against the clause, and upon most rational grounds; but a godly officer came forward,

"*Major Burton.* You had as good leave out the whole Bill, as leave out this clause."

And another, in the fullness of his perfection of character, added *(Mr. West)*, "You would not leave out the word 'elsewhere,' for there may be profaneness by sitting under some eminent tree in a village, or an arbour, or Gray's Inn-walks." P. 265.

To the honour of common sense the clause was thrown out, though only by a majority of two. Such was the folly of the age, that they could not distinguish between austerity and moral worth. The latter is a blessing to society, which no *tempora mutantur* will affect. Under change it will be missed, and therefore will be mourned. Providence knows no other distinction, for it punishes immorality with disease or misery; at least, if we are correct in our opinions, that immoral men cannot be happy men. That austerity has been the best agent of wickedness, on a grand scale, is proved by history. Mr. Mackay, in his Constitution of the Church, has shown that Mahometanism owed its establishment to austerity and sect; and the reign of Charles the Second evinces that austerity is impracticable, unless enforced by physical means. But every man knows the value of a virtuous and amiable relative, friend, or neighbour. Philosophers say, "that Fanaticism has ever professed to produce the golden age; i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt;" for the best of reasons, that Fanaticism, setting apart natural passions, is not to be united with wealth and knowledge. No man will walk long journies who can afford to ride; and no man who desires friends or customers, will treat them with water, salt, and potatoes. It would be very good, no doubt, if we had no passions, neither ate, drank, or slept; but while we do not hesitate to affirm that rational piety and morals are principles plainly dictated by the laws of Providence (for the want of piety is punished by an increase of immorality, which produces also increase of misery), we are at a loss to discover why the forced austerity of the Irish, and of our paupers, is not attended with exemplifications of superior religious and moral conduct. The very contrary is the fact. Privation, like hunger, prompts intemperate indulgence, and disregard of character; and we are very sure that excess of population, and, of course, excess of want, will make people vicious, do what we may, while an easy subsistence and education will produce the consequences desired. Of the vicious principles of Cobbett but one opinion can or ought, in our judgment, to be maintained; but to his redeeming idea, in one particular work, the "Cottage Economy," a most warm feeling is due. His observation, that two flitches of bacon, permanently renewable on a cottager's shelf, will prevent more outrages than sermons of religious enthusiasts, we know to be true, because men who do not want will not thieve. The orthodox Clergy judge of their poorer parishioners by their industrious and moral habits; and Cobbett's work shows that every promotion of the facilities of subsistence augments moral habits, and prevents crime. We know nothing of Cobbett, and expect only a reply by him with abuse (because that he is politically wrong we are certain); but the fact is, that we wish the Clergy to be made such benefactors to the public, by philanthropic utility, that they may be elevated far above rival imposture.

To resume. No man can command the affections of an army who is not qualified for every species of government, and the one proves the other. If, too, he gains the army, he has the rest of society at his mercy. Newspaper writers will tell us of insurrections, and mobs, &c. &c.; but when, after the anarchy of Robespierre, the populace of Paris were converted into fiends, a little man, in a large cocked hat, taking snuff at every second, his face distorted with convulsions, placed cannon, loaded with grape, at the end of every street, and killed the *canaille* like larks or crows; then all tendency to riots ceased, and the little man became the Emperor Napoleon, the idol of that very *beaucoup de monde* (as the French politely call a mob), whose fathers or grandfathers he cared no more about than vermin. Why? because they know nothing about the indispensable principles of civil government, obedience to law and order. Cromwell followed the same plan. He was the idol of the army; and as we all know that the navy is the real support of our national independence, we find him, in a *Rump* speech, showing the cloven

foot, in manner following. It is observable, that he uses the royal formula of *we* and *us*.—See p. 353.

"You have accounted yourselves happy, in being environed with a great ditch from all the world beside. Truly you will not be able to keep your ditch, nor your shipping, unless you turn your ships and your shipping into troops of horse and companies of foot, and fight to defend yourselves in *terra firma*." P. 361.

What would a modern Englishman say to a King's speech, recommending neglect of the navy for the purpose of supporting a standing army? But so things are. Under anarchy and usurpation the people become dogs and cats. At first they expect their masters to change places with them, seat them at the dinner table, and wait upon them; but, being hunted out, come fawning and crouching for the waste of the plates.

170. *Horæ Catecheticæ; or an Exposition of the Duty and Advantages of public catechising in Church. In a Letter to the Bishop of* London. *By* W. S. Gilly, *M.A. Prebendary of* Sarum, *and Perpetual Curate of St.* Margaret's, Durham. *8vo. pp.* 200.

THE education of the nobility and gentry of this realm lies wholly in the Clergy; and under the National School system, that also of the lower orders. That both these systems must incorporate the Established Church in patriotic estimation with the national feeling, is beyond question. This plan, in our judgment, is the best that can be devised to amalgamate the Church and the people. Frivolous measures, so commonly recommended, are the mere nothings of serious coxcombs. They make no impression upon the public mind. As to evangelical modes, they are condescensions to vulgar thinking and bad taste; and as the Clergy descend, their rivals will descend still lower; and if the former continue to sink, educated people must and will desert them. Now for some facts.—We know that there is a text which says, "it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." The Welch, in the fullness of their fanaticism, instead of a *rich man*, put a *soldier*; thus making that grandeur of feeling, that elevation of soul, which verifies the text, "peradventure for another one would die;" that feeling which is the essence of a noble and most patriotic profession, and the very support of national safety and well-being, an agent of moral criminality of the deepest die. This is *one* result of the consequences of Fanaticism. It is in this view a cancer in the State, which threatens to annihilate the means of preserving the very independence of the nation. That it stops the education of the people, and of course that superiority of knowledge which is the foundation of national superiority, is evident, from a further fact, which is told in "Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller's Guide," and which we know to be well founded, because we have heard the philanthropic exertions of the Orthodox Clergy degraded thus: "Ah! all temporals, no spirituals." "Morals! filthy rags." However, to the fact. Nicholson, speaking of the town of Buelth, says,

"The size of the church seems to bear a small proportion to the inhabitants of the parish. This is attributable to the increase of methodism. There are no less than *four* meeting houses in this small place, the population of which in 1801 was 677 inhabitants, and the number of houses 108. These are crowded every Sunday, and on other days in the week. The first is for the Presbyterians; the second for Baptists; the third for Calvinistic Methodists; and the fourth for Wesleyans. *That ignorance is enlarged with the diffusion of party and polemics, appears evident, from the circumstance of the place containing no public school.* For the purpose of promoting sectarian dissension by building opposing chapels, the purses of the inhabitants are liberally emptied; *but for the purposes of establishing a good school, and promoting useful knowledge, no gratuitous assistance is lent.* About the year 1800, a well regulated school was conducted by the Rev. T. Morgan, with credit to himself and benefit to the inhabitants, but *fanaticism* and *superstition* have obliterated this fair establishment, and at present no public school exists. A small portion of the money expended upon the erection of meeting houses, and supporting the preachers, if laid out in building and endowing a respectable school, would confer a lasting and invaluable benefit upon the rising generation. Thomas Richard, a native of this town, in 1752 gave 1800*l.* new South Sea annuities, to trustees, to be applied to charitable uses; and in 1759 a bill in the nature of an information was

filed by the Attorney General to establish this will, which was decreed in 1760, and the application of the money directed to be laid out in building a school house, paying a salary to the master, placing out the children apprentices, &c. but no house has been built in pursuance of this decree. See further, Jones's Breconshire, ii. 288."

Thus Nicholson (p. 229). We here quote facts, and shall now explain the modes by which Fanaticism obtains patronage. The patrons generally sought are persons of low life, and little or no education, who have acquired money, especially elderly females. They are persuaded to open their houses for hospitality, and their purses for building meetings; and that they may not be deterred by fear of the cost of the latter, a Society in London affords its contributions. Calvinistical notions, that such actions prove the certainty of their election to eternal life, are studiously propagated; the parish clergyman and the church people are bitterly defamed; and extortion of money and feasting, to benefit persons who wish to avoid subsistence by honest labour, are successfully practised under the mask of zeal. We shall mention a few facts which have come within our own observation. A fanatical lady of rank established for years an enthusiastical sectarian institution, to the vexation of the parish clergyman. Just before her death, she requested an interview with him. He was astonished, and demanded the reason. "I wish to put my will into your hands," was the answer. "Why don't you consign it to your own people?" "*I dare not trust them!*"—Only a few months ago, the near relatives of an opulent farmer with a large family were obliged to remonstrate with him, in consequence of his having given pieces of land away, keeping open house, and bestowing pecuniary donations upon these parasites, to the great impoverishment of his family.—We could mention one man swindled out of four thousand pounds by a flaming religionist, another of five hundred, and a third reduced to beggary. For the truth of all these facts, we could specify names and dates. Now we see no remedy for all this, but a dissemination of knowledge, which strengthens reason.

We have been led into these reflections, by the opportunity which Mr. Gilly's work afforded us. There is no doubt that the catechetical instruction of children is of eminent utility, and we are sure that he will not accuse us of disrespect, if we add, that there are circumstances which must be remedied before it can be universally practised. One of the Emperors of Germany said, that it was utterly impossible to civilize his people, unless he founded towns. In such places it is easy for teachers to be understood, and to find patrons and scholars. But in what a state are the villages? Intellectuality must first be created by education, *dedocendo docendo*, unteaching by teaching, before either sensibility or susceptibility can be called into being, as to religious truth. Sectaries cannot find support where the population is thin, and the parish clergyman has there the field open to him. The rude population must *first* be educated, and as a method of doing this, nothing can be better than Mr. Gilly's plan of instructing catechumens in sound divinity principles, by the clergyman *drilling* them half an hour every Sunday after service.

But our readers are not of that class which is to be instructed by "milk for babes." We have done justice generally to our author; and we shall make our extract from a passage which shows the mischief arising from that Calvinistic interpretation of the Scriptures, before alluded to, as a jesuitical stratagem to implant a prejudice not easily overcome.

Bishop Wilson preached a sermon upon this text, Acts xiii. 48, "As many as were ordained to [that is, disposed or prepared for] eternal life, believed." Here Mr. Gilly makes the following remark:

"I cannot withhold my expression of pleasure at seeing the Calvinistic rendering *ordained* met boldly, and effectually corrected *in limine*, at the very outset of this sermon. '*For*,' as the right rev. author well said, '*if the opinion be true, which has sometimes been founded on this text, it would render all education, with regard to another world, useless.*' In many other instances, I could almost venture to say in all, where the terms *ordained, foreordained, predestinated, foreknew*, &c. occur in the authorised version, and are wrested to imply some doctrine of *necessity*, of personal election or rejection, it will be found by reference to the Greek, that they admit of a very different construction. A philological investigation,

with a sound knowledge of grammar and derivation, would do more to shake the authority of Calvinistic readings of Scripture, than any mode of reasoning whatever. One hint to the reader shall suffice. Let him trace the Greek preposition ΠΡΟ, through its different acceptations, and then let him search for the meaning of the apostle, by interpreting προθεσιν, προεγνω, προωρισε (see Romans viii.) according to grammatical and etymological rules; and I think he will not be likely to rise from the inquiry—a confirmed Predestinarian."

171. *Academic Unity; being the Substance of a general Dissertation contained in the Privileges of the University of* Cambridge, *as translated from the original Latin; with various Additions. By* G. Dyer, *B.A. Editor of the Privileges of the University of* Cambridge. *8vo. pp.* 192.

OXFORD and Cambridge could not be fit places for the education of students intended for Ministers of the Established Church, if the latitude in religious principles desired by Mr. Dyer was admissible. If the students, as in the Inns of Court, were only qualifying for lay professions, then we might agree with him. But could colleges of Baptists, Methodists, &c. admit Hindoos, Chinese, or Mussulmen into their societies, to deteriorate the principles of the other members? They could not, and would not. Mr. Dyer's argument, therefore, is a sophism, as applied to ecclesiastical seminaries; nor could Mr. Dyer's other measures be adopted without utter ruin to important temporal interests of the Universities and the Established Church. The property connected with these temporal interests is not public but corporate; and of course all corporate bodies exercise a discretional power, as to participators in such property and privileges. Sectaries may have similar institutions of their own; but they have no claim to the funds or benefits appropriated to the Establishment alone; and as no public disservice has ensued through incompetent persons filling the situations desired, why should an appeal be made to the public, as if an injury was sustained, or a person be said to be deprived of a thing to which he never had a right. To add to the sophistry, if the two Universities were not to require subscription to the articles, no Bishops would ordain their students; and the small profit gained by a few Dissenters would never compensate for the utter loss of all the candidates for holy orders, who now form ninety students out of a hundred. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Dyer, but his arguments appear to us untenable as to logic, and impracticable as to execution. His title too, "Academic Unity," is a misnomer, for religious feuds are implacable, and a conglomeration of different thinkers on religious subjects would produce nothing but discord. In short, it is as plain as day-light that sectaries can have no more right to call upon the administrators of the Established Church property and privileges to share benefits with them, than for the officiating Minister of a town or village church to ask for half the contributions given to the meeting-houses. Yet such is the doctrine of Mr. Dyer.

172. *An Appendix to the State of the Protestant Religion in* Germany, *being a Reply to the German Critiques of that Work. By* Hugh James Rose, *B. D. 8vo. pp.* 128.

INTELLECT in Germany is a chaos, governed by anarchs. There is no keeping in any distinct class of literature. Shakspeare is as methodical as Aristotle, compared with their University in Bedlam. For all that, there is interest in their madness—often the pathetic—even the sublime—frequently heroic and beautiful sentiment. But when it has so innovated upon theology as to make Christianity, by sophistical interpretations, nothing more than pure Deism (see p. 3), we shudder for our consolations in misery, and our hopes on a death-bed. Barrow says, that Christianity cannot possibly be a system of riddles and enigmas, because it makes of the Almighty a trifler. This licentiousness Mr. Rose reprobates, and of course successfully. He says, that

"Modern German divines, although they *profess* to belong to a Lutheran or a Calvinistic church, yet hold few or none of the points of belief recognized by these churches, and are thus guilty of gross deceit." p. 31.

The defective reason of our sectaries would fain abolish our thirty-nine Articles. Is not this German exemplification of their position a proof that they would abolish Christianity itself? and does not the Established Church preserve a standard by its Articles? But

our readers shall have a specimen of *German* polemics. Dr. Staudlin asserts:

"That the dignitaries of our cathedrals are frequently Captains in the Navy, grooms of the King's bed-chamber, or actors; that many of our Bishops are suspected of infidelity; that the salaries of curates are 10*l.* or 12*l.* per annum; and that the episcopal population is daily sinking into the most frightful depravity." P. 24.

This information is on the authority of a Dr. Steinkopff, a name which we think that we have seen connected with Bible Society meetings. Dr. Steinkopff denies the allegations, but in a manner which compels Mr. Rose to say,

"I trust that Dr. Steinkopff will allow that the statements ascribed to him are indeed unjust reflections on the Church of England. However this may be, it is pretty clear that the writer of the German article derives all his information from German travellers and residents in England unfavourably disposed to the national Church, and from English Dissenters." (Ibid. note.)

We shall conclude with a very felicitous idea, in p. 34:

"The Deist (says Soame Jenyns, speaking of the English Rationalists) comes like the multitude with swords and staves to take Jesus; the Rationalist, like Judas, betrays him with a kiss."

173. *A Letter on the White Mustard Seed. By a* M. R. C. S. London.

THE notoriety of quacks, nostrums, and books of cure-mongering, flourishes chiefly in the large watering-places, where being brought into the notice of people of fashion, who, we regret to say, are for the most part as susceptible of imposture as the lowest and most credulous classes of people, it is trumpetted all over the country. In an agricultural county, known to us, mustard seed, though in the preceding spring unknown or laughed at, was introduced some time since by a fashionable squire, on his return from Bath or Cheltenham; and, in compliance with *such* authority, taken by *every* body for *every* thing, and whether *ill* or *well!*

According to sound policy, medical men ought not to interpose. By producing obstructions of the bowels, skin diseases, morbid determinations of blood, and affections of the rectum, it proves, wherever or whenever used, eminently profitable to the profession.

Our author is a manly, disinterested, and Englishman-like writer, which, now-adays, is a *rara avis in terris*, and, in *some* people's opinions, simillima *nigro* cygno. In the following passage he shows his good sense.

"The Author has no wish to screen himself behind an anonymous signature, nor to *mix himself up in contemptible notoriety with what is altogether worthless.*"

"In France it has succeeded to the medical honours of Eau de Cologne at the toilet of every lady of fashion." p. 1.

And now reigns at Naples, and is blazoned forth in Lincoln and Yorkshire, aided by extracts from *religious* Essays on the subject, and the medical experience of rural newsmongers.

"Already have they had the *impious* hardihood to advertize their calling "a blessing to mankind;" and if aught can beget the genuine feeling of contempt, and make that feeling mount to indignation even, it is surely to be pardoned, when we see our *religion prostituted to so base a purpose.*" 29.

"I have watched it closely in the wards of a public charity." (p. 6.) In chronic ailments, such as rheumatism, epilepsy, and derangements of the digestive viscera, we could not, after attempts the most diligent and persevering, discover even a shade of amendment, unless we except a solitary instances of paralysis, in which the poor woman expressed herself as "*something* better." In typhus, phthisis, and indeed all acute diseases, the vitiated action runs on so quickly, that we were afraid any longer to trust to so inactive an antidote." pp. 7, 8.

The dissection is given of a female who was destroyed by it (p. 12); but such was the tyranny of "*that fashionable conceit, which can either neutralize or give infallibility to any thing,*" (p.6.) that

"Private families, not at all friendly to quackery, were constrained to bear honourable testimony to its distinguished merits. Two physicians of first-rate practice, I knew, were in the habit of giving it their occasional sanction." P. 14.

"Its reputation was kept up, by the artful scheming of some of our daily projectors, (the mustard dealers and venders) who never speculate beyond *their own* benefit." P. 26.

"We know very well that the unblushing mountebank, who fattens on the proverbial gullibility of John Bull, calculates the sale of his imposture to be exactly proportioned to the sum sunk in its publicity." P. 27.

"An execrable odour, like that of the street gas, is exhaled from the skins of many who take it, and in other ways, which ren-

ders the patient loathsome to all who come within reach of its unsavory influence." P. 17.

"The truth is, white mustard-seed has no virtue; it has no significant or manageable operation. And I thus abruptly challenge any respectable physician in Europe to prove a single case of actual disease, in which, by its medical operation *alone*, a permanent cure has been established?" Pp. 21, 22.

This Pamphlet is quite to the point, and were it worth while to give it, our own experience and observation would fully confirm the author's statements.

174. *The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated and considered. By the late* David Davies, *Rector of Barkham, Berks. Second edition, abridged.* 8vo. *pp.* 39.

THE worthy Philanthropist, after the most diligent statistical investigation into the expences of subsisting a family, very justly infers, that Poor-rates are only a substitute for deficiency of wages. Of one fact we are satisfied, that the poor are the *chief* customers for corn, and for nearly all the tillage productions not appropriated to the maintenance of cattle; and that, if they are too much ground down, an Irish potatoe system must follow, and the diminished consumption occasion diminished production, and consequently the means of paying rents. In our judgment emigration, by removing the expence of the superfluous poor, will enable *half that cost* to be well applied to the comfort of the indispensible labourers left behind; but in theory, necessary regard to the defence of the country should accompany an emigration plan; and perhaps parishes should be assessed to the support of naval and military institutions. Costly penitentiaries (where there is no repentance but in those who pay for them) and comfortable gaols, and many other bubbles, might be extinguished, and half the poor-rates be unnecessary, and half the immorality of the country be suppressed by an awful dread of the necessity (and under circumstances, penalty) of emigration. Provident Societies, cottages with a little land annexed, as recommended in this benevolent pamphlet, are excellent auxiliary measures; but alas! excess of population baffles such measures. We are sure however, that the case does demand solemn consideration. *We* say, that you must provide an outlet for excessive population before you can do any any thing. We plead the cause of those who cannot help themselves; the cause of humanity, the cause of morals; for well does our Author say,

"The charge of mismanagement made against labouring people seems to rest upon no solid ground. For a long time past, their condition has been going from bad to worse continually. Small indeed is the portion of worldly comforts now left them. Instead, therefore, of grudging them so small an enjoyment as a morsel of good bread with their miserable tea, instead of attempting to show how it may yet be possible for them to live worse than they do; it will become the wisdom and humanity of the present age, to devise some means how they may be better accommodated. Give to some the ability to keep a cow, and then all will have milk. Give to all the ability to drink small beer at home, and then few will frequent alehouses." p. 11.

So say we;—but none of these reforms are practicable under excess of population.

175. *The Constitution of Friendly Societies upon legal and scientific Principles, exemplified by the Rules and Tables adopted for the government of the Southwell Friendly Institution, examined, authenticated, and recommended for general use, by William Morgan, Esq. F.R.S. and Arthur Morgan, Esq. joint actuaries of the Equitable Assurance Society. By the Rev.* John Thomas Becher, *M.A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell; Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of Nottingham, and for the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. The fourth Edition, with an annual graduation of the Tables.* 8vo. *pp.* 78.

WE hope that the exhaustion of the subject in parliamentary debates, newspaper and other journals, will be deemed by Mr. Becher a satisfactory apology for our not entering into the details of his excellent pamphlet. To such a philanthropist as Mr. Becher, the whole nation owes a Statue; and the practical and easy good which he recommends will influence the morals, and augment the happiness of posterity to an incalculable extent. The prospective benefit of his wise plans will recommend prudence, and where there is prudence there is rarely immorality. We see, also, high political advantage in ways too numerous to be included within our narrow limits, and

though at present only possible and hypothetical, yet hereafter, we trust, probable. We heartily hope therefore that the country at large will join Mr. Becher in the following exhortation:

"While we endeavour to revive those virtuous feelings and provident habits, which constitute the natural basis of independence and happiness among the labouring members of the community, surely we are bound by legal and moral obligations to facilitate the practice of our precepts, so as to provide them with the means of assuring in the days of health, strength, and youth, a comfortable refuge against the seasons of sickness, infirmity, and old age!"

176. *A Plan for bettering the Condition of the Working Classes, by the Establishment of Friendly Societies, upon legal and scientific Principles, exemplified by practical illustrations. By* George West, *A. M. Rector of* Stoke, *near* Guildford, *&c.* 8*vo. pp.* 51.

WE are truly happy to see Clergymen, instead of perplexing the public mind with Original Sin and sectarian jargon, directing attention to philanthrophy, morals, and the qualities useful to society, practical Christianity, that which secures to the Clergy a popularity, of which the grounds are secure, because no faction attaches to philanthropists. But to the point before us. The Rev. Mr. Becher, of Southwell, to his high honour, has placed those useful institutions, Friendly Societies, upon a permanent basis; and Mr. West, in order to do good, has most laudably seconded Mr. Becher. We have only to express our heartfelt respect for both the gentlemen, and our warmest wishes, that the rest of the Clergy will take up the subject with vigour, and petition the Legislature for aid, in exemplifying the object. A benefit (under circumstance) beyond that of the Saving Banks is implied; and we should be rejoiced above measure, if we could see it universally patronized, by means "of the institution of a Becherian Society, for the promotion and organization of Friendly Societies upon a permanent and advantageous plan." May our public-spirited gentlemen take the hint: it will repay them a thousand per cent. interest. We request Mr. Becher and Mr. West to favour us with the substance of their pamphlets, including the tables, by way of communication. Our columns shall be open to them, with thanks.

177. *Parochial Sermons, illustrative of the Importance of the Revelation of God in Jesus Christ. By the Rev.* Renn D. Hampden, *M.A. Fellow of Oriel College,* Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 450.

THESE are good Sermons, but in our opinion of somewhat too mystical a construction. We mean no depreciation of their merits; only, that the people being ignorant of professional knowledge, such technical disquisitions make no impression. It is, however, a vogue of the present day, but what is not understood cannot edify. In all Sermons, which imply intellectual regulations of opinion, and a correct judgment concerning abstract doctrines, there should be a previous clear exposition, such as is that of the obscure text, "The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law." This Mr. Hampden excellently explains in manner following:—

"The sting of death is sin; that which gives death the power of annoyance, and renders it a bitter enemy to human nature, is our disobedience to the commands of God. The strength of sin is the law;—that which makes our disobedience of so heinous a nature, and so destructive to us, is the righteous law of a wise and good God, whose holiness cannot consist with the permitted, unpunished, violation of that law."

178. *Suggestions for the Consideration of the Legislature on the Amendment of the Laws of Real Property; with a Sketch of the first Act proposed to be passed. By* Jacob Phillips, *Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.* 4*to. pp.* 19.

IT would be very hard if a man could not take a journey without being obliged to thread a labyrinth; but to a similar process he must submit, if he buys, sells, or settles an estate. Mr. Phillips, finding that certain Statutes have produced consequences not contemplated by the Legislature, proposes the repeal of certain Acts. The first which he proposes to annul is the Statute *De Donis*, "because its object can be attained either by shifting uses, or executory devises, without the necessity of resorting to entails" (p. 11.) The next Acts are the Statutes of Fines, "because, by lapse of time and change of practice, they have not now the effect, and do not operate under the circumstances, or in the way that the makers of these acts intended (p. 13). But as fines would be still necessary to pass the estates, and extinguish the

dowers of married women (p. 16), he recommends the general extension of a custom, on this head, which obtains in the City of London, and many other corporate towns.

179. *Dunwich, a tale of the splendid City, in four Cantos. By* James Bird, *author of the Vale of Slaughden, &c. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 165.

Mr. Bird has made up here a beautiful tale about the loves of a "Baron bold and Lady fair," where Mars is not a coarse ruffian, but a chivalrous Knight, and the Venus, not a putrid wanton, but a bashful beauteous virgin. We assure our readers that Mr. Bird has formed the myrtle and the rose into a tasteful wreath; and we firmly believe, though we feel it not, that there are delightful fairy scenes in the soul of a Poet, when his eye is with fine frenzy rolling. This we say in favour of the book in general, because our extracts will apply to subjects, of which we are better judges—where we *can* be clocks that strike, not mute watches.

Speaking of a festival, Mr. Bird says (p. 39.)

And wine, the warder of the soul, who keeps
The key of jollity, while reason sleeps,
Unlocked the stores of fancy and delight,
Loosed fluent mirth and gladness to the night,
While in rich mockery, on the sparkling brim,
Joy laughed at Time—in very scorn of him.

Tacitus's exquisite description of a scene after a battle is surprisingly picturesque. There is an affecting melancholy in Mr. Bird's well-toned muffled bells.

There the young Matron, with her cheek all pale,
Asked o'er and o'er to hear the mournful tale,
That left her desolate!—while she closer pressed
Her child, unconscious, to her aching breast;
Gazed in her face, and wept to see her weep;
Then horror came, with withering pang so deep,
For when she looked on that lorn child, she felt
How sad, how lonely in the world she dwelt!
And there the Mother wept her son, who died
Amid the battle—he had shone her pride,
Her more than life, her cherished hope, her stay
In helpless age, and all was torn away!
And there the Maiden with her lips apart,
Cold, pallid brow, bereft and burning heart,
Turned from the scene her streaming eyes, and shed
Hot tears of anguish over the loved one dead;
Oh! life had thrown around her heart the spell
That promised bliss with him who fought—and fell!
Alas! her heart was dying in her breast,
She only longed to share her lover's rest.

Broken hearts, we believe, to be very rare: but cracked ones, which will not ring, we think to be common. As to men's hearts, we do not hold it to be of much consequence what becomes of them, they are so easily mended. But those of women are brittle and of the first value and delicacy; *very often* has perfidy brought on consumption and premature dissolution. Such conduct is horribly brutal, for, says Mr. Bird beautifully and truly,

That hallowed sphere, a woman's heart, contains
Empires of feeling, and the rich domains
Where love, disporting in his sunniest hours,
Breathes his sweet incense o'er ambrosial flowers;
A woman's heart!—that gem, divinely set
In native gold—that peerless amulet,
Which firmly linked to love's electric chain,
Connects the worlds of transport and of pain!

It is well-known among medical men, that broken hearts generally mean death by a kind of nervous apoplexy: and it is recorded as an historical fact, that during the reign of Robespierre, premature deaths of this kind occurred, in number utterly unknown in preceding annals of the French nation.

180. *An Apology for the Waldenses; exhibiting an Historical View of their Origin, Orthodoxy, Loyalty and Constancy, to which is added an Appeal to several of the European Governments on their behalf. By the Rev. Tho. Sims, M. A. Domestic Chaplain to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort.* 8vo.

WE heartily wish that Mr. Sims may be a successful advocate in obtaining protection for these inoffensive and suffering descendants of the Primitive Christians against the attempts of the Church of Rome, either to proselyte or extirpate them.

181. *A Letter to the King on the Coronation Oath. By* John Collyer, *M. A. Barrister at Law.* 8vo. *pp.* 16.

WE are of opinion that a person who takes an oath, ought not to exercise latitude of construction in interpreting it; for by so doing, oaths may easily be made nullities.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Before proceeding to the Antique Academy, we are desirous of mentioning an extremely clever picture, in the *School of Painting*, which, owing to its unfavourable situation, escaped our particular notice. It is by P. Corbet, and is No. 281, *Portraits of three brothers*, Robert Burton, esq. Longnor Hall; Rev. Henry Burton, Vicar of Atcham; and Edward Burton, esq. of Shrewsbury. This picture is most elaborately finished, and will bear the strictest and closest examination. The figures are all in their proper places, and the heads are worthy of Gerard Douw; and the cabinet and other accompaniments could not be more effectively executed.

Antique Academy.

This apartment is devoted to a miscellaneous assemblage of drawings, paintings, enamels, miniatures, and engravings; and, though they are of a very different class from those in the other rooms, they are productions of genius and taste.

490. *Portrait of His Majesty, from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence.* R. J. Lane, A. E.—In our last we had occasion to express our approbation of the talents of this clever artist on stone, and to allow him the highest station in his profession. An examination of this portrait will go still further to support our opinion, for it is faultless.

There are several highly attractive and brilliant water-colour drawings by A. E. Chalon, R. A.; some of them gaily delineated in the playful mixture of high life, and rusticity which characterised Watteau. They are, 509, *The Sisters;* 513, *La Collazione;* besides several portraits of great interest.—Mr. Thomas Wageman, with whose great success in delineating dramatic portraits, every one acquainted with Cumberland's British Theatre, must be well aware, has good portraits, for the same valuable series of plays, of *Braham* as Prince Orlando; *Miss Paton* as Mandane; *Miss Foote* as Moggy M'Gilpin; *Elliston* as Walter, and some anonymous portraits.

The enamels in this exhibition are not inferior to those of any former year in the interest of the subjects, in the excellence of their finish, and in the size of the enamel. Mr. H. Bone, R. A. maintains his splendid rank among the professors of this vivid, lasting, and beautiful department of the arts, without being even rivalled by his competitors, who, however, display examples of great worth, and brilliancy of colour. Among the best are a copy of *Andrea Del Sarto's Holy Family; His Majesty, when Prince of Wales*, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; *Sir Anthony Carlisle*, after Shee; by Bone.—*Mrs. Hope*, from Sir Thomas Lawrence; and *Mr. S. Essex*, from Collier, by W. Essex.—And *Raphael's St. John in Wilderness*, by Plant.

No. 548. *Portrait.* R. Bowyer.—This is a most singular and we believe hitherto unparalleled picture. It is as large as life, and pencilled with all that delicacy of touch, highness of finish, and brilliancy and softness of colouring of the miniature, without losing much of the effect of that boldness which is produced by oil and canvas. So clever, so curious, and so unexampled an effort deserved a prominent situation; but this it has not received, and being hung low, close to the door entering to the library, is passed unnoticed by most visitors.

Numerous as are the portraits above-stairs, those "in little" in this apartment are still more so; and being crowded together in niches which are full of anxious friends, we found it difficult to examine them, and cannot be expected to notice individually each miniature of even superior excellence, or amongst so glaring a mass of colouring, character, and beauty, to particularise more than the names of some of the artists whose works are the most prominent. And foremost stand the names of Miss Heaphy; W. S. Lethbridge, whom we recognise as an old favourite, and whose works still display that correctness, elegance, and softness, which distinguished his earlier efforts; Miss E. E. Kendrick; S. J. Rochard; Miss Maskall; Anne Mee, &c. &c. One of them by Miss Heaphy we cannot resist noticing, as a character portrait, being Elizabeth, daughter of John Heaphy, esq. as the Isabella Countess de Croye, of Sir Walter Scott's Quentin Durward.

Model Academy.

Amongst the names we recognise several of great eminence; and accordingly expect splendid efforts, but this room is not so generally interesting as we have known it. The busts are numerous, are well executed, but, with one or two exceptions, are only gratifying to private feelings. 1153 is one of *Daniel O'Connell*, "the man of the people," &c. &c. It is executed by Turnerelli, who has also one of *Dr. Doyle*, and *Sir George Farrant*. 1170 is an excellent bust of *Sir William Curtis* by Chantrey, and 1175 is one by H. W. Sievier of *J. Abernethy, esq.* the celebrated surgeon.

1180. *The Shield of Æneas; to be executed in gold, after the style of Benvenuto Cellini.* W. Pitts.—Mr. Pitts, we believe, is the artist whose outlines from Virgil elicited such general commendation. We shall take the liberty of borrowing from the Literary Gazette, the following accurate description of

this beautiful work, which will form a worthy companion of Stothard's Wellington Shield, and Flaxman's Shield of Achilles. The model consists of a centre, and of inner and outer circles.—"The centre is composed of Catiline, surrounded by the Furies, Cerberus, and the Harpies. The Ghost of Cato, bearing a tablet of laws, attended by Mercy, Peace, Truth, and Justice. Above are represented the assembled deities.—The inner circle exhibits the naval engagement between Marc Anthony and Octavius Cæsar, as fully described in the poem.—The first compartment of the outer circles consists of Faustulus discovering Romulus and Remus. On the right is shewn the rape of the Sabines. In the back ground is seen Romulus folding his robe about him, which was the signal for carrying off the women; also the altar and sacrifice in honour of Neptune. On the left, the interposition of the Sabine women; Hersilia throwing herself between Romulus and Tatius. In the back ground, Peace uniting the Sabines and Romans. A Sabine woman lamenting over the dead body of her husband, who had fallen in the conflict.—The second compartment consists of a confirmation of the peace between the Romans and Sabines, shewing Romulus and Tatius at the altar of Jupiter, swearing their alliance. In the back ground, the Romans and Sabine women looking with joy at the ceremony. On the left, Metius dragged by horses. On the right, Tarquin on his way to Rome, with Tanaquil his wife.—The third compartment consists, in the centre, of the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. On the left, the combat of Brutus and Aruns. In the back ground the lictors bearing away the dead bodies of Brutus's sons. On the right, Mutius thrusting his arm into the fire before Porsena. In the back ground, the tents, with the assassinated secretary.—The fourth compartment: in the centre, Cocles defending the bridge. On the left, Cloelia encouraging her fellow-captives to swim across the Tiber. On the right, the Salian priests, with the sacred shields.—The fifth compartment: Manlius defending the capital. In the back ground, the geese alarming the state. On the left, the procession of matrons to the temple of Juno. On the right, the lupercal dance.—Such is a sketch of the details of this elaborate performance: they are full of taste and beauty; and their general effect is singularly striking. As the Shield itself is to be executed by Mr. Pitts (who possesses a knowledge of the peculiar part of the goldsmith's art, necessary to its completion), he will have an opportunity of doing justice to the merits of his model; and we have no doubt will produce a work in the highest degree creditable to his talents."—It is executed for Mr. Widowson, silversmith, of Fleet-street, who, for his liberal support of the arts, will we hope, be amply rewarded by the public.

Besides this splendid composition, to which we have devoted so much room, and therefore curtail our notice of the rest, there are some admirable things from the chisel of Westmacott, Hinchliffe, Baily, &c., besides numerous busts which we purposely refrain from noticing unless of public interest. 1185. *Part of a Monument*, J. E. Hinchliff;—1193. *A Monument in marble*, E. H. Baily;—1201. *Beautifully simple figure of Henry, son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, in a sleeping attitude peculiar to the child*, T. Carline, very curious and elegant;—1209. *The Pugilist*. C. Rossi, R. A., a noble figure of a very fine man; the proportions are admirable and the chiselling good;— 212. *A group, affection, to be executed in marble*, H. W. Sievier;—1213. *Marble Statue of Warren Hastings*, part of a monument to be erected in Calcutta, R. Westmacott, R. A.; and 1214. *Group in marble, of a Nymph and Zephyr, from the gallery of Earl Grosvenor*, by the same.

Landseer's Monkeyana, Parts III and IV.

These two numbers in point of graphic execution are not inferior to the last; but the idea has been carried too far; its originality has in a great measure become lost; and the artist seems to plagiarise his own conceptions. On the appearance of the first number every one was satisfied—the points of humour were easily discovered and heartily enjoyed. The second equally good and effective was also relished; but then the monkey rage became gratified, and any thing beyond only tended to repletion. The third number we should say was but little deficient in general interest; but sketching those in the fourth, the points of humour have been entirely forgotten; and we really must hope that Mr. Landseer will here conclude his labours, and turn his great abilites into another direction. We shall now enumerate the subjects of these numbers. The first plate is Sir Joshua Reynolds' popular picture of the "Fortune Teller," with the substitution of monkey faces for human. The *Parish Beadle* is a fine piece of satire on those busy meddling personages; *The Lawyer and Client* will not fail to be recognised by those two closely connected classes; and we would advise gentlemen blackguards, and those in high life who identify themselves with the scum of the earth, to study well the last picture of No. 3—the *Pug-ilists*—and we hope it will have the effect of preventing the patronage of a sport repugnant to humanity, and a disgrace to a country where the "March of intellect" so giantly strides. Those in the fourth number are, 1. Distressed Poet; or three weeks in arrears;—a queer one to look at, and a rum one to go;—In at the Death; or a Foxhunter's salute;—and Advanced Guard in Retreat.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Society of Literature.

We shall here notice more at large than in our former Number, p. 452, the Annual General Meeting of this learned and flourishing society. It was held on Thursday, April 24th; the Right Rev. the President took the Chair. In his address, his Lordship stated, that the success which attended the establishment of this Institution, had greatly exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends; the number of its Members and Honorary Members, its Associates and Honorary Associates, amounting to nearly three hundred.

His Lordship adverted to the recent adjudication of the King's Gold Medals. To the eminent names of Mitford and Maï, of Wilkins and Rennell, of Stewart and Schweighœuser, of Southey and Scott, he had now to add the names of Crabbe and Coxe, the Poet and the Historian, to whom the Council of the Society had this year adjudged its Honorary Rewards; to the former, as the first of living Poets in that species of moral and characteristic Poetry which he has made peculiarly his own; to the latter, for his various historical Works, and more especially for his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, and of the Duke of Marlborough.

His Lordship further observed, that the Abbate Maï, one of those eminent persons on whom this distinction was first conferred, continued to deserve well of all lovers of Classical and Sacred Literature, by his indefatigable industry and acuteness in the developement of the contents of Palimpsest, or Rescript Manuscript of the Vatican. One volume of his *Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio e Vaticanis Codicibus* was lately published, containing several inedited works of Hippolytus, Eusebius, and Phocius, with one Classical Work—an Oration of Aristides *adversus Demosthenem de immunitate*. The second volume, very recently published, contains many interesting fragments of Polybius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Diodorus Siculus, Dio Cassius, Appian, and several other later writers.

In our own country, his Lordship also stated, some of the fruits of the discoveries of Mr. Lemon, a Member of this Society, in his Majesty's State Paper Office, would soon be made public. Very important Historical Papers, relative to the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., were on the eve of publication, under the sanction of the Commissioners for Printing State Papers: the first volume of which would comprise the original Letters of Cardinal Wolsey, together with the domestic Correspondence of the King with his Ministers, in and subsequent to the year 1540.

Mr. Lemon's unwearied researches had also brought to light three Latin Documents of the year 1652, two of them written in the name of the Parliament of England, during the Latin Secretaryship of Milton. One is a Declaration of the Parliament against the States General of Holland in 1652. The second is a Reply of the Parliament to three Memorials presented by the Ambassadors of the States General, in June 1650. The third, not in the name of the Parliament, but written in the same year, and found in the same series of Sir Joseph Williamson's Collection of Manuscripts, is a relation of the naval Engagement between Admiral Blake and Van Tromp, in the Downs, May 19, 1652.

The President commented, at considerable length, upon the additional evidence likely to be thrown upon the question respecting the authenticity of the Theological Work found in the State Paper Office, and ascribed to Milton, by the labours of Mr. Robert Lemon, Junior.

His Lordship then adverted to the development of the Hieroglyphic characters, which he designated as one of the most curious literary discoveries of modern times, Among the most appropriate and useful objects of the Society, was that department of its labours which is devoted to the publication of those interesting remains of Egyptian learning. The difficulties attending the study of Egyptian Hieroglyphics had been, in a great degree, removed by the profound researches of Dr. Young and M. Champollion; confirmed and verified by the Greek translation of the inscription on the stone of Rosetta, and by the fortunate discovery of other Greek Antigraphs of Hieroglyphic originals; all of which were contained in the four Fasciculi of the Society's Hieroglyphics. The Greek Inscriptions printed in the Fasciculi, and in the concluding paper of the first part of the Society's transactions, he characterised, exclusively of their connection with Hieroglyphics and Egyptian Antiquities, as interesting, from their being curious and authentic specimens of Greek Palæography.

His Lordship had the pleasure of informing the Meeting, that the second part of the Society's Transactions, which, with its precursor, would form the first Volume, would be published with all practicable dispatch, and before the next Anniversary. Of the interesting character of the Papers which had been read to the Society during the preceding year, an estimate might be formed from the summary of their contents.

The Secretary's Annual Report is as follows:

I.—A third Portion of *Remarks on Brut Tysilio, a Fabulous Chronicle, erroneously*

attributed to a British Prince of the Seventh Century, and printed in the second volume of the Myrvyrian Archæology of Wales. By the Rev. Edward Davies, R. A. R. S. L.—In the portions of this Manuscript, read at two former Meetings, the Writer endeavoured to prove that this Romance is not the Work of Tysilio, nor of any other Ancient Briton; that it is not historical, nor founded upon a Welsh tradition.—The substance of the Tale is, that an Empire was established in Britain by a Prince of the House of Troy, governed by Trojan laws, "which," says the Author of the Work, "the English still maintain;" that, the Saxons afterwards getting possession of the Island, all title to the Crown was resigned into their hands by the Sovereign, Cadwallader, then an exile in Armorica, in consequence of a Divine command to that effect.—The conceit of deriving a descent from the Royal House of Troy, is Gothic, not Celtic. It came into Britain with the Saxons, Angles, and other nations from the shores of the Baltic; and from this origin appears to have been gradually moulded into the form which it now bears, under the Anglo-Saxon Princes of Wessex, after they had begun to conceive the idea of Monarchy. It was employed as a political instrument, setting forth the dignity and prerogatives of the Crown of Britain, and asserting the rightful succession of the Saxons to that Crown, with all its privileges, as well as to the private estates and property of the whole Island, which they had acquired by the sword.—This hypothesis is confirmed by the positive evidence of various historical and antiquarian details, from which it likewise appears, that the language and spirit of the Story were afterwards eagerly adopted, for the same purposes, by the Norman Kings.—The Writer asserts, that the Story was unknown to the Welsh till it was announced to them by Walter de Mapes, Chaplain to Henry the First; and he considers it to be equally cruel and absurd to ascribe its fabrication to that people, whose injurious treatment by their conquerors it was intended to justify.—*Read May* 2, 1827.

II.—*On the Resemblance between the Anglo Saxon and Persian Languages.* By Sharon Turner, Esq. R.A.R.S.L.—The most probable derivation of the Saxons is from the Sacai-Sunnii, or Sacassani, a people mentioned by Pliny and Strabo, as originally inhabiting the parts of Persia about the Caspian Sea. In support of this derivation, it has been observed, that several words in the Persian language closely resemble those of the same signification in the Saxon; of which resemblance some remarkable instances are adduced by Camden from Joseph Scaliger.—This hint has suggested to Mr. Turner the present attempt to ascertain, by a comparison of the two languages, whether such a number of coincidences are discoverable, as materially to confirm the belief that Persia was originally the country of our Saxon progenitors. Although, supposing the belief well founded, a separation of the two nations for at least two thousand years, the progressive migrations of the Saxons along the north of Asia and through the whole breadth of the upper surface of Europe, together with the numerous vicissitudes which have befallen them, must have greatly tended to obliterate the marks of resemblance between their languages, yet the result of the comparison has been the discovery of one hundred and sixty-two Persian words, which have a direct affinity with as many Anglo-Saxon terms of the same meaning. To these the writer has added a list of fifty-seven similar resemblances between the latter language and the Zend, or ancient Persian; and forty-three coincidences of it with the Pehlvi, or intermediate language of Persia between the modern Persian and the Zend. He is of opinion, that a more elaborate investigation of these analogies would still further confirm the Asiatic derivation of the Saxons.—*Read May* 16*th*, 1827.

III.—*On the Use of Poetry as the early Vehicle of Information; and upon the Music, Dance, and Drama of the Ancient and Uncivilized Nations.*" By J. P. Thomas, Esq, M.R.S.L.—*Read June* 20*th*, 1827.

IV.—*On the Meaning which is most usually and most correctly attached to the Term,* VALUE OF A COMMODITY. By the Rev. T. R. Malthus, R.A.R.S.L.—*Read Nov.* 7*th*, 1827.

These two Papers are not of a nature to bear abridgment.

V.—*On the Reasons of the absence of Hieroglyphics from the Walls of the Pyramids.* By J. Landseer, Esq. F.S.A.—Mr. Landseer, adopting the Statement of Herodotus, that the largest of the Pyramids was built by Cheops, the smallest by his daughter, and the third by his brother and successor, Cephrenes, accounts in this manner for the remarkable fact, that, of all the Edifices of Egypt, these alone are found to be unsculptured with Hieroglyphic Inscriptions; he says, that both the Royal Brothers are described by that Historian as profligate and impious Sovereigns, who showed their contempt for the Religion of their country by shutting up the Temples of the Gods, and other acts hostile to the received worship; whence he infers, that they despised too much the sacred language of their country to permit its being employed upon those costly structures which they caused to be erected as memorials of themselves.—By the adoption of the above statement of Herodotus, the silence of Holy Writ respecting the Pyramids is likewise accounted for; because Cheops began to reign only 861 years before Christ, and therefore the principal Hebrew Scriptures were composed

before the period of his death.—*Read Nov. 21st*, 1827.

VI.—*Thoughts and Conjectures relative to the Book and History of Job.* By the Rev. Edward Davies, R.A.R.S.L.—The Author begins his Memoir (which occupied the time allotted for reading during six Meetings of the Society) by a statement of his reasons for differing from the opinion entertained by some of the Jewish doctors, and of the early Christians, that the Book of Job was composed or translated by Moses, for the consolation of the Israelites in their Egyptian Bondage; but he admits the probability that Moses introduced the volume to his countrymen, as sacred and canonical. He likewise contends, in opposition to some modern writers, that this singular book is no parable, but a true history; and examines and refutes the hypothesis maintained by Warburton and Orton, that it is a Poem of the Dramatic form, composed by one of the Prophets during the period of the Captivity. Having adduced his reasons for receiving the book of Job as an authentic narrative, relating to a real historical character, he proceeds to establish the following points:—that Uz, the country of Job, was in the eastern part of Idumea, and contiguous to the southern border of Judea; that the particular city of the Patriarch's residence was Bozrah; and that Job, whom we are led to seek among the Idumean princes, was the same as Jobab, mentioned as one of the kings of that country in the 36th chapter of Genesis.—This supposition being admitted, the era of the Patriarch's afflictions must be placed about 1923 years B.C.—The instruments of those afflictions were four armies of Chaldæans and Sabæans, whose irruption is identified with the expedition of the four Kings related in the 14th chapter of Genisis. From these various coincidences Mr. Davies infers, that Job was no other than *that righteous King*, and *Priest of the true God*, to whom Abraham, after rescuing his brother Lot from the hands of those four Kings, is stated to have paid tithes of all. The name, *Melchizedek*, *King of Righteousness*, given to this person by Moses, or *King of Salem*, which St. Paul interprets *King of Peace*, was not his proper or original name, but a title descriptive of his character, and is eminently characteristic of *the most patient of men*. The identity between this mysterious personage and the patriarch Job, is further confirmed by several particulars in St. Paul's account of him, and by the figurative epitome of his history which appears in the 110th Psalm. The Date and Author of the Book are next considered. The result of an examination of the various evidences relating to these points is, that the work existed in an age long prior to the date of the principal prophecies; that it is not the production of any known Jewish writer, nor of Elihu, as some commentators have thought, but chiefly of Job himself; and that the whole was written very shortly after the occurrence of the events which it records. An analysis of its contents follows:—it inculcates the acknowledgment and worship of the One Supreme Being, and the Immortality of the Soul—it contains references to the leading events in primitive history. Among other notices of a highly cultivated state of society, we find allusions to various gradations of rank—to the cultivation of Astronomy and Natural History; to the invention of Writing, and some kind of Engraving; to the knowledge of Medicine and Architecture, and to the use of all the principal Metals. Mention is likewise made of Musical Instruments of different kinds; of a variety of Implements of War, and of Instruments used in Hunting and Fishing; but especially of numerous particulars relative to Agriculture and the common arts of life. The Book of Job therefore exhibits the industry of man, in the primitive ages, as already called into action, and his genius employed in extensive researches. Nor was the various knowledge displayed by the personages introduced, derived from the surrounding nations, the Phœnicians, Babylonians, and Egyptians. The discoveries of these nations must at that period have been recent; while these personages ascribe their knowledge to the wisdom of their ancestors, and expressly disclaim intercourse with strangers. This knowledge, then, contains the genuine traditions of Noah and his immediate successors.—The Writer states his conviction of the importance of the Book of Job to the Divine as well as to the Historian. He regards its preservation as a special act of Providence, in order to confirm the testimony of Moses, and to transmit to posterity the valuable maxims of the patriarchs. Nor, considering the simple nature of prophetic poetry, in which the imagination of the Writer merely colours the style without distorting the facts, ought its poetical character to detract from the confidence due to this composition as History. Even the celebrated expostulation in the 38th and following chapters, in which "the Lord answers Job out of the whirlwind," which some critics have represented as a mere act of a tragedy, he considers in the light of a visible interposition of the Almighty preceded by the most grand and awful phenomena, intended to humble the pride and to confirm the faith of the Patriarch. The Memoir concludes with some remarks upon the typical nature of Job's character and sufferings, with reference to those of Christ. *Read Dec. 5th and Dec. 19th*, 1827; *Jan. 2d, and 16th, Feb. 29th, and March 19th*, 1828.

VII.—*On the Part of the First book of Appian's Civil Wars of Rome.* By the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke, V.P.R.S.L.—This Paper contains a minute outline of the relative positions occupied by the Roman and Italic

armies, in the first and second campaigns of the Punic War; an explanation of the confusion which has arisen between the two Cæsars, Sextus and Lucius, mentioned in this part of the Roman History; and, in an Appendix, an attempt to give a more complete and accurate genealogy of the Italian or Cæsarean family than has been before compiled.—*Read February 6th*, 1828.

VIII.—*Historical Notices of Nicomedia, the Ancient Capital of Bithynia.* By Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D. F.R.A.R.S.L.—Ancient Geographers are divided upon the question, whether Astacus, Olbia, and Nicomedia, were names successively given to the same city, which occupied the site where Iz-Nikmid, or Ismid (the Turkish corruption of Nicomedia), now stands; or whether these were the names of three different cities, situated not far from each other: the Author of this Memoir inclines to the former opinion. The last of the three names was derived from Nicomedes the First, King of Bithynia; by whom Astacus, founded about seven hundred years B.C. by a body of Megarenensians, was rebuilt or enlarged in the third century before the same era. After having undergone successive devastations, by an earthquake, and by the predatory inroads of the Scythians or Goths, at the latter end of the second and beginning of third centuries, and having speedily recovered from the effects of those calamities, it was decorated by Dioclesian with a variety of works of luxury and utility, on a scale calculated to rival Rome itself. It was upon a plain near this city, that that Emperor solemnly abdicated the supreme authority. Here also it was, that, in 324, Licinius resigned his share of the imperial purple to Constantine the Great, who died at a palace in the vicinity, in the year 337. In the middle of the fourth century another earthquake, and a conflagration caused by it, entirely overthrew and destroyed this magnificent capital. From that period to 1330, when it fell into the hands of the Turks, few particulars of its history are known. That the information collected by Sir W. Ouseley from a great variety of authors, and compressed into this Paper, is not more copious and satisfactory, he attributes in part to the loss of the Bithyniaca, a work in eight Books, by Appian (a native of Nicomedia), which would undoubtedly have cleared up many obscure passages in the history of his country. The Writer had the satisfaction to discover the tomb of that distinguished Philosopher, Historian, and General, at Dabenjeh, the ancient Sophon, about twenty miles from Nicomedia, of which discovery an account is given in his Travels. An able and inquisitive antiquary might yet, it is believed, if allowed to prosecute his inquiries, succeed in extricating from oblivion many valuable fragments of antiquity among the remains of Nicomedia.—*Read March 5th*, 1828.

IX.—*On the Demi of Attica.* By W. M. Leake, Esq. M.R.S.L.—*Read April 2nd and April 16th*, 1828.—[By much the greater part of this Manuscript still remaining to be read, it is impossible, upon the present occasion, to give an intelligible abstract of the various minute historical and topographical details comprised in the above two readings.]

Society of Antiquaries.

June 5. William M'Pherson Rice, Esq. exhibited an amulet dug up near the village of Frindsbury, in Kent. It appeared to be a flat pebble, engraved on both sides; one face exhibiting the legend TI. CLAVD. and below a hand with scales, the emblem of justice; and on the other VAL. MESSALINA, surmounting a dove, the emblem of peace.

Mr. Ellis read to the Society from a MS. in the Cottonian collection, the instructions for Sir Rd. Lee, Ambassador to Muscovy in 1600. Their contents are much the same as those of the Report of Sir John Merick, who was sent to forward the same negociations in the following year, and which report was printed in our vol. xciv. ii. 226.

June 12. George Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society some architectural and other drawings of the crypt under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside; and an interesting memoir on the subject by that gentleman was read to the meeting. Its style of architecture very nearly resembles the crypt of St. Peter's in the East at Oxford; and there seems to be every reason for giving credence to the chronicler who records its erection in the reign of William the Conqueror. The use which has been made of it as a vault for burial, concealed it from observation until the recent repairs; and, as it will continue to be employed for the same purpose, it will be equally inaccessible to future observation. Mr. Gwilt saw good reason for believing that these arches gave St. Mary-de-Arcubus its name, rather than the arches which ornamented its ancient tower (see the seal engraved in vol. xciii. i. 305;) which however, when erected in 1512, were probably intended to form a sort of "architectural pun" on the name by which the church was already known.

June 19. With the proceedings of this night, on which the Society adjourned for the Season, we have not become acquainted.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.

June 13. At a Meeting of this Society, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. F.R.S. Vice-President, in the chair, several donations were announced, among them were a collection of upwards of five thousand Indigenous and Exotic Plants; presented by Mr. Frost. A letter was read from the East India Company, informing the Society that the Court of Directors had granted them duplicates of all the Medical plants in their

extensive Herbarium. A letter was read from his Majesty the King of Bavaria, announcing that the collection which his Majesty had ordered was, through the care of the Professor Martius, now ready, and would be delivered to the Society in a short time by the Bavarian Ambassador, in London, Baron de Cetto. The Professor of Botany then delivered a lecture on the *Genus Laurus*, a splendid collection of which was exhibited to the members, there being no less than eighteen living species from his Majesty's gardens at Kew.

London University.

The Council of this University have laid a second official statement before the proprietors and the public, in which is described the intended plan of instruction by lectures and examinations. The courses are to commence next October. In this prospectus are detailed the days and hours when the several professors are to teach; and the fees to be paid by the pupils for each course are specified. In explaining its proposed courses of study, the Council has stated the distinction between the two classes of pupils or students who may resort to it for instruction. It provides for youth every branch of education which can be obtained at the most renowned seats of learning; it points out a course of study for them who intend to begin and complete their academical instruction within its walls, and it opens its lecture-rooms to those, whatever be their age, who wish to attend only one professor for one specific object. The former class of pupils, before they can obtain certificates of proficiency, must submit to examinations and perform exercises as in other universities; the latter are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Council or the professors. It is, in fact, precisely the plan of the University of Edinburgh. Another character of the London University—the admission of persons of all systems of religious faith,—is likewise to be found in the northern establishment. A youth at Edinburgh may take all the honours of the university, enjoy all its privileges, and take all its degrees, without ever hearing a prayer or performing a religious exercise within its walls.

Society of Civil Engineers.

A charter of incorporation has received the royal signature, constituting an institution of Civil Engineers, and naming Mr. Telford its president. The objects of such institution, as recited in the charter, are, "The general advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a civil engineer; being the art of directing the great sources of power in nature, for the use and convenience of man, of the means of production and of traffic in states, both for external and internal trade, as applied in the construction of roads, bridges, aqueducts, canals, river navigation, and docks, for internal intercourse and exchange; and in the construction of ports, harbours, moles, breakwaters, and light-houses; and in the art of navigation by artificial power, for the purposes of commerce; and in the construction and adaptation of machinery, and in the drainage of cities and towns."

Reading and Writing by the Blind.

A committee of the Professors of the Edinburgh University, along with its very Rev. Principal, and assisted by Sir Henry Jardine, and Robert Johnston, esq. Secretary to the Blind Asylum, have lately examined and experimented upon Mr. Gall's books for the blind, and his aparatus for writing letters, &c., which blind persons are capable of reading after they have written them, and have made the following very satisfactory report:—"We having been specially appointed by and along with the very Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, have examined the books printed by Mr. Gall, for the use of the blind, and have ascertained, by experiment, that they are capable of being easily read by them. The boys examined were able, with only a few weeks' practice and no regular teaching, to read with their fingers as quickly or nearly so, we could suppose boys to do with their sight in similar circumstances; although this ratio cannot be expected to continue throughout the more advanced stages of their reading. Mr. Gall has also demonstrated to our satisfaction, that when once reading has become familiar to the blind, these books may be reduced to at least one-third of the present size. The method of writing or communicating with the blind upon paper, we have also found, by experiment, to be easy and effective; and are of opinion that on account of its great simplicity, and the universality of its application, either to letter-writing, to composition, or the inserting of memoranda in books, for private use or amusement, it promises, when reading by the blind shall become familiar, to be an art of considerable practical utility. As Mr. Gall, in forming his establishment for printing for the blind, declines any pecuniary assistance, further than what may arise from the sale of the Gospel by St. John, which he proposes to print in relief by subscription, we consider it highly desirable that, seeing the practicability of this art is placed beyond a doubt, a fair trial should also, by this means, be made of its utility. Whether this laudable attempt to alleviate the privations, and increase the enjoyments of the blind, will lead to results of practical utility, can only be decided by experiment; and since Mr. Gall is willing to try it, we think him worthy of encouragement and support. We should therefore have pleasure in seeing the proposed edition of St. John's Gospel extensively circulated, both as a literary curiosity,

and for gratuitous distribution among the blind; and we do, therefore, on the above grounds, warmly recommend Mr. Gall's prospectus of that work to the attention and patronage of the public."

The Earth.

M. L. Cordier, Professor of Geology in the Garden of Plants at Paris, has published a memoir, in which he endeavours to prove that the earth is a cooled star, which has been extinguished only at its surface, and that its interior is still in a state of fluidity; that the mean thickness of the crust of the earth does not exceed 20 leagues (60 English miles); that according to observations which have been made in the caves under the Observatory at Paris, the heat increases so fast, that, at the depth of about a mile and a half under Paris, we should reach a temperature equal to that of boiling water; and that this solid crust is of very unequal thickness in different countries, bringing the fluid matter nearer the surface, and imparting in consequence a higher temperature to the soil, and a warmer climate to the country.

The Oyster Lamp.

M. de Lavage remarked, on opening an oyster, a shining bluish light, resembling a star, near the centre of the shell, which, on nearer examination, he discovered to be phosphorus. On scooping it out of the shell, it extended nearly half an inch in length; and, when immersed in water, seemed in every respect the same as artificially prepared phosphorus. The oyster in which this was discovered was perfectly alive and fresh. The light could not, therefore, proceed from any decomposition of shell or the animal, but must have been derived from some other source. Upon examining this phosphorescent substance by the aid of a microscope of considerable power, it was found to consist of various animalcula, each beautifully luminous, like miniature glow-worms, lighting up their starry lamps to illuminate the dark solitary chamber of the shell, and intended, perhaps, like the enchanted lamp of Armida, to lure within its reach such marine inhabitants as it might prey upon.

American Solar Microscope.

A solar microscope is prepared for exhibition at Hartford, (says the New York Daily Advertiser,) which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 4,000,000, if the room is sufficiently large and the light strong. By its assistance, the white mealy particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of 2½ feet in length; the sting of the common honey bee appears 14 feet in length; and hundreds of snakes, of the enormous extent of from six to eight feet, may be discovered in two drops of vinegar.

Curious Clock.

A clock-maker of Memmingen has announced a clock for sale, of his own invention, which has employed his exertions for the last thirteen years. It is made of wood, and has nothing metallic in its composition; it requires to be wound up only once in three months, and a report as loud as that of a 12-pounder announces the time when it has stopped. The inventor, M. Pipert, warrants it for twenty years, and asks 6000 ducats for it: the Grand Duke of Hesse has offered him 5000, which he has refused.

Velocity of Cannon Balls.

Lieut.-Gen. Helvig, in the Prussian service, has invented a direct and certain method of measuring the time which a cannon ball or bullet takes to pass through a certain space. His process consists in disengaging by means of the ball or bullet the detent of a third's watch (*une détente de montre à tierce*) at the moment when the ball or bullet quits the mouth of the piece, and to stop the same watch by means of the ball or bullet at the instant when it reaches the mark. The numerous experiments which he has made, present already the most interesting results. He has communicated this notice in order to establish his right to the invention, but intends shortly to publish a full detail of his experiments upon the subject.

Solar Spots.

On the 27th of May, thirty-two maculæ or black spots, in groups, were observed on the sun's disc; the largest with its umbra exceeded by admeasurement the circular extent of the earth, and was situated near the central part of the arch which formed the lower right-hand quadrant. The nucleus of this spot, or the opening in the sun's atmosphere (a rational hypothesis of the late Dr. Herschel), was in *the shape of a man's hat*, and the well-defined speckled umbra nearly so, with the exception of the angular parts. Seven of the largest spots were in a line near the sun's centre, and four near the upper limb; most of the others were interspersed about the largest, which went off the visible part of the disc by means of the sun's motion on its axis in the night of the 29th.

Red Viper of Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Rackett states that a serpent, known to the game-keepers of Dorsetshire under the name of the Red Viper, was recently killed in Cranbourne Chase. It does not appear to have been previously known to British naturalists, and is considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare. Mr. Rackett describes it as of a marked red colour, and thinks it probably the Coluber Chersea of Linnæus.

SELECT POETRY.

INSCRIPTION

On a tomb, whereon was represented the skull of a Man.

Νεκυων ἀμεινονα χαρονα.

WHY start?—The lot is thine, or will be soon;
Perhaps some years, perhaps another moon:
Life in its utmost span is but a breath,
And they who longest dream must wake in death.
Like thee I once thought every bliss secure,
And gold of every ill the certain cure;
Till, drugg'd with sorrow and beset with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
Disease with scorn threw back the proffer'd fee, [*to me?*"
And Death still answer'd: "*What is wealth*
Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly sought,
And fools obsequious nurst the childish thought; [praise,
Circled with brib'd applause and purchas'd
I built on endless grandeur endless days:—
But Death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And placed a prouder beggar by my side.
Pleasure I courted, and indulg'd my taste,
The banquets smil'd; then smok'd the gay repast:
A pamper'd carcase grew my constant care,
And worlds were ransack'd for my costly fare.
Proceed, vain Man! To luxury be firm;
Yet know, I feasted but to feast a worm.
How ill such toys mortality beseem!
Beware thy life prove not a sensual dream:
Remember, whether long or short its date,
A good life only is secure from fate.

INSCRIPTION

On a tomb, whereon was represented the skull of a Woman.

———Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.
JUVENAL.

BLUSH not, ye Fair, to own me, but be wise,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes.
Fame says, (and fame alone can tell how true,)
I once was lovely and belov'd, like you.
Where are my votaries? where my flatterers, now?
Gone, with the subject of each lover's vow!
Adieu! ye roses red and lilies white,
Adieu! bright eyes which made e'en darkness light!
Alas! no more my coral lips are seen!
No more the rows of matchless pearls between!
Turn from your mirrors, and behold in me
What thousands cannot, will not, dare not,
Unvarnish'd I the simple truth impart, [see.
Nor seek to please but to instruct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones, and believe;
The grave may terrify, but ne'er deceive:
On beauty's treacherous lease no more depend; [end;
Here youth and pleasure, age and anguish,
Here drops the mask, here terminates the scene,
Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen;
All press alike to one great goal, the tomb,
Where virtue only boasts the Amaranth's bloom. [adore,
Though coxcombs flutter round and fools
Learn here DEATH'S lesson, and "*Be vain no more.*"

LINES

Written in the Protestant Cemetery at Calais, on Tuesday Evening, July 31, 1827.

HERE rests the stranger! here the aching head
Slumbers in peace, amongst the silent dead,
Where gloomy cypress crowns the lowgrave side,
And cooling night-winds in meanders glide:
Where blooms the rose—the myrtle, and beneath
The early violets their sweet odours breathe.
Of man the emblem! they resume their reign,
They live to die, and die to live again!
And here beneath the newly earth-made mound, [WIN* found!
"The House appointed" hath poor SHER-
Alas, poor SHERWIN! brief was thy career;
Ere Death consign'd thy dust to slumber here, [home,
You left your native land, your friends, and
With HOPE that promis'd life for years to come;
Thy peaceful bosom no misgivings gave,
Of an untimely passport to the grave;
When sudden in the arms of ruthless death,
You sunk in silence, and resigned your breath.
Here, where no stone "in uncouth rhyme" rehearse
Thy hapless fate—I pen this simple verse;
Here shall yon star her sacred vigils keep,
And o'er thy grave the silent moon-beam sleep.
Farewell! and at the last eventful day,
May Life immortal cloth thy mouldering clay. T. N.

* Mr. Joseph Sherwin, of Cambridge, who was found dead in his bed, at the Hotel Royal, Calais, the morning of the 17th July, 1827, in his 41st year.

SONNET

Written on my Birth-day, June 4th.

HAIL, natal day! amid the varied course
Of Time's resistless tide, I'm hurried on
O'er Life's dire precipice with latent force:
And soon, alas! will my brief hour be gone!
Tho' chequer'd has my life to manhood past;
And few of thornless roses I have found
Along my path—but sorrow's thistles cast
Thickly throughout life's ever-varying round;
Fond Hope still flatters me, that Time at last
Will guide to where no ills can more molest.
When this probationary round is past,
There is a world of sweet unceasing rest:
Grant me, O Lord! when from all turmoil free,
To live and praise thee through all Eternity!

T. N.

WOMAN.

OH! trust not woman's smile,
Nor in her look believe,
'T will soon thy heart beguile,
But sooner 't will deceive.

Believe not woman's lips,
Her words no purpose bind;
Her fickleness outstrips
The swiftness of the wind.

Oh! trust not woman's love,
E'en if she be as fair
As those who dwell above,
On pure celestial air.

Trust not the fancied joy,
Which o'er her face shall flow;
'Tis but a gilded toy,
Made only for a show.

Avoid her brilliant eye;
Avoid its piercing dart;
'Tis only used to pry,
The secret of thy heart.

E'en if she heaves a sigh,
Believe not thou art blest;
'T was only made to try
The passion in thy breast.

Think, sooner, that the star
Which glitters in the sky,
Will leave its heavenly car,
And to thy bosom fly.

Then seek no more for truth,
Where never truth resides:
Believe, no more, fond youth,
She only thee derides.

Great Yarmouth. C. J. P.

ANACREONTIC.

(*From the Latin.*)

I brush from ladies' lips the dew,
And treasure the nectar up;
Then to the Gods, with fealty true,
Prefer the ambrosial cup.

No task divine so sweet as mine,
Which I hold by Love's decree:
Ganymede only bore the wine,
Not gather'd the sweets like me.

The lips of fifty maidens bright
Have but half the tribute given:
On *thine*, love, must I now alight,
And be off with my bowl to Heaven.

CREON.

THE TEMPEST.

WILDLY roll the restless waves,
Wildly, hark! the Tempest raves;
Darkly many a pregnant cloud
Encircles heaven in its shroud.
Wildly now the waters roar,
And foam along the rocky shore:
The sea-bird shrieks, the winds reply,
And howl the death-song awfully.
Brightly gleams the lightning's flash,
'Mid the waves that wildly dash;
From cloud to cloud the thunders leap
The winds along in fury sweep;
And o'er the main, o'er earth, o'er sky,
The Tempest rages awfully.

Saw ye that stately vessel ride,
Proud o'er the waves and stem the tide;
Saw ye that form so light, so fair,
That eye fondly fixed so stedfast there.
I saw when securely she traced her way,
And lightly danced o'er the bounding spray;
I saw when she gallantly rose on high,
On the waves that raged so fitfully;
I saw while that eye view'd the raging foam,
And sought for the shore her distant home.
Alas! 'tis changed, and the piping blast
Hurls in the waters the lofty mast;
And awfully dashed on the ruthless shore
That vessel stems the tide no more!

There comes a shriek o'er the raging wave
That wildly opes its watery grave;
There comes a moan from the foaming main,
And hark! another is wafted again.
The sea-birds shriek at the dreadful sight,
And fitfully scream from their rocky height.
Still rav'd the waters in foaming surge,
Still howl'd the winds the fun'ral dirge,
Still roll'd the thunder o'er Julia's grave;
And still o'er her tomb the waters rave!

Taunton, Jan. 19. 1828. H. C. T.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *June* 10.

Mr. *Davenport* called the attention of the House, and particularly that of his Majesty's Ministers, to the transactions which had recently taken place in Portugal. He thought our conduct most improper, in withdrawing our troops, and surrendering the forts, at a time when the Constitutionalists were exposed to the most rigorous persecution.—Mr. *Peel*, in answer, stated, that before the arrival of Don Miguel, the British Government had determined to withdraw the troops, and surrender the fortresses; because all danger of invasion was at an end, and because the troops had not been sent to support any form of government, or to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal. The debt due from Portugal was under 200,000*l.*, but it could never have been deemed wise or prudent to have kept possession of the forts until the debt was liquidated. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that the political functions of the British Ambassador were suspended, a fact which sufficiently proved our dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs in Portugal, and at the conduct of Don Miguel.

House of Lords.

June 13. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Laws Amendment Bill, the Earl of *Lauderdale* said that he approved of the existing Corn Laws, as those best calculated to promote the interests of the manufacturing, as well as the agricultural, classes. The interests of the country were mutually dependent upon each other. The result of a free trade must inevitably be the starvation of the manufacturers, and the ruin of the agricultural labourer. If their Lordships admitted foreign grain at a low rate of duty into the English ports, Ireland would be deprived of its only market. The wisest course this country could pursue, would be to persevere in the ancient prohibitive system of the Corn Laws.—Lord *Goderich* said, the noble Lord was much enamoured of what he called the ancient prohibitive system, strangely forgetting that such a system was not in existence till 1804. The present measure guarded by its ascending scale of duties against too great importation, and by its descending scale against a scarcity of importation, and it tended to bring about a settled system of Corn Laws.—The Earl of *Malmesbury* said, that experience added to his conviction of the soundness of his views of the policy of making this country independent of foreign countries for its supply of corn.—Lord *King* and Earl *Stanhope* spoke against the Bill, and the Marquis of *Bristol* and Lord *Ellenborough* in favour of it.—The Duke of *Wellington*, in reply, contended that the Bill must necessarily check the evils of the Warehousing System, and that it afforded sufficient protection to British agriculture.—Earl *Stanhope* having moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months, their Lordships divided on the amendment—Contents 19—Non-contents 86.—Majority in favour of the second reading 67.

House of Commons, *June* 16.

The order of the day being moved for going into a Committee on the Scotch and Irish Bank Notes Restriction Bill, Mr. *Hume* moved that the Bill be considered this day three months.—Mr. *Baring* said the question was, that having prohibited the circulation of English small notes, would they permit the North of England to be invaded by notes from Scotland? The Hon. Member expressed his conviction that the House could not abrogate the measure of 1826, without declaring at once that it was prepared to re-adopt the circulation of 1*l.* notes.—Mr. *Bankes* was of opinion that the best course for the Legislature to pursue would be to permit the present amount of small notes to continue in circulation.—Mr. *Peel*, in a speech of considerable length, defended the Bill passed in 1826. If (said he), under the existing circumstances of the country, when it is generally admitted that the paper circulation of the country, in the shape of small notes, probably does not exceed a sum of 3,000,000*l.*; if, whenever are prepared to pay in gold—if, I say, in the face of our original resolutions on this subject, we are now to recede, and adopt a line of conduct different from what has been agreed on—if we can act thus, I must say I shall despair of ever seeing a resumption of payments in gold in this country; and I shall make up my mind to see, not a limitation of paper issues to the amount of the present small note circulation (as proposed by the Hon. Member for Dorsetshire), but a permission to all persons, without restriction, to send forth a paper currency from 1*l.* to 5*l.*

After some observations from Mr. *P. Thompson*, Mr. *Manning*, and Mr. *Whitmore*,

the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 115; against it 24; majority 91.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 17.

The order of the day being read for the committal of the Scotch Peerage Bill, (noticed in p. 557), Lord *Mansfield* moved, as an amendment, that it should be committed that day three months. After some discussion, the amendment was carried, and the Bill was consequently lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Gen. *Gascoigne* rose to call the attention of the House to the lamentable decrease which had of late years taken place in the mercantile shipping of the United Kingdom. He would shew that the falling off, in ships, tonnage, and seamen, between the years 1826 and 1827, was as follows: 1,434 ships, 221,464 tons, and 19,400 seamen. He was ready to admit that this diminution was in the face of a very considerable increase of trade, both export and import. It was, nevertheless, a fact, and a melancholy one in his mind, that the basis on which the naval establishment of this country rested, was crumbling away in exact proportion with this increase of trade. He concluded with moving, "That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, proceed to inquire into the causes of this apparent diminution of ships, tonnage, and men, in the commercial navy of this country."—Mr. *Courtenay* and Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the arguments of the gallant officer who had brought forward this motion, and the latter defended the measures of commercial policy with which his name was associated. After some observations from other members, the question was negatived without a division.

June 19. The second reading of the USURY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL being moved, a long discussion of the clauses took place, which was ultimately carried by a majority of 52 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 20. The motion for the second reading of the PENRYN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, after some observations, was negatived.

June 23. Several petitions were presented for the abolition of SLAVERY; amongst them was one from the inhabitants of Chester, presented by Lord *Grosvenor*, who strongly urged the grounds of the petition.—The Duke of *Wellington* assured the House that Government was not only using every endeavour to carry the resolutions of 1823 respecting the abolition of slavery into effect, but that it was his determination to put them in operation; and that although a refractory spirit had manifested itself in some instances respecting the orders of Government, there was every reason to believe that the Planters would ultimately accede to its proposals.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Bill for the RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS, was read a second time.

A debate took place on the appropriating of 250,000*l.* to the repairs of Buckingham House out of funds which were alleged to be not available for the purpose, being part of a surplus remaining in the hands of the Commissioners for the liquidation of claims of British subjects on France, after the satisfaction of such claims. Mr. *M. A. Taylor* entered into a variety of arguments to prove that there had been in this instance a misapplication of the public money, and concluded with moving,

"That it appears to this House, from papers on the table, that the Commissioners for the liquidation, arbitration, and disposal of the claims of British subjects against France, appointed under the 59th Geo. 3. ch. 71., did pay by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the sum of 100,000*l.*, on the 10th of March, 1827; 35,000*l.* on the 7th of February, 1827; 100,000*l.* on the 16th of March, 1827; and 15,000*l.* on the 3d of June, 1827; in all 250,000*l.*; without any communication with this House, or any vote or authority for applying them to that purpose."

Mr. *Herries* entered into an explanation. In 1825 (he said), Lord Goderich, being then Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in a Bill for appropriating a grant of money to the erection of certain public buildings. In the course of the proceeding it was found that the sum wanted would be about 250,000*l.* About this time it was announced to the Treasury that the commission for the adjustment of the claims against France had closed their labours, and had a surplus remaining. It then became a question with the Treasury to determine what was to be done with the surplus: and it appears that the Treasury possessed a discretionary power of disposing of it. After this, a meeting took place, in which the Treasury decided, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, that a certain portion of the surplus should be reserved to discharge certain claims. An estimate was then made that, by putting aside 200,000*l.* for that purpose, 300,000*l.* would remain at the disposal of the Treasury. This was considered enough, and more than enough, for the liquidation of the remaining claims. The 300,000*l.* would be at the disposal of the Treasury, for public purposes. Thus, by the Act of Parliament, the Treasury being authorized to deal with this surplus, all parties concurred in the appropriation of them, and that they did so concur each in-

dividual has since shewn by subsequent Acts.

Lords *Howick* and *J. Russell*, Mr. *Stanley*, and Mr. *Brougham*, severally spoke in support of the resolution; and it was opposed by Mr. *Arbuthnot*, Mr. *Peel*, and Mr. *Huskisson*. On a division, there appeared—For the motion 102; against it 181.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 21.

Lord *J. Russell* rose to ask the Right Hon. Secretary, Mr. Peel, whether the Government of this country had given directions to the British Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon to quit that place.—Mr. *Peel* in reply, said, that His Majesty's Government so entirely disapproved of the proceedings of the individual alluded to, that according to the orders sent out, the diplomatic functions of the British Ambassador at Lisbon had ceased. He need scarcely assure the Noble Lord, that it would be productive of manifest disadvantage if he were now to state the contingencies under which he was instructed to quit the country. Our Ambassador was solely accredited to Don Miguel as Vicegerent of Portugal.

On the motion of Mr. *N. Calvert*, leave was given to bring in a Bill to disqualify certain voters of the Borough of East Retford from voting for members to serve in Parliament. The Bill applied only to those voters who had been proved guilty of taking money for their votes.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalise the sale of game, Sir *H. Vivian* opposed the measure, when it was supported by Mr. *Benett*, and Mr. *S. Wortley*. After some discussion, the clauses were severally agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 26.

The Earl of *Darnley* rose to ask the Earl of Aberdeen what justification could be offered by the British Government for recognising the blockade of Oporto by the Regent of Portugal.—The Earl of *Aberdeen*, in reply, said that the British Government had done no more than their duty to the British merchants in notifying to them that such a blockade existed; and as it was an effective blockade, any one attempting to violate it would do so at his own peril. After the Government had officially notified the fact, they could no longer be responsible. The blockade of Oporto did not involve any approbation of the conduct of Don Miguel, which had been sufficiently marked by the suspension of the functions of our Ambassador at Lisbon.

The CORN BILL was read the third time, and passed.

The same day, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, a question was put by Sir *R. Wilson*, relative to the blockade of Oporto, to which Mr. Peel gave an explanation similar to the one given by the Earl of Aberdeen.

June 27. On the question of the EAST RETFORD BILL, Lord *J. Russell* moved that the Borough of East Retford be excluded from the representation.—Mr. Alderman *Wood* hoped East Retford would be thrown overboard altogether, and moved an amendment that the Chairman do leave the Chair.—On this the Committee divided: For the Amendment 19; Against it 89. The several clauses of the Bill were afterwards moved and agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the SCOTCH SMALL NOTES BILL. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the third reading 59; against it 13. The Bill was then passed.

Lord *Lowther* moved the third reading of the CITIES AND BOROUGHS POLLS BILL.—Col. *Sibthorpe* moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read the third time that day three months. The House divided—For the third reading 43: against it 6. The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

June 30. On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the ADDITIONAL CHURCHES' Bill be read a second time,—Mr. *Leycester*, Mr. *J. Wood*, Alderman *Wood*, Alderman *Waithman*, and several other members, spoke against the Bill.—Mr. *Hume* moved that the second reading be postponed for three months, on which the House divided, when there appeared a majority against the postponement of 38. The Bill was then read a second time. On the question of committal, Mr. *J. Wood* spoke strongly against the measure altogether.—Sir *J. Brydges* said the opponents of the Bill wished to put down the Church.—Mr. *S. Rice* denied any such a wish. All they wanted was an investigation into its merits.—Sir *R. Wilson* wished delay.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied its necessity.—Mr. *Calcraft* spoke in favour of the Bill. He had perhaps committed a breach of decorum in crying "Question" while the Member for Preston was addressing the House; but it was one of the bad habits he had brought with him from the Opposition side of the House.

After some further conversation, the House divided on the question, that the Bill be postponed for three months, which was lost.—Mr. *Hume* next moved the adjournment, and said if this were carried, he should give notice of a motion for the re-payment to the Exchequer of the half million given for new churches. A long conversation ensued on Mr. Hume's motion, when the House divided, and it was also lost. The committal of the Bill was ultimately agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Letters of the 16th of June state, that Sir John Doyle, who had left Lisbon for the purpose of proceeding to Oporto, was intercepted by some troops of Don Miguel's army, and sent back to Lisbon. He was immediately confined in Belem Castle. The Constitutionalists were at Coimbra, and their advanced guard at Leiria. Almeida had declared for Don Pedro. The militia of Soure and other places between the Mondego and the Tagus had marched to join the Constitutionalists at Coimbra. Some fighting had taken place on the 5th between Pombal and Leiria, and Miguel's troops fell back upon Leiria, with the loss of two pieces of artillery. An order has been issued by the Intendant of Police, commanding all persons having arms in their possession, to deliver at his office, or to the Minister of his quarter, in the space of three days, a declaration in writing, specifying his residence, and what are the arms which he possesses, on pain of being declared rebels and traitors to Don Miguel and to the State. This order extends to arms of every description. The letters announce the capital to be in the greatest alarm and distress; they state that hundreds of all ranks are daily thrown into dungeons; and as there are not enough of gaols on shore, prison-ships are prepared to receive the victims of tyranny. Sir Frederick Lamb had protested against the usurpation of Don Miguel; but what he and the other foreign Ambassadors may have done, had as yet produced no effect.

An Oporto Journal of the 14th June, says: "The enthusiasm in favour of Don Pedro the Fourth has not cooled in this city, but on the contrary, is every day displayed in a more energetic manner, and exhibits fresh proofs of its existence. The offerings of money to the governing junta are returned. Our public coffers contain more than enough to meet the ordinary and even the extraordinary expenses; the enlisting of volunteers taking up arms continues; and in some cases the patriotic ardour is so great, that in the same family, the father and sons are in arms in one battalion; as, for instance, in the case of Serjeant Major Villoza, of Villa Nova de Guya, who, not satisfied with having his four sons enlisted, and with arms in their hands, in one company of the volunteers of that town, has, in spite of his age, gone into actual service himself. The rebels who have dared attack Penefiel, beaten and dispersed, have retired by the bridge of Cavez and Amarante. This city of 80,000 people, with such sentiments, need fear nothing: 5000 citizens are now armed, and 10,000 can be armed in case of need."

GERMANY.

The Roman Catholic Clergy of Baden have petitioned the legislature there for a reform of the abuses of the church, and particularly for the abolition of celibacy.

Berlin June 24.—On the 16th a destructive fire broke out at Bernstadt, in Upper Lusatia, and in a few hours the whole town, together with a considerable part of the neighbouring village of Kunnersdorf, were reduced to ashes. The number of dwellings destroyed is calculated at 100, and upwards of 1000 individuals have been reduced to beggary in consequence. This calamity is supposed to have been the work of some malicious incendiaries.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On the 7th of June the Russians crossed the Danube in three divisions, at Ismail, near Galatz, and between Ibrail and Hirshova. The passage was opposed by the Turks with obstinacy, but a body of Cossacks, upon whom they relied, having gone over with their Hetman to the Russians, the Turks were routed with loss, and left twelve pieces of cannon and one mortar behind them.

One of the most formidable obstacles which the Russians have to encounter in their advance into the Turkish territories is the natural barrier formed by the Balkan mountains. Over this great rampart there are five practicable passes—one from Sophia to Tartar Bazargic; two from Ternova, by Keisanlik and Selymnia; and two from Shumla, by Carnabat and Hardos. The three first lead to Adrianople, the two last directly to Constantinople. Of these, the roads by Ternova are the most difficult, as they pass over the highest and most inaccessible hills of the chain; that by Haidos is the most frequented, the chasm in the face of the mountain affording a greater facility of ascent than elsewhere. The passes of the Balkan oppose a formidable resistance even to the most effective and best disciplined troops; the Russians, in their last campaign, were in possession of the whole of the country, from the Balkan to the Danube, with the exception of Varna, Nyssa, and Shumla, in which the Turks were shut up, and they had nearly one hundred thousand men in the plain below, completely equipped, and were at the very base of the mountain, and the entrance of the passes; yet they never attempted to ascend, with the exception of a few straggling Cossacks, who made a dash across the ridge, and returned as speedily back again. The Turks seem to have no apprehension of an approach to the capital on this side; relying on the natural strength of this chain of mountains, they have not fortified any of

the passes. Their great apprehension is, that the invasion will be made by sea; and in this persuasion, not only the Dardanelles, but the Bosphorus, resembles one continued fortress from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

The following is given as a list of the Sultan's troops:—

Massouris (or regular Infantry) -	40,000
Spahis (regular Cavalry) - -	10,000
Topschitz (Cannoneers, &c.) -	20,000
Artillery in the fortresses on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles -	10,000
In all, organised in the European manner - - - -	80,000
Albanians - - -	20,000
Bosniaks - - -	10,000
Rumeliots and Bulgarians -	20,000
Asiatics - - -	15,000
In all, founded on the old system, and assembled by the Pachas	65,000

Deducting from these 145,000 men, the 55,000 required for the garrisons of the capital and the castle, and for the batteries of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and 10,000 to keep the Greeks in check, there remains only 80,000 men to oppose the Russian army on the Danube. Among these are not included the troops of Redschid and Ibrahim Pacha, of Ghalip Pacha, of Erzerum, and the soldiers of the five Pachaliks of Asia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A military government now reigns in Colombia, and the sword of Bolivar dictates laws to this republic. Padilla, the opponent of Bolivar, after he quitted Carthagena, proceeded to Ocana, where about 40 members of the convention had assembled, many of whom were his friends, and who passed a vote of thanks for his conduct. On the official accounts reaching, however, a full meeting took place, the votes were annulled, and Padilla ordered away. He went back to Carthagena, and was apprehended, with fifteen of his party, by order of General Montilla, and ordered to be tried for high treason. A decree was issued at Bogota the early part of February, declaring the whole of Colombia under martial law, giving authority to the commandants of provinces, towns, &c. to take up all persons inclined to create disturbance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Alterations in the Criminal Law.

By an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 27th of June, to come into operation the 1st of July, most important alterations have been made in that part of the Criminal Law which relates to offences against the person. The following is a brief abstract:—

The 1st clause or preamble, after stating that it is necessary to amend and consolidate the law respecting offences against the person, goes on to repeal wholly, or in part, nearly 60 Acts of Parliament; such repeal to take place on the 1st of July, when the present Act comes in force.

The 2d clause annuls the old distinction between petit treason and murder.

The 3d renders accessories to murder, before the fact, equally guilty with the principals; and, by the fourth, the ancient custom of hanging murderers on the next day but one after sentence is directed to be retained, and the bodies either hung in chains or given for dissection. If in Middlesex, the fifth clause directs the bodies shall be given to the Surgeons' Company.

The 6th directs that persons convicted of murder shall be kept apart, and fed on bread and water only, except in cases of sickness, and that no person shall have access to them, except the gaoler and his servants, and the chaplain and surgeon of the prison, without the permission in writing of the Court or Judge before whom the convict was tried, or of the sheriff or his deputy. In case of respite, the Judge has the power of relaxing these regulations.

The 7th enacts, that British subjects guilty of murder abroad, whether in the King's dominions or not, shall be liable to be tried in this country by a special commission to be appointed for the purpose. If a peer of the realm, the accused to be tried by his peers as heretofore.

The 8th clause directs, that where persons shall die in this country of hurts or poison given to them on the seas, the offender shall be tried in the country where such party died.

The 9th and 10th clauses continue the old law as to manslaughter and justifiable homicide.

The 11th and 12th declare all attempts to murder, whether by poisoning, drowning, suffocating, strangling, or pulling a trigger with intent to shoot, to be capital felonies.

The 13th makes the administering poison or other noxious thing to a pregnant woman, if quick with child, a capital felony; and if not quick, a crime punishable with 14 years transportation.

The 14th makes it a misdemeanor for a woman to secrete the dead body of her child for the purpose of concealing its birth.

The 15th and 16th re-enact the old law.

The 17th makes the carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years, even with consent, a capital felony. If the girl be above the age of 10, and under 12, it is a misdemeanor.

The 18th makes a most important alteration as to the proof required in cases of rape, and of a more revolting crime. The painful indelicate test before required to be sworn to by the female is abolished, and the fact of internal injury done to her person received as a sufficient proof.

The 19th and 20th relate to abduction.—If forcible and against the woman's will, and for the purpose by marriage of getting possession of her fortune, it is a felony punishable with transportation for life. If not forcible, but against the consent of parents or guardians, and the girl be under 16 years old, it is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The 21st makes child stealing a felony, punishable with seven years' transportation.

The 22d relates to bigamy, and continues the old law, but excepts from its operation any person marrying a second time, whose husband or wife shall have been continually absent from such person for seven years, and shall not have been known by such person to be living within that time.

The 23d makes the arresting a clergyman on civil process during divine service a misdemeanor.

The 24th makes the assaulting officers employed in assisting a vessel in distress, or in the protection of stranded goods, a crime punishable with seven years' transportation.

The 25th and 26th declare that persons guilty of assaults on peace officers, or to prevent the apprehension of offenders, or with intent to commit felony, or in pursuance of a conspiracy to raise wages, shall be liable to hard labour in addition to imprisonment on conviction.

The 27th clause completely alters the law as to common assaults, by giving a discretionary power to any two magistrates of adjudicating. It declares that, whereas, it is expedient that a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults should be provided, be it therefore enacted, that where any person shall unlawfully beat or assault any other person, it shall be lawful for two justices of the peace, upon complaint of the party aggrieved, to hear and determine such offence, and the offender, upon conviction before them, shall pay such fine as shall seem to them meet, not exceeding, together with costs if ordered, 5*l.*, which fine shall be paid to one of the overseers of the parish where the offence was committed, for the use of the general county rate. In default of payment immediately after the conviction, or within such period as the said justices shall appoint, it shall be lawful for them to commit the offender to the common gaol or house of correction for any term not exceeding two calendar months, unless such fine be sooner paid. But if the justices shall deem the offence not to be proved, or to have been justified, or so trifling as not to merit any punishment, and shall accordingly dismiss the complaint, they shall forthwith make out a certificate under their hands, stating the fact of such dismissal, and shall deliver such certificate to the party against whom the complaint was preferred.

The 28th declares, that where the party complained of either suffers the punishment imposed, or is discharged by certificate, he shall be released from all other proceedings, civil or criminal, for the same cause.

The 29th directs, that if the assault be with intent to commit felony, or be in the opinion of the magistrate a fit case for prosecution by indictment, it shall be remitted to the sessions.

The magistrates are further prohibited from determining any case of assault in which any question as to the title to any lands, &c. shall arise, or as to any bankruptcy, or any execution under the process of any court of justice.

The 30th makes it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to force a seaman on shore at a foreign part, or to refuse to bring him home.

The remaining clauses set forth a form of summary conviction, and limit the time for proceeding upon the summary conviction clause to three months after the commission of the offence. No conviction to be quashed for want of form, or moved by *certiorari* into the superior Courts of Record. The act not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

The Finance Committee, in their third Report, recommend that no pensions be granted to Foreign Ministers till after a stated number of years' actual service. That no pension to the amount of 500*l.* be granted to any individual having private property to thrice that amount. That no pension to the amount of 2000*l.* be granted to any individual having private property to double that amount. All persons in public offices to have deductions made from their salaries to form their superannuated fund. Widows' pensions are to be fixed on the principle pursued in 1822—they are to forfeit their pensions if they contract fresh marriages, or if they derive from any source an income double the amount of the pension. The Report also refers to some of the Ordnance Estimates.

It appears by a paper presented to the House of Commons, that under the acts for regulating pensions granted to persons who have held office, the following pensions have been granted:—Lord Sidmouth, 3000*l.*; Mr. Ward, 1000*l.*; Mr. Canning, 3000*l.*;

Mr. Lushington, 1500*l.*; *Mr. Goulburn, 2000*l.*; Mr. Hamilton, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Courtenay, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Croker, 1500*l.*; Mr. Huskisson, 3000*l.*; Sir B. Hobhouse, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Planta, 1000*l.*; Lord Bexley, 3000*l.* The above pensions are not paid to those individuals marked thus *, as they enjoy offices, the salaries of which are more than twice the amount of the pensions.

City tithes—37th of Henry VIII.—The great question of the legality of the demand set up by the clergy and lay impropriators against an immense body of the citizens, under the statute of the 37th of Henry VIII., and an alleged decree of that date for 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound tithes, has frequently been before the public. Several conferences have taken place at the Mansion-house, in consequence of some applications made by the minor canons of St. Paul's for warrants of distress for tithes under the alleged decree. These applications have stood over, in consequence of the wish of his Lordship to consult the city law authorities as to the propriety of his interference. Alderman Heygate and several others of his Lordship's predecessors having declined to grant warrants of distress to the clergy until the validity of the decree is determined. Mr. T. M. Vickery, the solicitor of Mr. Purrier, attended for the purpose of stating, that in the suit brought against his client by Mr. Macdougal, the lay impropriator of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, an issue had been directed by the Master of the Rolls for the solemn trial and determination of the validity of the alleged decree before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. Several meetings of the clergy and impropriators, who are interested in the question, have been held to advise upon the subject. From the case advanced before the Master of the Rolls, it is inferred that they will place their chief reliance upon the judge who tries the cause, that he will direct the jury to prove the existence of the decree, from the fact that the demand under it has in several cases been complied with. The several tithe committees of the citizens subjected to the demand have also been on the alert, and have tendered every aid in their power to the citizen who has been singled out for the trial of the question. They have occupied themselves in collecting evidence of the usage in their several parishes, and have prepared an overwhelming mass, should it be admitted or be deemed expedient to use it. They state that the claim for 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound has never been made since the Catholic times of Henry VIII., when the clergy maintained the poor, and repaired the churches thereof, until a few years ago, and that the presumption is, that in no case was the claim ever acceded to, unless in ignorance of the law, or under terror of a law suit. The fact of the non-usage, they considered to be powerfully evidenced by the circumstances of the fixing of the stipends of the clergy in all the parishes of London burnt down in the great fire, and by the returns of the clergy themselves and impropriators previously in the year 1638. In the case of "Macdougal v. Young," a jury found that the alleged decree never was enrolled. Since that verdict, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer has directed a further issue in the case of "Macdougal v. the Leathersellers' Company" to try the same point, which latter issue stands over. Other tithe causes, involving the same question, particularly that of "Dr. Owen v. Forster," are still pending. The several parishes where the claim of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound for tithes has been made, especially in the strong cases of St. Gregory by St. Paul, St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Olave Hart-street, proceedings are suspended, so far as they can be by those who are on the defensive, and they will so continue until the determination of the important issue, which is awaited with anxiety. In Holborn, St. Dunstan's, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldersgate, the inhabitants, rather than encounter the uncertainty of the law, or the horrors of Chancery suits, have acceded to acts of Parliament, which acts, however, fixed the amount of tithes at considerably less than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound.

In a late case (*Bryan* v. *Rev. W. Whistler*) the Court of King's Bench decided that a rector cannot lawfully grant to a parishioner, even by deed, a right to the permanent and exclusive use of a family vault in a church; and that, plaintiff having purchased such a right from the defendant for 20*l.*, built a vault, and erected a tablet over it, buried a friend in the vault, and had possession of it six years; the defendant having broken open the vault, buried a stranger in it, without plaintiff's consent;—no action was maintainable.

June 10. The proprietors of the St. Katharine's Dock Company assembled this day at the City of London Tavern, in order to receive the Report of the Directors. It appeared by their statement, that the unfinished portion of their works, warehouses, vaults, and other buildings were likely to be completed by the end of the ensuing year. Having in the present stage of the undertaking revised the accounts, they found that the expence of all that was comprised in the original plan would exceed the estimate of February, 1827, by about 7½ per cent., an excess which they trusted would be viewed by the proprietors as very moderate, considering the magnitude of the works, and the numerous claims for the value of the site, independently of other reasons set forth at length in the document. Should the

proprietors concur in their arrangements, the total expenditure would stand as follows:—

	£	£
Cost of the site and works to which the estimates referred to in the Report of Feb. 1827, were confined - -		1,500,000
Excess according to revised estimate, being about 7½ per cent.		111,273
		£ 1,611,273
Additional purchases	51,800	
Cost of works and buildings, with a view to improved accommodation -	58,400	
		110,210
Total cost of site, works, buildings, &c. - - -		1,721,483
Estimated value of freehold property, which the Company were compelled to purchase under the act, not required for the immediate purpose thereof, but which is available for re-sale,		
Brought forward		£1,721,483
producing an actual rental and large reversionary interest -		105,660
Total outlay - -		£1,827,143

June 23. As some workmen were employed cutting a sewer across the road fronting Onslow-terrace, in the parish of Kensington, they discovered a coffin about four feet from the surface. On opening it, there was found the skeleton of a man in a high state of preservation. The discovery produced considerable sensation in the neighbourhood, and several hundreds of persons were attracted to the place of interment; various conjectures were afloat with respect to whom it could have been.

June 27. The first anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held at the Old London tavern. Lord J. Russell took the chair, and warmly advocated the claims of the Society to public support. Between 300*l.* and 400*l.* was subscribed. Aldermen Crowder and Venables are warm partisans of this useful Institution.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

April 2. Isaac Hart, esq. Capt. 65 foot, to accept the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, first class.

April 17. Lieut. Geo. Read, R. N., to accept the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, bestowed on him by his most Faithful Majesty, on visiting H. M. ship Lively, in the Tagus, in May 1824.

Whitehall, June 21. Robert Visc. Melville, Right Hon. Robert Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, to be Principal Secretaries of State.—Arthur Duke of Wellington, to be First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.—Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord Wallace, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Marquess of Graham, Lawrence Peel, esq., and the Right Hon. T. P. Courtney, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

June 23. Royal Artillery, Brevet Major Dugald Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.

June 27. Col. Thos. Armstrong, Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Thos. Godfrey Turner, esq. to be Consul at Gibraltar for the Free Hanseatic Republics of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec.

Capt. Fuller, R. N. of the Wellesley, nephew of Lord Heathfield, to be Post Captain.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Wareham.—Right Hon. John Calcraft.
Wenlock.—The Hon. Geo. Cecil Weld Forester, *vice* Lord Forester.
Westmorland.—The Right Hon. Will. Visc. Lowther.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. R. Bathurst, Heigham R. near Norw.
Rev. A. P. Clayton, Garvestone R. Norf.
Rev. Dr. Fancourt, St. Mary's V. co. Leics.
Rev. H. Richards, Horfield C. co. Glouc.
Rev. St. John Fancourt, All Saints R. co. Leicester.

BIRTHS.

June 24. In York, the wife of the Rev. C. Johnstone, a son.——The wife of Dr. Burne, of Spring Gardens, a son.——27. In South Audley-street, Mrs. Edward Foxhall, a daughter.——28. At Bower's Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. Bluck, a dau. ——29. At Pen Park-house, near Clifton, the wife of Dr. Graham, of Bath, a dau. ——30. At Forest-hill, near Worksop, Notts, the wife of John Fullerton, jun., esq., a son and heir.——At Dover, the wife of Captain Thorp, 89th Reg., a son.——At Milbrook, near Southampton, the wife of Samuel Jellicoe, jun., esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Paris, Thomas Nolan, esq. of Castlemore, Carlow, to Juliana, dau. of the late, and sister to the present Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, Oxford.——29. Col. J. F. Browne, Bristol, 28th Reg., to Grace, relict of the late Hon. John Richardson, of the Island of Nevis.

June 5. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, Francis Thos. New, esq., youngest son of Dr. New, to Sarah Eliza, eldest dau. of Chas. Payne, esq. of Freeman House.——17. At Wonersh, Surrey, the Rev. J. Bowen, to Sarah Norton, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. Cole, Rector of Clandon.——Victor Lozon, esq. of Barnstaple, Devon, to Miss Bonsall, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thos. Bonsall, of Tronfraith, co. Cardigan.——At Bath, A. N. Shaw, esq., E. I. C. second son of Major-General Shaw, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Hodson, Principal of Brasennose College, Oxford.——At Wye, in Kent, the Rev. John Louis Petit, to Louisa Eliz., eldest dau. of the late George Reid, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.——At Heytesbury, the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of Frome, to Mrs. Davies, eldest dau. of John Spencer, esq., of Oak-hill, near Bath.——19. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Sir Henry Edwards, bart. of Meole Brace, Salop, to Louisa Mary Ann, only dau. of John Thos. Hope, esq. of Netley.——Foster, son of Wm. Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey, to Richenda, third dau. of Joseph Fry, esq. of Plashet House, Essex.——At St. Mary's, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Robert Fawell, Rector of St. Swithin's, Demerara, to Miss Ealsworthy, of Montague-square, dau. of the late Robert Ealsworthy, esq. of Chumleigh, Devon.——At St. Marylebone Church, James Hay Langham, esq. of Glyndbourn, in Sussex, eldest son of Sir James Langham, bart., to the Hon. Margaret Emma Kenyon, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon——At Northaw, Herts, the Rev. J. Egerton, to Ellen, dau. of Thos. Gould, esq. of Northaw-place.——21. James Alderson, M. D., to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Peter Berthon, esq.——23. At York, Geo. Legard, esq. of Watton Abbey, to Anne Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Francis Ramsden Hawksworth, esq. of Barnbro' Grange.——At Bath, W. Richards, esq., to Susannah, eldest dau. of T. Taylor, esq. Royal Observatory, Greenwich.——The Rev. James Edwards, of Shipley, co. York, to Miss Jane Steadman, third dau. of the Rev. W. Steadman, D. D., of Horton College, near Bradford.——At Clifton, Rich. Hereford, esq. of Sufton Court, Hereford, to Harriet Isabella, second dau. of the late Capt. Sir Robert Mends, R. N.——At Bath, Capt. J. E. Muttlebury, 97th regt. to Mary, dau. of the late Alex. Ramsey, esq. of West Grange, near Edinburgh.——At Clapham, Chas. Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Lucy, widow of the late John Furbor, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.——24. At Waltham Abbey, Geo. Hanson, Esq., to Caroline Eleanor, dau. of Wm. Walford, esq. of High Beech, Essex.——At St. Marylebone Church, Edmund, only son of John Pepys, esq. of lower Berkeley-square, to Louisa Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Davis.——At Chelsea, the Rev. Geo. Palmer, Rector of Sullington, Sussex, to Char. Eliz., dau. of Thos. Bonner, esq. of Chelsea.——At Alveston, co. Warwick, H. C. Wise, esq. to Harriett, third dau. of Sir Grey Skipwith, bart——At Tottenham, Henry Willoughby, esq. of Lancaster-place, to Maria Anna, eldest dau. of Lawrence Gwynne, esq. LL.D. of Teignmouth, Devon.——25. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Aug. Fred. Ellis, M. P., second son of Lord Seaford, to Mary Frances Thurlow Cunynghame, eldest dau. of Sir David Cunynghame, of Milncraig, bart.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Chas. Arnold, Rector of Tinwell, Rutland, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Dr. Burrows, of Montagu-street, Russell-square.——At Leeds, John Doughty Hepworth, esq. of York, to Mary, only dau. of the late Geo. Snowdon, esq. of Ripon.——26. At Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Geo. W. Woodhouse, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Appleton, esq.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, Geo. Musgrave, esq. son of the late Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby——At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. John Watts, Rector of Tarrant Gunville, Dorsetshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Germain Lavie, esq. of Hampstead.——At St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall-street, Chas. Dix, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Stephen Tucker, of Willing, in Kent.——At Wilcot, Wilts, the Rev. W. Bleeck, of Westminster, to Charlotte, dau. of the late John Goodman, esq. of Oare-house.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. H. Megan, to Sarah Frances, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Bain, esq. of Heffleton, Dorset.——At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, Chas. Thos. eldest son of West Hill, esq. M. D. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Mary Romman, third dau. of John Holmes, esq. of Sculcoates, Yorkshire.——27. At Woolwich, Rich. Lambert, R.A. esq., to Eliz. Char. Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. Acc.-gen. of the Court of Chancery.——28. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, W. Watkins, esq. of Horsham, to Anne, dau. of the late James Winckworth, esq. of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

OBITUARY.

The Duke de Rivière.

April 21. At Paris, the Duke de Rivière, governor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and one of the most devoted servants of the Bourbons.

The descendant of a noble family in in the province of Berri, he was born in the year 1763; and, in 1780, he entered the army. He emigrated with the French princes in 1789; and, after having served in the army of Condé, he became the first Aid-de-camp to the present King of France, then Count d'Artois, by whom he was employed on various missions to the royalists of the west. He entered France seven times in disguise, to correspond with the friends of the royal cause; but, unfortunately, in 1804, having been sent to Paris, with the Generals George and Pichegru, he was arrested with those officers, tried, and sentenced to death. On his trial he evinced the most dignified courage. Through the intercession of Buonaparte's wife, Madame Josephine, his life was spared, and his punishment was mitigated into an imprisonment of four years.

When Louis XVIII. was restored, Mons. de Rivière was appointed a mareschal de camp, made a commander of the order of St. Louis, and nominated ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was waiting at Marseilles for a favourable wind, when Buonaparte landed from Elba; and having exerted himself to the utmost in raising the south of France against the usurper, he sailed to Barcelona, and joined the Duke d'Angouleme.

In July, Monsieur de Rivière returned to Marseilles, on board of the British squadron, as governor of the eighth division, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants. On the re-establishment of the Bourbons, he, for his services, in prevailing on Marshal Brune to relinquish the command of the army of the Var, and retire from Toulon, to prevent the Austrians and English from acting hostilely in Provence, was elevated to the peerage.

The Duke de Rivière was then sent, as governor, to Corsica. That island was in a very disturbed state; but, by a happy combination of intrepidity and amenity of manners, he had the satisfaction of speedily witnessing a restoration of tranquillity. His object having been accomplished at Corsica, he proceeded on his mission to Constantinople, where he for a considerable time held the office of ambassador.

After his return to France, the Duke de Riviére had the honour of being appointed governor to the Duke of Bordeaux. It is not a little remarkable, that the Duke de Rivière was the third governor of whom the Duke of Bordeaux has been deprived by death.

Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.

June 10. At Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, aged 83, Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, D. C. L. third Baronet of Northbrook in that county, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty, and for thirty six years M. P. for Woodstock; maternal uncle to the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Galloway, and the Duchess of Marlborough; and through his own maternal aunt, Anne Duchess of Hamilton, first cousin once removed to the Duke of Hamilton, the late Duchess of Somerset, and the Countess of Dunmore.

Sir Henry was the second, but eldest surviving son of Sir James Dashwood, the second Baronet, M. P. for Oxfordshire, and High Steward of Oxford University, by Elizabeth, younger daughter and coheiress of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham in Suffolk, Esq. Sir Henry was of Brazenose College, Oxford, and was created M. A. April 29, 1766; and D. C. L. July 8, 1773. He succeeded his father Nov. 10, 1779; and married at Gatton Park on the 17th of the following July, Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of a gentleman who had been a Member of the Council in Bengal, and niece of Lord Newhaven. Sir Henry was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber about 1784; and was first elected M. P. for Woodstock in that year. He continued to represent that Borough until the dissolution in 1820.

Sir Henry Dashwood was a man of great kindness of disposition, and mild and gentlemanly manners. He had issue by the lady above mentioned, five sons and three daughters: 1. Henry-George-Mayne (which last name was given him after Lord Newhaven,) who died in 1803; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1810, to John the present Marquess of Ely, K. P.; 3. Sir George, C. B., who

has succeeded his father, married in 1816, Marianne, eldest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart., M. P. for Suffolk, and has children; 4. Lieut.-Col. Charles, who married in 1822, a sister of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B.; 5. Carolina, and 6, Montagu, both deceased; 7. Augustus, a Captain in the Guards; and 8, Georgiana Caroline, married in 1819 to Sir Jacob Astley, bart and the subject of the late unfortunate proceedings, in the Civil Court.

Sir Henry, though he died at the age of 83, is survived by his two sisters, the dowager Duchess of Manchester, and thedowager Countess of Galloway.

VICE-ADMIRAL NOWELL.

April 19. At Iffley, near Oxford, aged 73, William Nowell, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

He was second son of Cradock Nowell, of Tee-Maur, near Nottage in Glamorganshire, Esq., and nephew to the late Rev. Dr. Nowell, thirty-seven years Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He entered the naval service in 1769, on board the St. Antonio, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Clark Gayton; and continued to serve in different ships until 1776, when he was promoted by his patron, (at that time Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica,) to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Badger sloop. The boats of that vessel he commanded at the capture of fifteen sail of French merchantmen, laden with warlike stores, near Hispaniola; and of two American brigs, from under the guns of the fort at the entrance of Cape François.

The Badger returned to England in April, 1777, and Lieut. Nowell soon after exchanged into the Resolution, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle, and at that time stationed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of intercepting vessels belonging to the revolted colonies. She was subsequently attached to the channel fleet under the Admirals Keppel, Hardy, Darby, Digby, and Kempenfelt, until the latter end of 1779, when she accompanied Sir George B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar; and was consequently present at the capture of the Caracca convoy, and the discomfiture of Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 8 and 16, 1780. On the former occasion, the St. Firmin, of 16 guns, and six sail of transports, were taken possession of by Lieut. Nowell.

In the action with the Spanish squadron, the Resolution got along-side of the Princessa, a 70 gun ship, and in 40 minutes compelled her to surrender. The sea at this time ran so high, that Lieut. Nowell, who had been ordered by Sir Chaloner Ogle to take charge of the prize, was knocked down several times by the cut rigging, before he could get on board; and the weather continued so tempestuous as to prevent the possibility of removing the prisoners for three days. The situation in which he found the Princessa, was perilous in the extreme, owing to the injudicious disposal of the powder. Opposite the guns on the upper decks were open racks, capable of containing from twelve to fourteen cartridges each; these he immediately directed to be cleared, and their contents thrown into the sea. On descending to the lower-deck, he observed a train of louse powder, and followed it to the gun-room, where a large hatch that communicated with the magazine, was off; and on entering the latter, the impression of the men employed in filling cartridges during the action, appeared on the surface, the whole being stowed in bulk. The circumstance of the Princessa having escaped the fate of the St. Domingo, can only be attributed to the after-guns not being fired; as it was, repeated explosions on board her were observed from the Resolution: and of near 200 men whom Lieutenant Nowell found killed, wounded, and blown up, the greater part appeared to have met with the latter fate. It was three weeks after the action before Lieutenant Nowell was enabled to anchor at Gibraltar, where, in the presence of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and Lord Robert Manners, he received the thanks of Commodore Don Manuel de Leon, his Captain St. Felix, and the officers of the Princessa, for the particular care he had taken to prevent their property being pillaged; and an invitation from the former, a Grandee of Spain, to visit him on the restoration of peace, for the purpose of being introduced to his Monarch.

The Resolution formed part of the squadron sent to England with the prizes, under the orders of Rear-Adm. Digby; and on her passage home captured the Prothée, of 64 guns and 700 men, after a close action of 27 minutes, in which the enemy had 97 men killed and wounded. She afterwards accompanied Rear-Adm. Graves to the North-American station, and from thence proceeded with Sir George B. Rodney to the West Indies.

Previous to the Resolution sailing for America, Lieut. Nowell distinguished himself by his spirited conduct in quelling a mutiny in that ship. Having learnt that the ringleader was one of the carpenter's crew, he volunteered to go

below and secure him. Accompanied by another officer, he went down the after hatchway, and made the men haul up the lower deck ports as he advanced forward to the berth, where this rascal was haranguing and cheering the men collected about him. Lieut. Nowell placed a blow under his throat that knocked him backwards over a chest, then seized him, and declared he would run any man or men through who should attempt his rescue.

Early in 1781, Sir G. Rodney received intelligence of hostilities having taken place between Great Britain and Holland; and immediately proceeded to attack the Dutch settlements in North America. After the surrender of those of St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, &c., our officer was appointed to the Swallow sloop, in which he returned to England to join Sir Chaloner Ogle; but finding that that officer was not likely soon to hoist his flag, he obtained the first Lieutenantcy of the Hercules, 74, in which he again visited the West Indies, and contributed very materially towards the defeat of Count de Grasse, in the battles of April 9 and 12, 1782. The Hercules, on the latter day, ranged the whole of the enemy's line from van to rear, and was the fifth vessel a-head of Sir George Rodney's flag ship, the Formidable, when engaging the French Admiral. Lieut. Nowell, whose station was on the quarter-deck, received the orders of his gallant Captain, the present Admiral Savage, to reserve a full broadside for the Ville de Paris, and not to fire until fairly alongside of her. These orders were so punctually obeyed, that half a minute did not elapse between the firing of the first and last gun; the two ships were at this time not more than 50 yards apart, and fortunately the Hercules received but a few shot in return from her mighty adversary. Capt. Savage soon after receiving a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the deck, requested his first Lieutenant to keep the ship close to the enemy, and on no account to strike the colours; to which Mr. Nowell replied, that two ensigns were flying, one at the staff, another at the mizen-peak; the former nailed, and the halliards of the latter so belayed that it could not be hauled down!

From this period, the Hercules was most ably manœuvred by Lieut. Nowell, whose gallant conduct excited general admiration. Her loss amounted to 7 men killed, and 19 wounded; and the damage she sustained in her masts, sails, and rigging, was in the British fleet only exceeded by the Duke. It was on this occasion that Lieut. Nowell introduced the mode of loading with two round shot next the cartridge, and only one wad outside. The outer shot by this means will go to a greater distance than the inner shot, when two wads are made use of; and the gun can be loaded with a single motion after spunging. To prevent accident, the shot were besmeared with the blacking supplied for the rigging; and, although the officers of the next ship a-stern of the Hercules, affirmed that her sides were in a constant blaze during the action, not a single instance occurred of the powder being ignited when in the act of loading *. The high opinion entertained of Lieut. Nowell's conduct in the action, may be inferred from the circumstance of his gallant commander declining to go to sick quarters until assured by Sir George B. Rodney, that no other person should be appointed to act for him during his absence.

Whilst at Jamaica refitting, the Hercules narrowly escaped destruction; and the impending evil appears to have been averted solely through the exertions of the subject of this memoir. Perceiving a large navy store ship, which lay betwen the Hercules and the dock-yard, to be on fire, he sent a Midshipman on board her with orders to cut away her anchors, that she might be retained in her situation until scuttled; but some other officers who had arrived to her assistance, thought proper to cut her adrift and tow her towards Port-Royal; the inhabitants of which place cast off her shore-fast, when, with her sails loose and all in flames, she ran a-board the Hercules. Lieut. Nowell had previously caused water to be thrown upon his rigging, and stationed men with spars ready to bear off the burning vessel. Fortunately, the force with which she struck the Hercules, caused her to rebound, and her sternway being increased by the assistance of the spars, she drifted a-stern, and went on shore. Had not Lieut. Nowell changed the position of the Hercules in the first instance, the burning vessel must have fallen athwart her bows; and from the crowded state of the harbour, the destruction of that ship would have been attended by that of many others.

The Hercules continued on the West-India station until the peace of 1783,

* The celerity with which the Hercules' guns were loaded, was also greatly increased by the use of the pike-staves fitted as rammers and sponges, in lieu of the unwieldly ones furnished by Government. The credit of this invention is due to Admiral Savage.

when she returned to England, and was put out of commission. On his arrival in town Lieut. Nowell was introduced by Capt. Savage to Lord Rodney, who received him very favourably, but lamented his inability (through a change in the ministry) to obtain him that promotion to which he had established so strong a claim. From this period he remained on half-pay until Jan. 1787, when at the particular request of Capt. (afterwards Sir Charles) Thompson, he was appointed to the Edgar, of 74 guns, in which ship the Hon. Leveson Gower afterwards hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore of a squadron of evolution.

Our officer's next appointment was in 1790, to the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, by whom he was at length promoted to the rank of Commander in the Incendiary; and from that vessel was removed into the Woolwich, a 44-gun ship, armed *en flute*. In the following year, he obtained the command of the Ferret sloop; and, after cruizing for some time in the Channel, was sent to the Jamaica station, where he was principally employed in convoying vessels laden with provisions, sent by the merchants of Kingston for the relief of the distressed white inhabitants of St. Domingo. Some account of a transaction in which he was engaged for this object will be found in our memoir of the late Adm. T. M. Russell, vol. XCIV. ii. 372. The Ferret returned to England towards the latter end of 1792; and on the commencement of the war with the French republic, was placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral M'Bride, on the Downs station, where she captured six of the enemy's privateers. For this service, Capt. Nowell was presented with a handsome piece of plate by the merchants of London.

We next find him serving with the Channel fleet under Earl Howe; but, being sent to the North Sea previous to the great battle of June 1, 1794, he unfortunately missed that promotion to which, as the senior Commander, he would otherwise have been entitled. His disappointment on that occasion, however, was in some measure compensated by his success in intercepting several vessels laden with upwards of 300,000 quarters of wheat, coming from the Baltic, Holland, &c., bound to France. In the autumn of the same year he was sent, at the request of Earl Howe, to attend upon their late Majesties at Weymouth; and from thence ordered to Ostend, where he met with a serious accident, which compelled him to retire for a time from active service. During a gale of wind, and when in the act of ascending the side of a cutter lying outside the harbour of Ostend, from which place he was returning, charged with dispatches from the Duke of York, the man-ropes slipt through his hands, and he sank between the vessel and his boat. The sea running very high, the next rise brought his head in contact with the under part of the cutter's channel, and deprived him of his senses. In this state he was conveyed to the Ferret; and, the necessary precaution of bleeding him having been omitted by the surgeon, a violent fever ensued; on his recovery from which he found that, in addition to the dislocation of several toes of the right foot, his vision was so affected that every object appeared double. On his arrival in London, he placed himself under the care of Mr. Ware, from whose mode of treatment he derived considerable benefit; but, notwithstanding the skill of that celebrated oculist, every attempt to restore his sight to its original strength failed of success, and he was thus doomed to many years of painful inactivity, at a period when, but for this misfortune, the talents and zeal which he had already displayed on so many occasions, would, in the common course of events, have secured for him a participation in those honors which are enjoyed by his more fortunate compeers. To the same cause may probably be attributed the non-appearance of a treatise on Seagunnery, which he at one time contemplated to publish; and which, from his well-known proficiency in that art, would probably have met with a most favourable reception from the naval world.

His advancement to the rank of Post-Captain, took place Oct. 24, 1794; and from that date he remained unemployed until the spring of 1801, when he was appointed to the command of the Glutton, of 54 guns, in the Baltic, from whence he returned to England in the ensuing autumn; and on his arrival at Chatham, was ordered to take the command of the Isis, a 50 gun ship, then in dock, and to fit her out with the utmost expedition. The exertions used by Capt. Nowell on this occasion, are worthy of notice. Notwithstanding he had to fit the ship with new rigging, and but very few seamen among his crew, yet on the ninth day she was taken to the Nore fully equipped and ready for sea. The Isis formed part of the force assembled off the French coast under Lord Nelson, of whom Capt. Nowell, with several other officers of the same rank, requested permission to assist in the attack made

upon the Boulogne flotilla; but which his Lordship, with his usual consideration, handsomely declined to grant, as, in the event of success, their presence would probably have been of some hindrance to the promotion of those Commanders whom he had selected to head the different divisions of boats employed on that occasion. From the Isis Capt. Nowell removed to the Ardent, 64; and during the remainder of the war he was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed at the entrance of the Thames, to prevent any hostile force from proceeding up that river. The Ardent was paid off in April 1802, and from that period Capt. Nowell remained on half-pay until 1811, when he assumed the command of the Monmouth, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Thomas Foley, in the Downs. His commission as Rear-Admiral was dated Dec. 4, 1813.

[This interesting article is abridged from a very copious memoir in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.]

LIEUT.-GEN. J. T. LAYARD.

May 22. In Gay-street, Bath, Lieut.-General John Thomas Layard.

In June, 1772, this officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot, which regiment he joined in Ireland, in 1773, and in October, 1775, was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He embarked with the regiment at the end of the latter year, and sailed with the troops under Lord Cornwallis for America. He joined the army under the command of Sir William Howe at Staten Island; and, after the taking of New York, went with the forces under the command of Sir Henry Clinton to Rhode Island, and was wounded in the attack made by the French under the Comte D'Estaing. He embarked with the flank companies at the latter end of 1778, and joined the corps of light infantry under the command of the late Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby. In December, 1779, he obtained leave to return to England.

Very soon after his arrival, by the particular desire of Gen. Frederick, he went to Norwich on the recruiting service.

In the latter end of 1781, Gen. Matthew being appointed to command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, this officer embarked with him as his Aide-de-Camp, and continued on that station until the reduction of the Staff took place, at the close of the American war, in 1783. During that period he received, in July 1782, the rank of Captain.

Having returned to England, he continued on leave of absence and the recruiting service till the latter end of 1787, when he obtained a company in the 54th. About September that year, Gen. Matthew being re-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, Capt. Layard was again nominated his Aid-de-Camp; he embarked the latter end of that year for Grenada, and continued on the staff until it was reduced in 1792. He returned to England in July.

In 1793, on the 54th being ordered to Guernsey, Captain Layard joined the regiment, but went again on the recruiting service for rank, and continued till the spring of 1794. In March that year he obtained the rank of Major in the Duke of York's army at Breda, and continued with it until the return of his regiment in 1795. In August following he accompanied it to the Island of St. Vincent; in September, 1795, he was appointed to a Majority in the 54th; and he continued at St. Vincent till, the enemy being reduced, the regiment was ordered to be drafted and sent home, in 1796. In 1797, being in a very bad state of health, and the regiment ordered to Ireland, Major Layard obtained leave of absence; in January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and in April following went to Nottingham as Paymaster of that district; in June, 1799, he joined his regiment at Roscrea, in Ireland, and continued in that country till 1800, when the regiment was ordered to England. In May, 1800, he received a Lieut-Colonelcy in the 54th, and having embarked with it on the expedition under Gen. Sir James Pulteney, afterwards joined the army under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby at Gibraltar. He thence proceeded to Egypt, and was in the engagements on the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. Having been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general in that country, he continued there till its evacuation in 1803.

Whilst at Malta, on his way to join the 54th at Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Layard was appointed (at the representation of Mr. Elliot, our Minister at Naples, to the late Gen. Villettes and Sir A. J. Ball,) to a secret and confidental mission to Sicily. Having remained there till 1805, he returned to England in October, with Mr. Elliot's dispatches.

He joined the regiment at Bexhill in January, 1806; and in January 1807 embarked with it for Jamaica, where he arrived in March following, and continued doing duty in that Island until September, 1808, when he was appointed Colonel on the Staff of Curaçoa; as Brigadier-General on the 25th of December, and in conformity to his Majesty's instructions, he succeeded to the

appointment of Lieutenant-Governor on Sir James Cockburn returning to England. He subsequently served several years on the Staff of Malta; and attained the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Bradley Rectory, Hants, aged 53, the Rev. *H. Stephenson Blackburn*, Rector of that place. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1796, being the first Junior Optime of that year; M. A. 1803; and was presented to his living in 1816, by J. Blackburn, esq.

At Eastbourn, Sussex, in consequence of a fall from his gig, the Rev. *Alex. Brodie*, D. D. Rector of that place. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M. A. 1801, B. and D. D. 1811, and was presented to Eastbourn in 1809, by the Rev. T. F. Davison, Treasurer of the cathedral church of Chichester.

Rev. *Joseph Cockin*, for thirty-six years Minister of the Square Chapel, Halifax.

The Rev. Dr. *George Deane*, Rector of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L., 1792, D. C. L. 1797, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1809.

The Rev. *John Hunter Fawcett*, M. A. student of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Bensington, near Oxford, to which church he was presented in 1820, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Benj. Grisdale*, Rector of Withington and Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucester. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1767; was presented to his vicarage by that Society in 1785, and to Withington in 1791, by the Hon. Miss Cornwallis.

The Rev. *Robert Hannah*, Minister of Stricathrow, co. Forfar.

At Portsea, Hants, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Joseph Harrison*, one of the oldest chaplains in the Navy, Vicar of Rushall, and Perpetual Curate of Thurston, Norfolk. He was presented to Rushall in 1798, by Sam. Cooper, D. D.

At Billericay, Essex, aged 82, the Rev. *John Jenner*, D. D. Rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent. He was formerly Tutor and Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1767, being the second Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1770, D. D. 1782; and was presented to both his livings by J. Unwin, Esq. in 1782.

At Braintree, Essex, aged 29, the Rev. *J. Joscelyne*, Esq. of Creaton, Northampt.

At Long Framlington, Northumberland, the Rev. *William Lithman*, twelve years Curate of that chapelry.

Aged 36, the Rev. Mr. *Martin*, Junior Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. *James Maxton*, Minister of Alloa, co. Clackmannan.

Rev. *Nicholas Mill*, Rector of Littleham, near Bideford, to which parish he was presented in 1799, by the executor of G. Anthony, Esq.

In his 84th year, the Rev. *John Morewood*, Rector of West Hallam, Derbyshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1767, and was presented to his living in 1804, by C. Kinnersley, Esq.

Aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Nicholls*, B. A. late of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At Bath, the Rev. *Wm. Pemberton*, Rector of Burgate, Suff. and Vicar of Barton, Cambridgesh. He was presented to the latter church in 1795, by Dr. Yorke, the Bishop of Ely, and to the former in 1806, by John Thorpe, Esq.

In his 77th year, the Rev. *John Phillips*, of Membury, near Torrington.

At Belper, Derb. the Rev. *Leonard Pickering*, Curate of Bulkington, Warw. He was of Christ's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1820.

Rev. *Richard Rimmer*, upwards of forty years Catholic Priest of Sheffield. Mr. Rimmer was tutor to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Aged 37, the Rev. *William Henry Savigny*, of Malvern. He was of Sidney coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1819.

At his lodgings, on the South Parade, Bath, aged 67, the Very Rev. *John Scott*, D. D. Dean of Lismore.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Joshua Smith*, Rector of Holt, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1780, being the eleventh Wrangler of that year, and in the two following obtaining a member's prize; M. A. 1784, B. D. 1791; and was presented to Holt in 1804, by Mrs. Smith.

Rev. *John Williams*, Vicar of Probus, Cornwall, to which living he was presented in 1826.

April 26. At Kirby, near Sleaford, Linc. aged 78, the Rev. *James Sidney Neucatre*, Rector of Wordwell, Suffolk. He was of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, M. A. 1783; and was presented to his church of Wordwell, (of which a view was given in our Magazine for April, 1824,) in 1795.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 22. At Brompton, Amelia, wife of James Wilkes, esq. R.N.

June 15. In Green-st. Grosvenor-square, aged 84, James Scott, esq.

June 16. At Chelsea, Eliz. eldest surviving dau. of Jonathan Blenman, esq. of Barbadoes.

June 18. Aged 80, Joseph Judd, esq. of Islington.

In Devonshire-pl. John Cotton, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service.

June 19. At Hampstead, aged 82, Henry Hodgson, esq. formerly a Commissioner for Affairs of Taxes.

June 20. At West Brixton, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Knight Spencer, esq.

Aged 46, Alex. Don, esq. of Clapham-rd.

June 22. At her uncle's, F. W. Bossy, in the City-road, aged 22, Sarah Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thos. Patience, architect.

June 24. At Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, aged 33, Lady Charlotte-Georgiana Seymour, sister to the Marq. Cholmondeley. She was the only daughter of the late Marq. and Lady Charlotte-Georgiana Bertie; was married May 18, 1818, to Col. Hugh-Hen.-John Seymour, cousin to the present Marq. of Hertford, and was left a widow, with an only child, Hugh-Horatio, Dec. 2, 1821. (See vol. xci. ii. 578.)

June 25. In Albion-place, Blackfriars, Benj. Lancaster, esq.

June 26. In Alfred-place, the widow of Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth Park, Norfolk.

In George-st. Euston-sq. aged 38, Louisa, wife of Stephen Vieusseux, esq.

At her daughter's, Mrs. Hume, Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 85, Rachel, widow of Capt. Walter Gwennap, R.N.

In the Brixton-road, John Wise, esq. of Lloyd's.

June 27. At his son's, Wood-street, aged 76, Barwell Browne, esq.

Aged 53, Thomas Nash, esq. of Blackheath, and of Southwark.

June 28. At Pentonville, aged 17, Anglica, only dau. of late W. P. Windus, esq. of St. John-street.

In Highbury-place, after a residence of 45 years, in her 82d year, the relict of Chas. Wilkinson, esq. late of the Customs.

Lady Banks, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. P. R. S. She was Dorothea, dau. and coh. of Wm. Weston Hugussen, of Provender in Kent, esq. and was married to Sir Joseph, March 29, 1779.

At Cadogan-place, Alf. Thrale Perkins, esq.

In New Burlington-st. Cecilia Rachel, sister to Sir Charles Chad, bart. She was second dau. of late Sir Geo. Chad, bart. of Thursford, Norfolk, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of John Rowls, of Kingston, in Surrey, esq.

Margaret, wife of John Nixon, esq. of Trinity-square.

June 29. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, aged 58, widow of James Williamson, late of Tavistock-square.

June 30. Aged 9, Zorayda, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Newton, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey, and Warwick-square, London.

BERKS.—*June* 18. At Sutton Courtney, aged 17, Alfred Benj. youngest son of Richard Justice, esq.

DEVON.—*June* 30. At St. Michael's-terrace, Stoke, aged 62, Joseph Wood, esq.

ESSEX.—*June* 21. Eliz. Maria, only dau. of late Rev. Robert Howard, of Quendon, and wife of Wm. Thurnall, esq. of Duxford, Camb.

At Orford House, aged 75, the widow of Sam. Leightonstone, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Bristol, aged 58, Henry George Windey, esq. solicitor.

June 19. Robert Laurie, youngest son of D. Henderson, esq. surgeon, King-square, Bristol.

June 22. At Bristol, aged 80, Eliz. relict of Wm. Underwood, gent.

HANTS.—*June* 25. At Bramble Hill Lodge, in his 69th year, Mr. James Emery, one of his Majesty's Groom Keepers in the New Forest.

June 26. At Midenbury, in his 70th year, Michael Hoy, esq. He once served the office of one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

HEREFORD.—*June* 13. Aged 20, Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, of Lynch Court, Herefordshire.

HERTS.—*June* 9. At Watford, aged 62, Francis Fourdin, esq. formerly of Wardour-street, Soho.

June 27. At Totteridge, aged 64, the widow of Rev. John Thorowgood, Bocking.

KENT.—*May* 22. At Dartford, aged 65, Jane, the wife of Richard Cooke, esq.

June 23. At his father's, aged 37, Wm. Bazire, eldest son of Robert Sutton, esq. of Well Hall, Eltham.

June 24. At Dunkerque, Wm. Francis Woodgate, esq. late of Somerhill.

June 27. John Pugh, esq. of the firm of Pugh and Redman, of Trinity-square, drowned while bathing in the Thames, near Gravesend.

Aged 82, James Taddy, esq. of Hartsdown, near Margate, and of the Minories. He was of an old and highly respectable family in the Isle of Thanet, and was well known as a principal supporter of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, as well as of many other benevolent institutions.

June 28. At Bromley, aged 19, Philip Freill M'Leod, second son of W. Leycester, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 30. At Tunbridge Wells, in her 18th year, Mary-Diana, only dau. of Thos. Wilkins, esq. of Homerton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June* 11. At Skirkbeck, aged 53, Miss Harrison, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Winterton.

June 19. At Scotter, aged 14, Arthur, fifth son of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaston, Rector of that parish.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 21. At Whitton, aged 71, Lydia, widow of G. Gostling, esq.

June 23. At Trent Park, aged 59, Eleanor, wife of John Cummings, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Henry Hunter, esq. of Beach-hill, Berks.

NORFOLK.—*June* 20. Aged 27, Louisa Sophia, last surviving dau. of the late Wm. Hoste, esq. of Barwick House.

June 23. At Scole, aged 57, John Ward, esq. many years dispenser of Haslar Hospital.

June 26. At Roydon, near Diss, Chas. Cameron, esq. late Governor of the Bahama Islands.

OXON.—*June* 25. At Oxford, aged 50, Daniel Taunton, esq. solicitor.

SOMERSET.—*June* 21. Anna Maria, third dau. of T. P. Cox, esq. Wrington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*June* 18. At Shelton, aged 67, John Yates, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 19. At Dunwich, Barne Barne, esq. formerly M. P. for that place. He was formerly a Commissioner of the Tax Office; and was brother to Snowdon Barne, esq. and Miles Barne, esq. of whom memoirs were given in our vol. XCV. ii. 89, 280.

SURREY.—*June* 26. Aged 39, Matilda Eliz. wife of the Rev. L. W. Eliot, of Peperharrow.

June 30. At Richmond, Mr. Boxell Eling, after three days illness.

SUSSEX.—*June* 25. At Worthing, aged 64, Lacon Lambe, esq. of Henwood, Herefordshire.

At Brighton, aged 19 months, Harriet, youngest dau. of Right Hon. Lord Byron.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*June* 24. At Middleton, aged 44, Henrietta, wife of Rev. H. R. Woolley.

June 27. At Birmingham, aged 54, Wm. Cotterill, esq.

YORK.—*June* 22. At Bishop Burton Hall, Hannah, wife of Rich. Watt, esq. in giving birth to a daughter, being her thirteenth child.

Wm. Simpson, esq. of Richmond.

ABROAD.—*Feb.* 12. At Rome, dowager Lady Page Turner. She was Frances, dau. of Joseph Howell, Esq. of Elm, in Norfolk, was married in 1785, and was mother of the present Sir Gregory O. P. Turner, and several other children. She was left a widow in 1805.

Feb. 28. At Rome, Lady Charlotte Stopford.

March 21. At Gibraltar, Tho.-Sidney Beckwith, Capt. Rifle Brigade, and only son of Major-Gen. Sir Tho.-Sidney Beckwith.

Lately. Together with a brother officer and his boat's crew, whilst surveying a sunken rock at the back of the Island of Jersey, aged 20, Mr. Rich. Braithwaite Hall, Midshipman of his Majesty's cutter Sylvia, and late of his Majesty's ship Albion, second son of Benj.-Edw. Hall, Esq. of Paddington.

Lately. At Florence, the Count Demidoff. He has left to his two sons an income of 240,000*l.* a year, besides one million sterling in moveable property. A troop of comedians, which he had engaged from Paris, is amply provided for by the Count's testament: the legacies comprise ten which are extremely liberal; and so great was his magnificence, that the great grandson of a friend of his childhood, whom he had not seen or corresponded with for fifty years, has been bequeathed 300,000 francs, merely to evince that the testator had not forgotten his earlier attachments. The Countess of Demidoff died some years ago in Paris. The tomb erected to her memory by the late Count her husband, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, is said to have cost 300,000 francs.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

P. 379. The following is a copy of the last will executed by Joshua Paul Meredyth, esq., the unfortunate gentleman who recently died within the walls of the King's Bench prison, and of whose melancholy history some account was given in the page referred to.—"In the name of God, Amen. I, Joshua Paul Meredyth, of the city of Dublin, esq., being of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills made by me. Whereas I am, under and by virtue of the will of Colonel Paul, of the city of Dublin, seised of a fee-simple estate of and in certain premises on the North Strand, called and known by the lots or Ballybough estate, in joint tenantcy, namely, one-half of undivided property, and out of which I receive an annual rent of ——, I bequeath the same to the Penitentiary for Females in Leeson-street. I bequeath my Carlow estate, of Knocklishinmore, and part of Knockavagh, to my illegitimate son Joshua Paul Meredyth, otherwise Birch, for his natural life, with remainder to my own right heirs. I leave and bequeath my property in Stephen's-green, to Mrs. Janet Guthrie, for her life, with remainder to my own right heirs. I bequeath the lands of Killetstown, county Dublin, to Mrs. Wishart, of Lisson-grove North, London, for her life, and to her issue in tail male for ever, and in default of issue to King George the Fourth. I leave the lands of Deerely, Bastcel, and part of Deregooly, also the lands of Charlesten alias Clonegewne, in the King's County, to the second daughter of Lord Viscount Morpeth, for and during her natural life, with remainder in tail male to her issue. I bequeath my several properties in Michael's-lane, Fordham's-alley, the Coombe-school-house-lane, and Burr-court, all in Dublin, and Burgagemore, co. Wicklow, to Mrs. Bernard, wife of Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the King's County, for her life, and to her issue in tail male; in case of no issue, to my own right heirs. I bequeath the lands of Killconnell, co. Kilkenny, to Henry Lewis, my particular old friend, and also my horses, furniture, plate, carriages, &c., for his natural life, with the remainder to my own right heirs. Dated Sept. 14, 1822." Mr. Meredyth was in his 34th year.

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ERRATA.

Page 296, column 2, line 11, *for* 1761, *read* 1641.—P. 304, l. 18, *for* me *read* be.—P. 308, l. 41, *for* Bazilians *read* Brazilians.—P. 358, l. 16 from bottom, *for* Arcopa *read* Atropa.—P. 454, col. 2, l. 13 from bottom, *read* " o'er-shadow'd."—P. 490, col. 1, l. 31, *for* rebels *read* loyalists.—P. 505, l. 31, *for* Rogiomontanus *read* Regiomontanus.—P. 523, l. 28, *for* Burhadad *read* Ben-hadad.—P. 542, l. 28, *for* hume *read* home.—P. 548, col. 1, line 4 from bottom, *read* strains.

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